Mālama Waialē‘e
Community Vision
July 2019
Mālama Waialē'e
Community Vision

July 2019

Prepared for:
North Shore Community Land Trust

Prepared by:
Townscape, Inc.
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Photo: Ikaika Lowe
Introduction

Waialeʻe is an ahupuaʻa (land division) in the district of Koʻolauloa, Oʻahu. Since 1961, the University of Hawaiʻi (UH) College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (CTAHR) has managed over 130 acres there as the Waialeʻe Livestock Experiment Station. This station has focused on research to improve Hawaiʻiʻs livestock industries. However, due to its distance from Honolulu, the cost of maintaining aging facilities, and changing student interests, the Waialeʻe station has gradually declined since the early 2000s. Over the years, UH has explored a variety of alternative uses for the property including assigning the station to another department within the University, transferring the land to another State agency, and leasing the land to another private entity. Most recently, UH has explored transferring the Waialeʻe station to the Agribusiness Development Corporation (ADC), a subsidiary of the Hawaiʻi Department of Agriculture.

North Shore Community Land Trust (NSCLT) is a local 501(c)3 non-profit organization with the mission to protect, steward, and enhance the natural landscapes, cultural heritage, and rural character of ahupuaʻa from Kahuku to Kaʻena. Because Waialeʻe is a significant landmark within NSCLT’s mission area, they have followed the status of the UH land there for several years. NSCLT leadership has met with past and present Deans of CTAHR to remain updated and offer assistance with planning and community engagement.

In early 2019, as UH advanced efforts to transfer its Waialeʻe property, NSCLT opted to host the Mālama Waialeʻe Community Visioning Workshop Series to capture community sentiments and concerns for the future of Waialeʻe. NSCLT enlisted Townscape, Inc., a local environmental and community planning company, to facilitate this process and invited a broad set of community members, stakeholders, and the general public to attend this workshop, which over 150 individuals ultimately attended. This document represents a summary and synthesis of the conversations that occurred throughout the workshop series, offering a set of values, a vision statement, and planning considerations to guide the future of Waialeʻe. It also includes transcriptions of the notes recorded at each workshop and other resources. We hope that this document is helpful to UH administrators and other stakeholders in planning for and managing Waialeʻe in a manner consistent with prevailing community sentiments.
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Community Values

Collectively identified by workshop participants, community values are foundational to this community vision for Waialeʻe. The planning team identified the most commonly articulated values expressed by participants in the first two meetings of the workshop series. The raw notes from these meetings are included in this document and may be found in Appendix A: Visioning Workshop #1 and Appendix B: Visioning Workshop #2. Because Waialeʻe is a treasured place, the community hopes that these values will guide decision-makers and stakeholders in thoughtfully planning for its future.

- Healthy natural resources and native ecosystems.
- Productive agriculture based on Hawaiian values and customs.
- Engagement in other Hawaiian cultural practices.
- Hands-on education of all age-ranges focused on Hawaiian agriculture, resource management, and other cultural practices.
- Community participation in management and stewardship.
- Protection of this land to preserve these values for future generations.
Community Vision

This community vision statement is intended to describe what participants of the Mālama Waialeʻe Visioning Workshop series hope future generations will see, feel, and experience when they step foot in Waialeʻe thirty years from today, fifty years from today, one hundred years from today, and beyond. It is meant to inspire future use of this land, with management and activities aimed at reaching this vision. It is with this reverence that the following vision for Waialeʻe is shared:

Waialeʻe is an abundant land,
    collecting the waters from ma uka and
    supporting productive Hawaiian agriculture
    and healthy native habitat,
    a link between upland forests and healthy coral reefs.

Grounded in Hawaiian values,
Waialeʻe provides a space for the community to mālama ʻāina
    and educate the keiki and all others in Hawaiian practices.

