



Island Community Report: Moloka'i



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 Moloka'i 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.

Table of Contents

EDUCATIONAL PATHWAYS	3
Current Issues/ OHA Activities	3
Current Conditions	3
OHA Funding Activities	5
HEALTH OUTCOMES	6
Current Issues/ OHA Activities	6
Current Conditions	9
OHA Funding Activities	13
QUALITY HOUSING	15
Current Issues/ OHA Activities	15
Current Conditions	15
OHA Funding Activities	18
ECONOMIC STABILITY	19
Current Issues/ OHA Activities	19
Current Conditions	19
OHA Funding Activities	24

Moloka'i At-A-Glance

Population

- Maui County had a Native Hawaiian population of 37,219, representing 23% of the county's total population of 164,568 and 12% of the state's total Native Hawaiian population of 310,789 (2017-2021).¹
- Moloka'i had a Native Hawaiian population of 4,302 representing 60% of the island's total population (7,121) and 1% of the state's total Native Hawaiian population (2015).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

Moloka'i Island Burial Council⁵

- Kalawao* – VACANT
- East Moloka'i* – Keomailani Hirata
- West Moloka'i* – La'akea Poepoe
- Landowner/Developer* – VACANT



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 Moloka‘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 Moloka‘i (2023)

Type	Number of Locations
DOE Public Pre-kindergarten ⁶	2
Head Start / Early Head Start ⁷	1
‘Aha Pūnana Leo/‘Ōlelo ⁸	1
Home Visiting ⁹	1
Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs ¹⁰	7

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. Moloka‘i Public Schools (SY22-23)

Elementary	Intermediate/Middle	High School	Multi-Level Schools	Total Public Schools
4	1	1	0	4

Note. Includes Hawaiian-Focused Charter Schools. For complete Enrollment Counts by School Type, refer to Appendix C

- 84% (777) of the public-school students enrolled on Moloka‘i Island (922) were Native Hawaiian (SY22-23).¹²

Strategic Outcome 1.2

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

- 79% (60) of the 76 Moloka'i public high school graduates were Native Hawaiian (SY21-22).¹³
- 28% (17) of all Moloka'i Native Hawaiian public high school graduates (76) enrolled in colleges across the nation, compared to 44% (7) of non-Hawaiian (16) (SY21-22).¹⁴

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

School	Total Number of Graduates	Native Hawaiian Graduates		Percent of Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide	
		Total Number	Percent	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
Moloka'i High	76	60	79%	28%	44%

Strategic Outcome 1.3

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

- 70% of Native Hawaiians in Maui County reported participating in Native Hawaiian culture-based activities daily, weekly, or monthly compared to 42% non-Hawaiians (2022).¹⁶

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 (HFCS) and 28 Hawaiian-medium schools (of which six (6) are also listed as HFCS) located throughout the state, Moloka'i currently has one (1) HFCS and two (2) Hawaiian-medium programs. Since 2006, OHA has provided HFCS over \$25 million dollars through its Grants Program. More research is needed to establish each school's baseline definition of "adequately resourced" and 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 Moloka'i (SY22-23)¹⁷

- Hawaiian Focused Charter Schools
 - Kualapu'u Public Conversion Charter School
- Kaipuni Programs¹⁸
 - Moloka'i Middle - 'O Hina i ka Malama Program
 - Moloka'i High - 'O Hina i ka Malama Program

Strategic Outcome 2.3

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

The Office of Hawaiian Education 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 School or Hawaiian-medium school systems.

OHA Funding Activities

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

- Open Education Loans as of 5/31/23: two (2) loans, total disbursed \$30,000
- New Education Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 05/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed \$0

Table 4. Educational Pathways Granting Activity on Molokaʻi

Grant Type (Budget Year)	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
Hawaiian-Focused Public Charter School Fund Administration (FB20-21)	Kanu o ka 'Aina Learning 'Ohana	Charter School Fund Administration	\$5,914,893	Statewide
Higher Education Scholarship Administration (FB20-21)	University of Hawaii at Manoa - NHSEMP	Higher Education Scholarship Administration	\$1,100,000	Statewide
Kūlia (FY21)	Pacific American Foundation (Fiscal Sponsor for Moanalua Culture Project)	Halau O Huluena	\$100,000	Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi, Maui, Molokaʻi
	Bishop Museum	Extending Our Reach	\$49,999	Hawaiʻi; Maui; Kauaʻi; Molokaʻi
Community Grant – Education (FB22-23)	Educational Services Hawaii Foundation	ʻImi ʻIke Learning Centers	\$180,000	Hawaiʻi; Kauaʻi; Maui; Molokaʻi; Oʻahu
	Hoʻokākoʻo Corporation	Ke Awa Hoʻomalua (Safe Harbor)	\$220,000	Hawaiʻi; Molokaʻi
Hawaiian-Focused Public Charter Schools (FB22-23)	Kanu o ka Aina Learning Ohana	16 Hawaiian-Focused Public Charter Schools	\$2,850,000	Statewide

Note. The Grants Program continues close out FB20-21 grant activities, including reviewing final quarterly and annual reports, billings, and payments.



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. Kawela Water Stream Flows Again

Issue Summary: In April 2022, the Water Commission ruled in favor of restoring water flow to five Moloka‘i streams. Moloka‘i Properties Limited (MPL) has not complied with the ruling and continues to divert stream water, albeit turning off some of its diversion but not enough to restore full stream flow. MPL had until October 2022 to conduct an audit of its water systems and analyze its various alternative sources of non-potable water. The October 2022 hearing before the Water Commission reaffirmed the April 2022 decision to restore the stream.

Context: MPL has been diverting water from Kawela Stream for nearly a century and a report from the Water Commission explains that nine times the amount of needed water has been diverted from the stream. Continued natural flow of the stream is essential because it supplies aquifers and supports the near-shore ecosystem. Because the mountain water system diverts water from multiple streams and historically has diverted far more water than is needed, the

restoration of Kawela will not affect non-potable water uses in West Moloka‘i.

Community Positions & Related Activities: The movement to restore Kawela began officially in 2019, when community group Moloka‘i No Ka Heke filed a formal request with the State Water Commission for stream restoration. In 2022, Moloka‘i No Ka Heke and youth advocates from ‘Aina Momona conducted public outreach and appeared before the Water Commission in February, March, and April, when the Commission agreed to the community’s request to pursue 100 percent restoration of Kawela Stream. In January 2023 a panel of lawyers from Native Hawaiian and environmental legal firms, hosted by Maui County Council Vice-Chair Keani Rawlins-Fernandez and other Moloka‘i residents, shared updates, and legal avenues for resolution with a huge group of community members.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA has highlighted this issue in Ka Wai Ola and via social media in May 2022. Public Policy Advocates continue to closely monitor this issue.