Waialeʻe is a treasured and beloved place whose management is
    guided by the voices of the ʻāina, kūpuna, and kanaka
    and is protected in trust for future generations.
Planning Considerations

In addition to the hopes and dreams that went into the values and vision statement, workshop participants expressed ideas for how these goals for Waialeʻe could be achieved. These concepts were organized into three categories: restoration through an understanding of the land, public safety, and community input. While these ideas are meant to inform the long-term planning and management of Waialeʻe, the community hopes that these planning considerations will also help decision-makers to choose the most appropriate entity to manage this special place. A full accounting of all of the comments and suggestions made in the three workshops may be found in Appendix A  Visioning Workshop #1, Appendix B  Visioning Workshop #2, and Appendix C  Visioning Workshop #3.

Conduct a site assessment to identify recommendations to restore the area
- Research on the area should be done first
- Use local-level, site-specific maps and studies
- Understand existing waste and pollution on the site
- Understand the environmental impact of storm run-off and flooding
- Address health and environmental issues
- Conduct a water sampling study, water testing
- Look at the entire ahupuaʻa/watershed
- Identify appropriate locations for different land uses, such as ecological restoration, agriculture, and educational programs
- Consider and plan for climate change and sea level rise impacts

Ensure Public Safety
- Homeless population needs to be addressed before any use or activity can take place
- Drug-related activity
- Access is blocked by squatters
- Concern for nearby residents
- Safety is a top concern
- Decrease criminal activity on the site

Promote uses that support the community’s vision for the site
- Work with land management entities to ensure the community’s vision is considered
- Keep the community informed of what is happening with Waialeʻe
- Promote non-commercial land uses
- Promote environmentally-friendly agricultural uses
- Address environmentally-friendly agricultural uses
- Minimize development, promote rural land uses
- Avoid overnight activities
- Promote uses for local residents over tourists
- Maintain Waialeʻe’s rural character
- Consider adjacent land uses and how the region works as a whole
Reflection

This community visioning process revealed that there are many people who have strong connections to Waialeʻe and will engage in efforts to protect it. The stories, dreams, and passions shared by workshop participants expressed many hopes for what Waialeʻe could be. Firstly, the natural and cultural resources of this place are of the upmost importance and consideration for these resources should be paramount. Hawaiian values should guide the uses of the site. Spaces are meant to focus on uses that enrich the community and the place and prioritize educational activities. The future of Waialeʻe should be influenced first by the land, then ancestral knowledge, and finally the community. This unique place should be held in trust as a part of the State’s public lands and guarded over and protected for the next generation and all the generations to follow.

It is hoped that the Values, Vision, Planning Considerations, and other input provided during the Mālama Waialeʻe Community Visioning Workshops will serve as a guiding light as the process to move forward with caring for Waialeʻe continues. That said, several important themes and comments were expressed during the workshops that were not captured in the Values, Vision, or Planning Considerations and while they are expressed in the workshop notes in the appendices, the following sentiments were represented so passionately and consistently as to deserve being mentioned:

- There was consistent community sentiment against for-profit commercial activities on site.
- Many participants strongly opposed or questioned the suitability of Agribusiness Development Corporation as a managing entity for Waialeʻe.
- The community must be engaged in planning for and managing future land uses and programs at Waialeʻe.

It should be noted that not everyone who attended the workshops was in full agreement with every (or even any one particular) idea or comment. For example, there were varied opinions expressed regarding the scale and types of agriculture appropriate be at the site. There were also differing opinions surrounding whether or not post-harvest processing and sale of products would be acceptable, although the general consensus was that food services was not desirable. Workshop participants understood that there are nuances to every idea and that specific details will need to be worked out during future planning stages. It is hoped that these and other issues will be further discussed with the community and considered as land management decisions are made and that these Visioning Workshops are just the beginning of a partnership between the community and an appropriate land management entity.
MĀLAMA WAIALEʻE COMMUNITY VISION

Appendix A

Workshop #1, May 4, 2019
Appendix A  Visioning Workshop #1  
-May 4, 2019

The first meeting of the Mālama Waialeʻe Visioning series focused on sharing information. NSCLT shared their intentions and expectations in hosting the Workshop series, as well as the cultural and historical background of the land based on the academic research available. Participants shared their interests and concerns for Waialeʻe, it's past, present, and future, and it was clear that all of those involved in the meeting were passionate about the place.