2. Kawakiu Shoreline Access Restrictions¹⁹

Issue Summary: Moloka‘i Properties Limited (MPL) is a Singapore based company (aka Moloka‘i Ranch) that controls 56,000 acres on Moloka‘i. The ranch is leasing land to the private hunting company, Kaluakoi Outfitters, who has closed the dirt road and blocked shoreline access

to Kawakiu Beach, an area of West Moloka‘i also owned by MPL, to Moloka‘i residents.

Context: Forty-eight years ago, on Oct. 3, 1975, then-Mayor Elmer Carvalho joined the community in opening the gate and proclaimed, “May this gate never be closed again.” The battle

for access at that time had wide-reaching impacts, including constitutional protections for Native Hawaiian rights. Since then, road access to Kawakui remained open — until recently. The County is responsible for ensuring that the community has shoreline access and to maintain any roadways that provide the access.²⁰

Community Positions & Related Activities: On May 6, 2023, more than 100 Molokaʻi residents cut down the chains, removed the gate, and marched down to Kawakui Beach. Walter Ritte is at the forefront of community action to regain access. For those gathered, Kawakui represents not only a cultural and historic site, but also generational subsistence grounds. Kaluakoi Outfitters has stated that MPL representatives wrote that there is an “open mechanism where

visits to cultural sites and community hunting can be requested and arranged in advance.” According to Maui County Council Vice-Chair Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, “They cannot redefine the law. The law allows for traditional and customary practices such as hunting and gathering in ‘ahupuaʻa where your kupuna hunted and gathered. Molokaʻi residents won’t be locked out of their home.” Today the gate remains open for residents to practice traditional gathering and hunting rights.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA has funded Ka Huli Au presentations to provide all city and county government workers with information regarding laws that they are responsible to enforce, including shoreline access.

3. Community Ownership of Molokaʻi Ranch

Issue Summary: Molokaʻi Properties Limited, which owns about a third of the island’s land area, shut down operations over a decade ago, closing a lodge, golf course, business centers and cattle operations. All that land and assets — 56,000 acres— has sat ever since.

Community Positions & Related Activities: As of late May 2022, Molokaʻi community initiative

facilitated by Sustainable Molokaʻi has started a series of community meetings and subcommittees to navigate public acquisition and community stewardship of ranchlands.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA Community Engagement continues to monitor this issue.

4. Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa

Issue Summary: Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa is a nonprofit organization that has been raising funds for the past 20 years to build the Kalaupapa Memorial to honor their loved ones who were taken by government policies and isolated after being diagnosed with leprosy, known as Hansen’s Disease.

Context: Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa said the first case of leprosy was identified in 1873 by Dr. Gerhard Hansen of Norway. The treatment that led to the cure of leprosy — a sulfone drug called promin — was introduced in 1941 at the National Leprosarium in Carville, Louisiana.

Between 1866 and 1969, 8,000 people were taken from their families and sent to Kalaupapa to live in confinement because they were diagnosed with leprosy.²¹

Community Positions & Related Activities: The community has envisioned a way to honor the significance of this community by building a memorial. In 2009, the U.S. Congress authorized Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa to establish the memorial by passing legislation that was signed into law by then-President Barack Obama. During the 2022 Legislative session, the Senate passed the final reading of the memorial bill SB3338

with 25 ayes. Governor Ige signed it into law on June 29, 2022, as Act 230, which appropriated \$5 million to the nonprofit to build their memorial. The next step for the nonprofit is to create a committee to discuss how they will build the memorial and fundraising measures for a \$5 million endowment to maintain it.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA historically has, and continues to, support Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa through funding for education and genealogical support. OHA created a resolution acknowledging the work of Ka ‘Ohana O Kalaupapa in 2022, approved by the Board of Trustees on Aug. 18, 2022, BOT Action Item #22-12.²²

5. Moloka‘i Residents Struggle with one Airline and Access to Medical Care

Issue Summary: Moloka‘i has a shortage of doctors, especially following the death of two physicians and the retirement of another. Residents must rely on the only air carrier, Mokulele Airlines, to travel from Moloka‘i to O‘ahu for specialized medical care, however, due to multiple cancellations, often without notice, they have become unreliable.

Context: Moloka‘i and Lāna‘i residents have no choice when traveling by air as there is only one airline servicing the island, 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 medical care not available on island to miss their appointments. Some residents book a day earlier and pay out of pocket for lodging and transportation, which is non-refundable through insurance, increasing their financial burden. Often, patients are not able to get a flight because their insurance company took too long to approve their travel. When flights are cancelled or unavailable, appointments are rescheduled two weeks to a month out. Patients not wanting to contend with the flight situation choose not to travel to O‘ahu for treatment,

exacerbating their health issues and ultimately hala (die).

Community Positions & Related Activities: The unreliability and high cost of flying Mokulele Airlines has contributed to poorer health conditions on both Moloka‘i and Lāna‘i. Congresswoman Jill Tokuda, the U.S. Representative of Hawai‘i’s Second District is in the process of writing a letter to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regarding Moloka‘i’s air crisis. She states that she doesn’t think subsidies alone are going to solve the issue. She suggested 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 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 issue.

6. Moloka‘i Family and Urgent Care Clinic Opens

Issue Summary: Moloka‘i has a shortage of doctors, especially following the death of two physicians and the retirement of another.

Context: On May 15, 2023, Moloka‘i Family and Urgent Care Clinic opened its doors to Moloka‘i residents providing a new on-island option for medical treatment. Hawai‘i Island physician Dr.

Dr. Ka’ohimanu Dang Akiona, who has her practice at the Kohala Coast Urgent Care, has opened this office to fill a void in doctors and make rural health care more sustainable for the residents of Moloka’i. Moloka’i Family and Urgent Care Clinic is in Dr. Aluli’s former office in Kaunakakai and is supported by Dr. Aluli’s clinical staff. Dr. Aluli had tried throughout his 47 years of practice to lure new doctors and medical students as interns and trainees to the island to expose them to the unique challenges of day-to-day dynamics of rural medicine, however, he was unable to secure a successor before his passing.

Dr. Akiona, is a Native Hawaiian that shares the same passion as Dr. Aluli about rural medicine. Moloka’i residents welcome this option of health care for the community. Dr. Akiona estimates that the new clinic will have the capacity to treat 30 patients a day at an operating cost of roughly \$40,000 to \$50,000 a month.

Community Positions & Related Activities:

Council on Native Hawaiian Advancement (CNHA) is working with Dr. Akiona in helping her sustain the clinic for the residents, many of whom were former patients of Dr. Aluli.

7. Lei Kukui Place Contamination

Issue Summary: During the unprecedented heavy rains and flooding in Moloka’i on Jan. 28, 2023, an overwhelming smell of toxic fumes prompted the residents of Lei Kukui Place to call the fire department.

Context: Rain and flooding uncovered gallons and buckets of toxins including approximately 350 gallons of hydraulic fluid and motor oil, 60 gallons of vegetable oil, and 55-gallon drums of solvent stored in trucks behind the home of homestead resident Curtis K. Crabb. Most of the residents that live on Lei Kukui Place have been inhaling these toxins for 7 -8 years, some becoming very ill and needing to seek medical care. Doctors could not determine the cause of their illness.

Community Positions & Related Activities:

Residents made a report with the Department of

Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) and the Hawai’i Department of Health (DOH). DOH sent out a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) team to remove the contaminated soil and tested the remaining soil for over a month. The HAZMAT team removed approximately 5 pallets, each weighing approximately 500-600 lbs. of dirt contaminated by the chemicals that seeped into the ground from the rains. Some neighbors were asked to vacate their home until testing of their home and surrounding soil was completed. Residents felt that DHHL should terminate Mr. Crabb’s lease and that DHHL showed no due diligence by not investigating or listening to the surrounding homesteaders. Today, some of the residents are still not able to return to their homes.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA will continue to monitor the situation and provide support needed for the residents.

Current Conditions

Note. When data points for Moloka’i 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 Moloka’i (as of 06/6/2023)²³

- Test positivity seven-day moving average: 5.3%
- Cases per 100,000 people: 41
- Change in cases week over week: 3

Vaccination Data among NHPI (as of 05/23/2023)²⁴

- 22% of the vaccinated population are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NHPI), whereas NHPI are 25% of the total Maui County population.

Native Hawaiian Wellbeing Indicators

Overall, Health Status²⁵

- 41% of Native Hawaiian residents in Molokaʻi report very good (18%) to excellent (23%) general health compared to 46% of all Molokaʻi residents who report very good to excellent general health (2018-2021).

Mental Health²⁶

- 9% of Native Hawaiians in Molokaʻi report ever being told they have a depressive disorder compared to 8% of all Molokaʻi 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).²⁷
- Maui County had 208 mental health providers per 100,000 people compared to 284 per 100,000 people in the State of Hawaiʻi (2022).²⁸

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.²⁹ 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 Molokaʻi NHHC is Nā Puʻuwai, 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

Molokaʻi office: (808) 560-3653

Fax: (808) 560-3385

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% Maui County adult resident population (2015).³⁰

Arrests in Maui County (2019 Calendar Year)³¹

- 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 5. Maui Police Department (2021)³²

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. Moloka'i Police Station data included in count.

Strategic Outcome 3.4

Communities are empowered to take care of iwi kūpuna

To measure the outcome of communities empowered to care for iwi kupuna, no data source has been identified at this time. While there are ongoing efforts to preserve iwi kūpuna from the grass-roots 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 Hawai'i established five Island Burial Councils (Hawai'i, Moloka'i/Lāna'i, Moloka'i, O'ahu and Kaua'i/Ni'ihau) under the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and OHA continues to seek qualified candidates to recommend to the

governor as nominees to fill vacancies³³. 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 6. Spiritual, Emotional, and Cultural Health (2022)³⁴

	Maui County		Statewide	
	Native Hawaiian	non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	non-Hawaiian
Ke Akua Mana: Spirituality and the sacredness of mana				
Respondents reporting belief in a higher power such as God (Ke Akua) or other deities (personal, family, or Hawaiian gods)	91%	78%	93%	80%
Pilina: Mutually sustaining relationships				
Respondents who report 'ohana relationships were important to their well being	100%	97%	100%	98%
'Ōiwi: Cultural identity and native intelligence				
Respondents feeling moderately, quite a bit, or extremely connected to an ethnic or cultural community	80%	70%	86%	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	80%	46%	75%	53%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – converse at a beginner level with others	30%	4%	31%	6%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – converse at an intermediate level with others	10%	0%	12%	1%
Respondents reporting their experience with 'ōlelo Hawai'i – converse at an advanced level with others	9%	0%	7%	0%
'Āina Momona: Healthy and productive land and people				
Respondents reporting the health of the 'āina and kai were important to their wellbeing	99%	99%	99%	99%
Ea: Self-determination				
Respondents who reported participating in an event to address a community issue in the last 12 months	35%	32%	40%	35%
Respondents who voted in the Nov. 8, 2020 election by mail or in-person	86%	87%	87%	89%
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	27%	24%	29%	22%

Strategic Outcome 4.2

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

Table 7. Cultural Health (2022)³⁵

	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	55%	17%	54%	20%
spiritual	35%	34%	41%	31%
subsistence	39%	21%	35%	19%
health	61%	57%	56%	56%
recreational	77%	74%	72%	75%

Moloka'i Community Subsistence/Fishery Areas³⁶

There are no state-approved Community Subsistence Fishing Areas on Moloka'i, however, there is a single Marine Fishery Management Area on Moloka'i at Kaunakakai Harbor.

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 Moloka'i

- There are no OHA Legacy Land holdings on Moloka'i.