Participants were invited to come before the meeting began and lunch was provided. Once the initial welcome and facilitator introductions were finished, attendees were asked to introduce themselves to the group and to share, in 30 seconds or less, what brought them to the meeting and how they feel about Waialeʻe. This large group introduction was followed by a presentation by Nick Kawelakai Farrant, Project Coordinator for the North Shore Community Land Trust and master’s candidate at the University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa’s Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Management, who gave background information and context on the site. The participants then split up into four breakout groups and were given more time to delve deeper into their thoughts and ideas for the place. The meeting concluded with the group reconvening as one and sharing some of their breakout discussion with the entire group. Sixty-six people signed in to this first meeting, but observations indicate that attendance was closer to 80 people.

Outcomes from this meeting include: knowledge and information provided to the community and a record of the major thoughts and ideas that were expressed by the participants about what is important to them about Waialeʻe.
Workshop Notes
These notes were recorded from both the introductions portion of the workshop and from the breakout groups. Comments from each breakout group were combined and sorted by general topic. Topics with the most comments are presented first.

PRESERVATION/CONSERVATION/RESTORATION COMMENTS (65):
- There are still resources on the property that can be restored – fishpond, lo‘i sites, reef, ‘auwai and workflow.
- The site is one of the last open spaces in the area and should be preserved.
- Restore the area back to lo‘i, back to loko i‘a.
- Native plant restoration should be a priority on the site.
- Trees and plants should be used strategically for beach erosion, making sure not to remove large trees because that will increase the beach loss.
- Restoration of natural resources.
- ‘O’opu lehe [a type of native goby], native shrimp.
- Bring back traditional uses.
- Land stewardship.
- Restore taro.
- Known to be very productive in the past.
- Native species focus – not commercial operations.
- Community focused/led restoration.
- Wetland restoration for native flora and fauna.
- Importance of the entire ahupua‘a with the mauka lands connected, too.
- Bring back traditional farming and native wetlands.
- Preserved - lo‘i.
- ‘opīhi were big.
- Legacy → this is our home.
- Preserve open space, Hawaiian culture and agricultural practices.
- Limu restoration.
- Preservation, Conservation, Education.
- Conservation – Ag zoning.
- Keeping it how it is.
- Preservation of the fishpond.
- Protection over development and use.
- Perpetuate cultural land use beyond economics.
- Footprint already in place, land is already workable to bring back local people.
- Non-profits can get funding.
- Bring back to originality.
- Cultural restoration, wetlands.
- Restoration – fishpond, wetland, productive.
- Restoration.
- Public open space – preserve environmental resources.
- Green space, wetlands.
PRESERVATION/CONSERVATION/RESTORATION COMMENTS (continued):

- Wetland restoration.
- Wetland restoration.
- Open space.
- Biocultural restoration.
- Restore freshwater, kalo.
- Restoration - lo‘i, wetlands, native spp.
- Preserve ocean (MLCD [Marine Life Conservation District]).
- Restore vibrant ecosystem.
- Keep Country Country.
- Conserve, preserve, educate.
- Sanctuary, preserve.
- Restore, preserve, educate.
- Restore.
- Keep the rural feel – green open space.
- Mālama ‘āina and kai.
- Restore to pre-human conditions: Native plants, Waterbirds, Wetlands, Springs.
- Restore and respect.
- Preserve.
- Restore to original.
- Preserve and protect.
- Restore to original.
- Wetland bird watching.
- Protect for a lifetime, preserve, educate children.
- Open space.
- Conservation for the keiki.
- Preservation.
- Limu restoration.
- Water.
- Sustainability: Reclaim natural lands, Land and oceanfront.