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

- Open Funeral and Health Consumer Micro Loans as of 5/31/23: zero (0) loan, total disbursed \$0
- New Funeral and Health Consumer Micro Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed \$0

Table 8. Health Outcomes Granting Activity on Molokaʻi

Grant Type (Budget Year)	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
Kūlia (FY21)	Pacific American Foundation (Fiscal Sponsor for Moanalua Culture Project)	Halau O Huluena	\$100,000	Oʻahu, Hawaiʻi, Maui, Molokaʻi
'Ohana and Community Based Program Grant: Molokaʻi (FY21)	Maui Family Support Services, Inc.	Hoʻowaiwai Kaiāulu Project-Molokaʻi	\$41,199	Molokaʻi
Iwi Kupuna Repatriation & Reinterment (FB22-23)	The Hawaiian Church of Hawaiʻi Nei	E Hoʻomau O Na Malama I Na Iwi Kupuna	\$50,000	Hawaiʻi, Maui, Molokaʻi, Oʻahu, Kauaʻi
'Ohana-Based Practices in Perpetuation of 'Ōlelo Hawaiʻi: Community Research Grant (FB22-23)	Aha Pūnana Leo	Noii OHA	\$79,514	Statewide
Board Approved: COVID-19 Statewide Vaccination Sites and Clinics (FY22)	Papa Ola Lokahi	COVID-19 Statewide Vaccination Sites and Clinics	\$20,000	Statewide



QUALITY HOUSING



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

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

Current Issues/ OHA Activities

1. Flood Mitigation; Kapa'akea, Kamiloloa, One Ali'i, Kalama'ula Homesteads

Issue Summary: In January 2023, heavy rains brought dangerous flooding not seen in decades causing intermittent island-wide power outages to Moloka'i.

Context: This massive flooding resulted in treacherous mud and churning water traveling across the highway, homes flooding in the Kawela and Kapa'akea areas, yards underwater, and homeowners wading through knee-deep, fast-moving water to gather and protect belongings and animals from the flood. As state and county workers attempted to clear roadways with tractors, rocks and mud were piled high on either side of the roads to make a passable path. Muddy water rushed downstream from the mountains, causing massive erosion and destruction on its way to the ocean or low-lying areas.

Community Positions & Related Activities:

Community concerns have been voiced to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) and the homestead community has advocated for a flood mitigation plan for years. Although county and state workers try to remedy the problems, homesteaders asked for help from DHHL and OHA. Homesteaders were disappointed that no one on that day came out to check on the homeowners and assess the damages, especially kupuna who live near the ocean and low-lying areas.

OHA Positions & Related Activities: OHA CEO, Sylvia Hussey, sat down with kupauna from Kapa'akea and Kalama'ula Homestead Associations to offer information on the Disaster Recovery Grant which associations can apply for at the time of disaster that can provide some financial relief.

Current Conditions

Note. When data points for Moloka'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 5.1

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

- 40% (468 of 1,185) of Native Hawaiian households on Moloka'i (excluding Kalawao County) rented their home compared to 41%

(972 of 2,400) of all households on Moloka'i and 44% (30,679 of 69,217) of all Native Hawaiian households statewide (2015).³⁷

- 22% (101 of 468) of Native Hawaiian renters on Moloka'i (excluding Kalawao County) were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of

household income toward rent) compared to 42% (12,743 of 30,679) of all Native Hawaiian renters statewide (2015).³⁸

Strategic Outcome 5.2

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

- 61% (717 of 1,185) of Native Hawaiian occupied housing units on Moloka'i (excluding Kalawao County) were owner-occupied compared to 60% (1,428 of 2,400) of all housing units on Moloka'i and 56% of all Native Hawaiian housing units statewide (38,538 of 69,217) (2015).³⁹
- 75% (539 of 717) of Native Hawaiian homeowners (with or without a mortgage) on Moloka'i (excluding Kalawao County) were within the HUD standard housing cost (<30% of household income toward housing payments) compared to 67% (25,688 of 38,538) of all Native Hawaiian homeowners statewide (2015).⁴⁰

Strategic Outcome 5.3

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

Table 9. Community Characteristics (2022)⁴¹

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.	84%	86%	85%	86%
...believe that safe neighborhoods are important or very important to their community's wellbeing.	97%	100%	97%	99%
...believe that keiki care (for example, day care) is important or very important to their community's wellbeing.	94%	85%	92%	87%
...feel at least moderately connected to an ethnic or cultural community.	80%	70%	86%	75%
...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%
...in the past 12 months, did not participate in any community-building activities.	19%	19%	20%	19%

Table 10. Community Characteristics (2021)⁴²

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 11. Occupied Less-traditional Housing Units (2020 and 2021)⁴³

	Moloka'i		Statewide	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Total housing units	2,211	2,282	2,211	2,282
Less-traditional housing units (number)	275	291	275	291
Less-traditional housing units (% total units)	12%	13%	12%	13%

- 7.2% of the Native Hawaiian-occupied housing units on Moloka'i (excluding Kalawao County) were less-traditional housing units (85 of 1,185) compared to 6.6% statewide (4,547 of 69,217) (2015).⁴⁴

Strategic Outcome 6.2

Increased housing unit supply on Hawaiian Home Lands

Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) Information (2022)⁴⁵

- DHHL currently holds 25,747 acres of land on Moloka'i, 13% of its total landholdings.
- DHHL had 839 lessees on Moloka'i, 8% of the 9,981 leases statewide.
 - Residential: 394 (5% of Statewide)
 - Agricultural: 418 (38% of Statewide)
 - Pastoral: 27 (7% of Statewide)
- DHHL had 774 undivided interest leases (lots with no homes) statewide.
- DHHL Moloka'i Island Waitlist⁴⁶
 - Total Waitlist: 2,148
 - Residential: 815 (3% of Statewide Waitlist)
 - Agricultural: 1,132 (6% of Statewide Waitlist)
 - Pastoral: 201 (6% 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 Hawai'i, compared to 37% of the total state Native Hawaiian population.⁴⁷
- 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.⁴⁸

Table 12. Considering Moving in the Past Year (2022)⁴⁹

	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 Moloka'i

- Open Mālama Home Improvement Loans as of 5/31/23: eight (8) loans, total disbursed \$165,122
- New Mālama Home Improvement Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: one (1) loan, total disbursed \$33,837

NHRLF OHA Consumer Micro Loans for unexpected home repair purposes on Moloka'i

- Open Consumer Home Repair Micro Loans as of 05/31/23: seven (7) loans, total disbursed \$51,000
- New Consumer Home Repair Micro Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 05/31/23: zero (0) loan, total disbursed \$0

Quality Housing Granting Activity on Moloka'i

There are no Quality Housing grants awarded on Moloka'i.



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 Moloka‘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

- Moloka‘i does not have any full- or part-time licensed childcare centers or licensed registered family childcare homes for children under 3 years of age. The average full-time monthly cost of licensed preschools for children 3 to 5 years of age is \$795.⁵⁰
- 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).⁵¹
- 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.⁵²
- 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).⁵³

Table 13. Kupuna and Keiki Care Considerations (2022)⁵⁴

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 14. Kupuna and Keiki Care Considerations (2021)⁵⁵

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%

Table 15. Moloka'i Average Monthly Cost of Child Care by Age, Licensed Centers (2023)⁵⁶

There are no licensed childcare centers on Moloka'i.