LAND MANAGEMENT COMMENTS (49):

- We need to better understand what “ADC” (Agribusiness Development Corporation) is and how they operate.
- The community needs to have more information about the potential entities that could take over the site, and the current managing entity (UH CTAHR) and what they see on the site and what types of uses they would be looking at for the site so that the community has a better understanding of what could happen to the site depending on the different potential managing entities.
- There is a need for a community-based entity to take on the implementation of any programs or activities on the land. Such as NSCLT. Some entity that is community-based, and able to protect the resources of the area and limit the uses in perpetuity.
- There is also a question of land ownership and title for the property. What is that state of the land ownership? What is the land tenure history of the site?
LAND MANAGEMENT COMMENTS (continued):
- What about a conservation easement on the land? This could be a tool to help protect the land into the future, and to help protect from unwanted agricultural uses and to put limits on potential subleases.
- The community should do an analysis of “what ifs” for potential new managing entities that the land could be transferred to.
- Utilize the area as an area of study by UH.
- Seek out Kuleana families for direction/focus of restoration.
- What is the timeline/policy options?
- Focus on grassroots development.
- Community access is important.
- Concern for transparency with the government/state.
- Incorporation of UH students on the land – internship.
- Community asset.
- Koʻolauloa → pride, community, wisdom.
- Solution to complicated problems.
- Still a hidden treasure.
- E.g. Kahana Valley – tourism, education, cultural significance.
- Not just about consumption, give back to ‘āina, exchange.
- Kahana Bay fishponds are similar.
- Prevent another Turtle Beach.
- Paepae o Heʻeia is an example.
- Mālama Pūpūkea.
  - Network is there.
  - Community and schools already present.
  - Kahana Valley could be looked at as an example or a model.
- Look to other communities as positive examples of what to do.
  - Long-time local residents.
- Legislature – Agribusiness Development Corp (ADC).
  - Kekaha, Kaua’i – Surfrider/Earthjustice.
  - Clean Water Act violations.
  - Don’t want commercial component, not the idea of sustainability.
- No legislation – executive order signed over.
- ADC and UH Board of Regents cognizant of Kuleana ownership complexities.
- Recognized as separate parcel.
  - Would need quiet title.
  - Can co-exist, hopeful will not need.
- One man claims to own a structure because it intersects with a Kuleana parcel.
- Can do similar to Crawford’s.
- Don’t want the land with ADC.
  - No community control.
  - No environmental regulation.
  - Don’t want another unregulated shrimp truck area.
LAND MANAGEMENT COMMENTS (continued):

- Recommendations of community at Pūpūkea not heard.
  - No action or implementation.
  - Will we be heard?
- Achievable goals vs. Master Plan.
- Heʻeia Fishpond and other groups as a model.
- Land trust to take over and use partial state funds.
  - Fencing.
- Remove from UH.
- ADC gets money, we want a different group to manage.
- NSCLT could take over, they are already established.
- Don’t want big corporations or tourism.
- Not ADC, but open to other things.
- Open the land by appointment.
- Managed access to avoid degradation.
- Permits.
- Potential fee for access.
- Compensatory mitigation funding program possible for native restoration.
  - Waterbirds.
- Waialeʻe Beach park is planned to build parking lots and infrastructure.
- Concerned about what the government has done already.
- Concerned about government and legislative activity that community did not know about.
LAND USE COMMENTS (37):