Table 16. Moloka'i Child Care by Facility Type (2023)⁵⁷

Child Care Facility	2022 State Total	2022 Moloka'i Island Total	Number of Children Enrolled on 6/1/2023	Desired Capacity	Licensed Capacity
Licensed Infant/Toddler Center	67	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registered Family Child Care Home/Group Home	262	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Licensed Group Child Care (Preschools)	399	5	77	106	108
Licensed Before and After School Programs	90	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	818	5	77	106	108

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

Table 17. Maui County Capacity of Elderly Living with Assistance Facilities (2020-2021)⁵⁸

	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 Moloka'i⁵⁹

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

Strategic Outcome 7.3

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

Table 18. Higher Education Institutions on Moloka'i (2023)⁶⁰

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

Note. For the list of Higher Education Institutions on Moloka'i, refer to Appendix D

Highest Level of Education Attainment Reported by Native Hawaiians (2015)⁶¹

- Native Hawaiian educational attainment in Maui County is at parity with the total Maui County population for:
 - 1 year or more of college experience with no degree attained: 18% Native Hawaiians (3,723 of 20,691) and 19% total county (20,804 of 112,506).
 - Earning an associate degree: 10% Native Hawaiians (2,205), 10% total county (11,027).
- A smaller percentage of Native Hawaiians attained Bachelor's (7%, 1,401) and Graduate Degrees (5%, 1,007) in comparison to the total Maui County population (18%, 19,812 and 9%, 9,534 respectively).

Table 19. Post-secondary Educational Attainment (2015) ⁶²

Degree	Maui County		State	
	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian	Native Hawaiian	Non-Hawaiian
Associates degree	46%	27%	36%	25%
Bachelor's degree	32%	49%	43%	50%
Master's degree	17%	16%	15%	17%
Professional school degree	6%	6%	4%	5%
Doctorate degree	0.2%	2%	2%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Native Hawaiian Income and Earnings in Maui County (2015)

- Native Hawaiian median household income in East Moloka'i was \$30,263, 78% of the median income of all East Moloka'i residents (\$38,790). Native Hawaiian median household income in West Moloka'i was \$39,083, 94% of the median income of all West Moloka'i residents (\$41,402).⁶³
- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian men in East Moloka'i were \$1,773 less than all men in East Moloka'i (\$27,262 vs. \$29,035). Median earnings for Native Hawaiian men in West Moloka'i were \$4,560 less than all men in West Moloka'i (\$24,286 vs. \$28,846).
- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women in East Moloka'i were \$4,124 less than all women in East Moloka'i (\$21,493 vs. \$25,617). Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women in West Moloka'i were \$5,125 less than all women in West Moloka'i (\$21,750 vs. \$26,875).
- Median earnings for Native Hawaiian women in East Moloka'i were 79% of their male counterparts and 90% of their male counterparts in West Moloka'i.

Strategic Outcome 7.4**Increased Native Hawaiian employment rate****Native Hawaiian Employment and Labor Statistics in Maui County (2015) ⁶⁴**

- The Native Hawaiian unemployment rate in Maui County was 10% compared to 7% for all residents.
- 69.3% (18,259 of 26,329) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older participated in the labor force in Maui County compared to 68.5% (87,952 of 128,457) of all Maui County residents.
- 63% (16,454 of 26,329) of the Native Hawaiian population ages 16 and older in the labor force were employed compared to 64% (81,619 of 128,457) 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)⁶⁵

- 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).⁶⁶

Table 20. Maui County Local Business and Food Consumption (2022)⁶⁷

	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.

OHA Funding Activities

OHA Commercial Land Holdings on Moloka'i

- No OHA Commercial Land Holdings on Moloka'i

NHRLF Debt Consolidation Loans on Moloka'i

- Open Debt Consolidation Loans as of 5/31/23: five (5) loans, total disbursed \$64,817
- New Debt Consolidation Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed \$0

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

- Open Mālama Business Loans as of 05/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed \$0
- New Mālama Business Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed \$0

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

- Open Hua Kanu Loans as of 5/31/23: zero (0) loan, total disbursed \$0
- New Hua Kanu Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: zero (0) loans, total disbursed \$0

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

- Open Consumer Economic Stability Micro Loans as of 5/31/23: three (3) loan, total disbursed \$18,693
- New Consumer Economic Stability Micro Loans in FY23, 6/1/22 to 5/31/23: zero (0) loan, total disbursed \$0

Table 21. Economic Stability Granting Activity on Moloka'i

Grant Type	Grantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded	Community Served
Board Approved: Emergency Financial Assistance (FY21)	Hawaii Community Lending	Ka Wailele	\$1,044,253	Statewide
COVID-19 Impact and Response Grant: Moloka'i (FY21)	Kupu	Conservation Leadership Development Program (CLDP)	\$48,731	Moloka'i
Community Grant - Economic Stability (FB22-23)	Purple Maia Foundation	Mālama Design Studio	\$498,660	Statewide
	Hawaii Community Lending	Native Hawaiian Owner-Builder Project	\$398,000	Moloka'i
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.	Kulia Like	\$830,000	Statewide

Note. The Grants Program continues close out FB20-21 grant activities, including reviewing final quarterly and annual reports, billings, and payments.

Pau



Island Community Report: Molokaʻi

Appendix

APPENDIX A

Island of Maui State Senate⁶⁸

- 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 Representatives⁶⁹

- 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 Council⁷⁰

- | | |
|---|---|
| • District 1 – <i>East Maui</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Councilmember Shane Sinenci | • District 6 – <i>Makawao-Haʻikū-Pāʻia</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Councilmember Nohe Uʻu-Hodgins |
| • District 2 – <i>West Maui</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Councilmember Tamara Paltin | • District 7 – <i>Upcountry</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Councilmember Yuki Lei Sugimura, Vice Chair |
| • District 3 – <i>Wailuku-Waiheʻe-Waikapū</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Councilmember Alice L. Lee; Chair | • District 8 – <i>Lānaʻi</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Councilmember Gabe Johnson |
| • District 4 – <i>Kahului</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Councilmember Tasha Kama | • District 9 – <i>Molokaʻi</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Councilmember Keani Rawlins-Fernandez |
| • District 5 – <i>South Maui</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Councilmember Tom Cook | |

Standing Committees of the Council⁷¹

- | | |
|---|---|
| • <i>Agriculture, Diversification, Environment, & Public Transportation</i> – Gabe Johnson, Chair | • <i>Budget, Finance, and Economic Development</i> – 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 Agencies⁷²

- *Management, Department of* – Kekuhaupio “Keku” Akana, Managing Director
- *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

- *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 Stufflebean 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 Branch⁷³

- *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
- *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
- *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 Branch⁷⁴

- *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 Commissions⁷⁵

- 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

- ʻĀina Momona
- Sustainable Molokaʻi
- ʻAha Kiole
- Ola Molokaʻi
- Molokaʻi Land Trust
- Rooted
- Hui Hoʻomalū
- Ka Hale Pomaikaʻi
- Department of Hawaiian Homelands – Molokaʻi
- Kamehameha Schools Molokaʻi Regional Office
- Queen Liliʻuokalani Trust – Molokaʻi Office
- Queen Emma/Na Puʻuwai Center – Molokaʻi

Hawaiian Royal Order Societies

- Royal Order of Kamehameha (Molokaʻi)
- Hale O Na Aliʻi – Molokaʻi Club
- ʻAhahui Kaʻahumanu Society Chapter 8 - Molokaʻi

Hawaiian Civic Clubs

- Hoʻolehua Hawaiian Civic Club, Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, Pelekikena

Hawaiian Homestead Associations

- 'Ahupua'a o Moloka'i Homestead Association
- Kalama'ula Homestead Association
- Ahonui Homestead Association
- Moloka'i Homestead Livestock Association
- Farmers Alliance
- Ho'olehua Homestead Agriculture Association
- Ho'olehua Homestead Association
- Kapa'akea Homestead Association
- Kamiloloa Homestead Association
- Moloka'i Livestock Association
- Moloka'i Hunters 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 22. Early Childhood Education Programs

Type	Location
DOE Public Pre-Kindergarten ⁷⁶	Kaunakakai Elementary Kilohana Elementary
Head Start / Early Head Start ⁷⁷	Kaunakakai, HI
‘Aha Pūnana Leo/‘Ōlelo ⁷⁸	Pūnana Leo o Moloka‘i, Ho‘olehua
Home Visiting ⁷⁹	Ka Pu‘uwai O Na Keiki (Virtual program only)
Private/Nonprofit Preschools and Programs ⁸⁰	Aka'ula School All God's Children Preschool Ho'omana Hou School Kamehameha Preschool-Kalamaula Kaunakakai Head Start A Molokai Christian Academy Na Kamalii Hoaloha

APPENDIX C

Table 23. Molokaʻi Public and Hawaiian-Focused Charter Schools⁸¹

School Name	Total SY2022 Enrollment	Native Hawaiian Students	
		#	%
DOE Elementary Schools			
Kaunakakai Elem School	257	180	70.0%
Kilohana Elem School	75	64	85.3%
Maunaloa Elem School	319	291	91.2%
Kualapuʻu Elem School – PCS*	46	28	60.9%
Total	697	563	80.7%
DOE Intermediate/Middle Schools			
Molokai Middle School	176	145	82.4%
Total	176	145	82.4%
DOE High Schools			
Molokaʻi High School	381	313	82.2%
Total	381	313	82.2%
DOE Multi-Level Schools			
None	n/a	n/a	n/a

*Hawaiian-Focused Charter School

APPENDIX D

Higher Education Institution on Maui⁸²

- Community Colleges
 - University of Hawai'i Maui College: Moloka'i Education Center
- Public Universities
 - None
- Private Colleges/Universities
 - None
- For-Profit Colleges/Universities
 - None

SOURCES

- ¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, B02019, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone or in any Combination by Selected Groups.
- ² U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, B01003, Native Hawaiian Alone or in any combination.
- 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 Hawaii, 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. <http://earlylearning.hawaii.gov/eoel-public-prekindergarten-classrooms-at-doe-schools/>; Partners in Development Foundation. (2021).
- ⁷ MEO Head Start. (2022). <https://www.meoinc.org/programs-services/early-childhood-services/>
- ⁸ 'Aha Pūnana Leo. (2022) *Directory*. <https://www.ahapunaleo.org/directory>
- ⁹ Ka Pu'uwai O Na Keiki (2022). <https://mfss.org/home-visiting/>; Keiki O Ka 'Āina (KOKA) Ohana Family Programs. (2022). <https://www.koka.org/he-lei-piko-home-visiting/>;
- ¹⁰ State of Hawaii Department of Health Disease Outbreak Control Division. (2020) *School List SY2020-2021*. <https://health.hawaii.gov/docd/files/2020/09/School-List.pdf>
- 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*. Honolulu: Kamehameha Publishing. https://www.ksbe.edu/assets/research/ka_huakai/2021_Ka_Huakai.pdf
- ¹² 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. <http://www.ohadatabook.com/DB2021.html>
- ¹³ Hawaii DXP College and Career Readiness Indicators (2022). Information pulled on April 17, 2022. <https://www.hawaiidxp.org/data-products/college-and-career-readiness-indicators/#compare>
- ¹⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁶ Kamehameha Schools' Strategy & Transformation Group, Lili'uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola Lokahi (2021). *'Imi Pono Hawai'i Wellbeing Survey Dashboard*. Accessed April 19, 2023. https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/dashboard_version3/
- ¹⁷ Kaiapuni Schools – Hawaiian Language Immersion (2022). <https://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/TeachingAndLearning/StudentLearning/HawaiianEducation/Pages/Hawaiian-language-immersion-schools.aspx>
- ¹⁸ Per the Hawai'i State Department of Education, Kaiapuni schools – Hawaiian language immersion site, "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. <https://www.hawaiipublicschools.org/TeachingAndLearning/StudentLearning/HawaiianEducation/Pages/Hawaiian-language-immersion-schools.aspx>
- ¹⁹ Honolulu Civil Beat. (May 12, 2023). *Gate to Kawakui Beach on Moloka'i is Open Again – For Now*. <https://www.civilbeat.org/2023/05/gate-to-kawakui-beach-on-molokai-is-open-again-for-now/>
- ²⁰ Generally, the Counties have the primary authority and duty to develop and maintain public access to and along the shorelines. (HRS §§ 46-6.5, 115-5 & 115-7)
- ²¹ University of Hawai'i at Mānoa Library. *Chronicling America: Historic newspapers from Hawai'i and the U.S.: Leprosy*. (March 2022). <https://guides.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/c.php?g=105252&p=687127>
- ²² Office of Hawaiian Affairs. (August 18, 2022). Lāna'i Island Community Meeting Minutes. <https://www.oha.org/wp-content/uploads/Final-BOT-Minutes-08182022-Community-Lanai.pdf>
- ²³ State of Hawai'i. Disease Outbreak Control Division. COVID-19. Table: Hawaii COVID-19 Cases and Testing. Accessed May 23, 2023. <https://health.hawaii.gov/coronavirusdisease2019/>
- ²⁴ Moloka'i island data unavailable; State of Hawai'i. Disease Outbreak Control Division. COVID-19. Table: Hawaii COVID-19 Cases and Testing. Accessed May 23, 2023. <https://health.hawaii.gov/coronavirusdisease2019/>
- ²⁵ 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 May 23, 2023. <https://hhdw.org/report/query/result/brfss/GenHealth4Cat/GenHealth4CatCrude11.html>
- ²⁶ Hawai'i State Department of Health, Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Chart: Depressive Disorder, Age Adjusted, 2021. Accessed May 23, 2023. <https://hhdw.org/report/query/result/brfss/DXDepress/DXDepressAA11.html>
- ²⁷ 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>
- ²⁸ 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>

²⁹ Health Resources & Services Administration. Native Hawaiian Health Centers. Accessed April 10, 2023.

<https://www.hrsa.gov/opa/eligibility-and-registration/health-centers/native-hawaiian>

³⁰ The Maui Intake Service Center (MISC) provides criminal justice services on Maui, Molokaʻi, and Lānaʻi. 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 Hawaii'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>

³¹ 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>

³² Hawaii National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Dashboard. Maui Police Department, Year: 2021. Accessed April 21, 2023. <https://hawaii.nibrs.search.org/nibrs-dashboards/index.html>

³³ Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Burial Councils. Accessed April 21, 2023. <https://www.oha.org/burialcouncils>

³⁴ Kamehameha Schools' Strategy & Transformation Group, Lili'uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola Lokahi (2022). *'Imi Pono Hawai'i Wellbeing Survey Dashboard*. Accessed April 19, 2023. https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/dashboard_version3/

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources. *Regulated Fishing Areas in Maui County*. <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dar/fishing/fishing-regulations/regulated-areas/regulated-fishing-areas-in-maui-county/>

³⁷ U.S. Census Bureau. 2015 5-Year Estimates American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. B25003: Tenure. [https://data.census.gov/table?q=Owner/Renter+\(Tenure\)&t=001:062&g=040XX00US15_1400000US15009031700,15009031801&tid=ACSDT5YSPT2015.B25003&tp=false](https://data.census.gov/table?q=Owner/Renter+(Tenure)&t=001:062&g=040XX00US15_1400000US15009031700,15009031801&tid=ACSDT5YSPT2015.B25003&tp=false)

³⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. 2015 5-Year Estimates American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. B25070: Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past

12 Months.

https://data.census.gov/table?q=B25070:+GROSS+RENT+AS+A+PERCENTAGE+OF+HOUSEHOLD+INCOME+IN+THE+PAST+12+MONTHS&t=062&g=040XX00US15_1400000US15009031700,15009031801&tid=ACSDT5YSPT2015.B25070

³⁹ U.S. Census Bureau. 2015 5-Year Estimates American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. B25003: Tenure.

[https://data.census.gov/table?q=Owner/Renter+\(Tenure\)&t=001:062&g=040XX00US15_1400000US15009031700,15009031801&tid=ACSDT5YSPT2015.B25003&tp=false](https://data.census.gov/table?q=Owner/Renter+(Tenure)&t=001:062&g=040XX00US15_1400000US15009031700,15009031801&tid=ACSDT5YSPT2015.B25003&tp=false)

⁴⁰ U.S. Census Bureau. 2015 5-Year Estimates American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. B25091: Mortgage Status by Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months. https://data.census.gov/table?q=B25091:+MORTGAGE+STATUS+BY+SELECTED+MONTHLY+OWNER+COSTS+AS+A+PERCENTAGE+OF+HOUSEHOLD+INCOME+IN+THE+PAST+12+MONTHS&t=062&g=040XX00US15_1400000US15009031700,15009031801&tid=ACSDT5YSPT2015.B25091

⁴¹ Kamehameha Schools' Strategy & Transformation Group, Lili'uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola Lokahi (2022). *'Imi Pono Hawai'i Wellbeing Survey Dashboard*. Accessed April 19, 2023.

https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/dashboard_version3/

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Less-traditional housing units include the Census categories one-family house attached to one or more houses; mobile homes; and boats, RVs, vans, etc. These include both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units; U.S. Census Bureau. 2021 5-Year Estimates American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. B25032: Tenure by Units in Structure.

https://data.census.gov/table?q=B25032:+TENURE+BY+UNIT+S+IN+STRUCTURE&g=040XX00US15_1400000US15009031700,15009031801&tid=ACSDT5Y2021.B25032

⁴⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. 2015 5-Year Estimates American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. B25032: Tenure by Units in Structure.

https://data.census.gov/table?q=B25032:+TENURE+BY+UNIT+S+IN+STRUCTURE&t=062&g=040XX00US15_1400000US15009031700,15009031801&tid=ACSDT5YSPT2015.B25032

⁴⁵ Department of Hawaiian Homelands (2022). *DHHL 2022 Annual Report*. <https://dhhl.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/DHHL-FY22-Annual-Report.pdf>

⁴⁶ Department of Hawaiian Homelands. *Application Waiting List Summary*. 2022. <https://dhhl.hawaii.gov/wp->

- [content/uploads/2023/03/09-DHHL-Waitlist-Summary-FINAL-6-30-2022.pdf](#)
- ⁴⁷ Caparoso, J. T., Kekahio, W., Ledward, B., & Kanai‘aupuni, S. (2019). *Island Living, Island Leaving: Who leaves and who stays in Hawai‘i*.
<https://sites.google.com/ksbe.edu/wellbeing2018/migration>
- ⁴⁸ Ibid.
- ⁴⁹ Kamehameha Schools’ Strategy & Transformation Group, Lili‘uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola Lokahi (2022). *‘Imi Pono Hawai‘i Wellbeing Survey Dashboard*. Accessed April 19, 2023.
https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/dashboard_version3/
- ⁵⁰ People Attentive to Children (PATCH). Molokai County Point-in-Time Child Care Data. Accessed June 6, 2023.
<https://stage.worklivesystems.com/Hawaii?county=Molokai%20County>
- ⁵¹ Kamehameha Schools’ Strategy & Transformation Group, Lili‘uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola Lokahi (2022). *‘Imi Pono Hawai‘i Wellbeing Survey Dashboard*. Accessed April 19, 2023.
https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/dashboard_version3/
- ⁵² Data not available at the island-level; Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (2021). *The Elderly Population in Hawaii: Current Living Circumstances and Housing Options*. Table 11: Cost of assisted living and skilled nursing facilities for the elderly, 2020-2021. p. 15.
https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/economic/reports/Elderly_Population_in_Hawaii-Housing_Dec2021.pdf
- ⁵³ Kamehameha Schools’ Strategy & Transformation Group, Lili‘uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola Lokahi (2022). *‘Imi Pono Hawai‘i Wellbeing Survey Dashboard*. Accessed April 19, 2023.
https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/dashboard_version3/
- ⁵⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵⁵ Ibid.
- ⁵⁶ People Attentive to Children (PATCH; 2023). *Maui County Point-in-Time Child Care Data*. Accessed April 27, 2023.
<https://stage.worklivesystems.com/Hawaii?county=Maui%20County>
- ⁵⁷ Ibid.
- ⁵⁸ Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (2021). *The Elderly Population in Hawaii: Current Living Circumstances and Housing Options*. Table 10: Capacity of elderly living with assistance facilities, 2020-2021.
https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/economic/reports/Elderly_Population_in_Hawaii-Housing_Dec2021.pdf
- ⁵⁹ Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (2023). *Native American Funding and Finance Atlas*. Accessed June 1, 2023.
<https://www.minneapolisfed.org/indiancountry/resources/native-american-funding-and-finance-atlas>
- ⁶⁰ University of Hawai‘i. (2021). Our 10 Campuses Across the Hawaiian Islands. <https://www.hawaii.edu/>
- ⁶¹ Educational attainment population data defines the total population as adults 25 years and older; U.S. Census Bureau.

- 2015 5-Year Estimates American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. B15002 Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over.
https://data.census.gov/table?t=001:062:Educational+Attainment&g=040XX00US15_050XX00US15009
- ⁶² Ibid.
- ⁶³ U.S. Census Bureau. 2015 5-Year Estimates American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. B19013: Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars).
[https://data.census.gov/table?t=001:062:Income+\(Households,+Families,+Individuals\)&g=060XX00US1500990090,1500993960&tid=ACSDT5YSPT2015.B19013](https://data.census.gov/table?t=001:062:Income+(Households,+Families,+Individuals)&g=060XX00US1500990090,1500993960&tid=ACSDT5YSPT2015.B19013)
- ⁶⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. 2015 5-Year Estimates American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics.
<https://data.census.gov/table?q=DP03:+SELECTED+ECONOMIC+CHARACTERISTICS&t=001:062&g=050XX00US15009&tid=ACSDP5YSPT2010.DP03>
- ⁶⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. 2012 Survey of Business Owners. SB1200CSA01: Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race for the U.S., States, Metro Areas, Counties, and Places: 2012.
https://data.census.gov/table?q=SB1200CSA01:+Statistics+for+All+U.S.+Firms+by+Industry,+Gender,+Ethnicity,+and+Race+for+the+U.S.,+States,+Metro+Areas,+Counties,+and+Places:+2012&t=Race+and+Ethnicity&g=040XX00US15_050XX00US15009&tid=SBOCS2012.SB1200CSA01
- ⁶⁶ U.S. Department of Agriculture (2019). 2017 Census of Agriculture. Table 29: Vegetables, Potatoes, and Melons Harvested for Sale.
https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/FullReport/Volume_1_Chapter_1_State_Level/Hawaii/hiv1.pdf
- ⁶⁷ Kamehameha Schools’ Strategy & Transformation Group, Lili‘uokalani Trust, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, and Papa Ola Lokahi (2022). *‘Imi Pono Hawai‘i Wellbeing Survey Dashboard*. Accessed April 19, 2023.
https://marzanoresearch.shinyapps.io/dashboard_version3/
- ⁶⁸ Hawai‘i operates with a biennial (two-year) legislative session; Lāna‘i and Maui representatives will be detailed in respective island reports; Hawai‘i State Legislature, Senate Leadership.
<https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/legislature/leadership.aspx?chamber=S>
- ⁶⁹ Hawai‘i operates with a biennial (two-year) legislative session; Lāna‘i and Maui representatives will be detailed in respective island reports; Hawai‘i State Legislature, House Leadership.
<https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/legislature/leadership.aspx?chamber=H>
- ⁷⁰ County of Maui, County Council.
<https://www.mauicounty.gov/Directory.aspx?did=377>

-
- ⁷¹ County of Maui, Committees.
<https://www.mauicounty.us/committees/>
- ⁷² Government, Maui County, HI – Official Website.
<https://www.mauicounty.gov/>
- ⁷³ County of Maui, Legislative Agencies.
<https://www.mauicounty.gov/1012/Legislative-Agencies>
- ⁷⁴ County of Maui, Legislative Agencies.
<https://www.mauicounty.gov/1012/Legislative-Agencies>
- ⁷⁵ Maui County, Boards and Commissions –
Vacancies.<https://www.mauicounty.gov/167/Boards-Commissions>.
- ⁷⁶ State of Hawai'i Executive Office on Early Learning (EOEL),
EOEL Public Prekindergarten Classrooms at DOE Schools.
<http://earlylearning.hawaii.gov/eoel-public-prekindergarten-classrooms-at-doe-schools/>; Partners in Development
Foundation. (2021).

- ⁷⁷ MEO Head Start. (2022). <https://www.meoinc.org/programs-services/early-childhood-services/>
- ⁷⁸ 'Aha Pūnana Leo. (2022) *Directory*.
<https://www.ahapunanaleo.org/directory>
- ⁷⁹ Ka Pu'uwai O Na Keiki (2022). <https://mfss.org/home-visiting/>; Keiki O Ka 'Āina (KOKA) Ohana Family Programs.
(2022). <https://www.koka.org/he-lei-piko-home-visiting/>;
- ⁸⁰ Hawaii School Guide (2002).
http://www.hawaiischoolguide.com/preschools/school_list
- ⁸¹ Hawaii P-20 Partnerships for Education (2022). Data provided
by the Hawa'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.
https://www.ohadatabook.com/go_chap06.21.html
- ⁸² State of Hawai'i. Education: Colleges & Universities.
<https://portal.ehawaii.gov/residents/education/>