- No commercial activity on the site.
- Local use.
- No development.
- No food truck focus.
- No development, no shrimp trucks.
- No camping.
- Native plant nursery for community.
- Not commercialized for tourism.
- No shrimp ponds – long term.
- Regulated tourism – no tourism.
- Tourism → damages → residents first.
- Is this ceded lands?
  - Originally crown lands and became State lands.
- Master Plan in 2014.
  - No new development heard.
  - Said no effect to endangered spp.
- Not going to be one solution – each problem requires a specific solution and solutions need to be integrated.
- Audit concerns.
- No Tourism – creates congestion, traffic → should restrict tourists.
- Place for locals.
- Money – where do we get money for projects?
- Compromises.
- Where will economic sustainability come from?
- Local business is thoughtful, mass tourism has big negative impacts.
- For the keiki.
- Hawaiian traditional and cultural practices, native lands.
- Community-based.
- Stewardship.
- Concerned about transfer of shrimp trucks to Waialeʻe.
- Have Hawaiian people lead.
- Kuleana landowners who were pushed out should have priority.
- No commercial.
- Kuleana landowners - Right to use the land, Put up for condemnation previously.
- No tourist trap, more focus on residents.
- New Zealand has laws to protect resources for residents.
- Traditional Hawaiian uses.
- Beach park use.
- Watchful of business entities.
- Concerned about development.
- Hawaiian culture.
AGRICULTURE COMMENTS (33):

- Not all agricultural uses on the site would be suitable for the area. Saying that the site should be in “Ag” doesn’t mean that all types of Ag are best suited for the site. For instance, a piggery was attempted on the site in the past, and it caused so much pollution. All uses, including agricultural uses, should be evaluated and incompatible uses should not be implemented.

- The North Shore community has 200+ farms between Punalu‘u and Waialua and having a food hub in the region for the community could be a good use of the mauka area of the site. This food hub would be an outlet for the farmers and the community, as well as allow for other opportunities to support ag in the region including training for farmers. Agritourism could help to support regional farming and economic sustainability. It is important for local agricultural operations to have a more comprehensive ag supply chain, and this site could help to fulfill that need.

- The Kawela fruit stands on the side of the road often get their produce from Costco and not from local farms, and these fruit stands and farm stands could be sourcing locally and supporting local farmer in the region.

- It is important that everyone understands that we are very vulnerable because of the amount of food that is imported to the islands. We need to get back to supporting local production and providing opportunities for local farming in order to build more self-sufficiency for our communities.

- Hanalei taro farmers can be looked at as a model for what could take place at Waiale‘e. Those farmers are able to grow enough to sell and sustain themselves and their business. And, they are also able to provide for the local community and local organizations as well. This site was able to grow 1,000 pounds of taro at one point, and that is a lot of food and could support a lot of people. The area has the potential to help meet a need for food production that is desperately needed in the area.

- The produce that is grown there should be for local consumption, to supply Foodland, and Mālama Market, and other grocery stores. They run out of poi at Foodland, and this should help make sure that that doesn’t happen.

- Clarification for a food hub: this would be a site for cleaning, repacking, certified kitchen for value-added, and potentially a site for a small animal slaughterhouse.

- Feeding the community.

- Native and fruit tree farming.

- Animal ag.

- For the land to provide food.

- Keep the land in ag.

- What are potential risks of agricultural activities?

- Farmers personal principles differences.

- Different management regimes in one area.

- Address before conflict arises.

- Kalo is VERY profitable and there is a huge market need.

- Prioritize water and soil quality restoration.

- Maybe have parcels grow huli for larger production in local market.
AGRICULTURE COMMENTS (continued):

- Local farming, lo‘i.
- Agriculture can be used by the community.
- Manage access.
- Reciprocity.
- Community engagement.
- Farming that doesn’t attract tourism.
- Percentage goes to administration.
- Local shrimp at Waialeʻe could be useful for local shrimp farmers.
- Cattle.
- Resurgence of ag & small farms.
- Resources for the community: ponds for native shrimp, fertile lands, subsistence living.
- Agriculture – grow and eat local.
- Support ag – ensure role of ADC is scrutinized.
- Productive.

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMENTS (29):

- There is a huge issue with the homeless population in the area, and that will need to be addressed before any uses or activities can take place.
- There are two camps there, one heroin camp and one ice camp. The heroin camp got raided and pushed out recently, and they just moved to the other side of the highway. The State needs to help remove these people from the site.
- Because of the homeless and drug-related activity, there are car fires and cars exploding in the area. There are instances of the public space and public access being blocked by squatters and their encampments.
- The entities managing the site don’t take responsibility for the homeless that are there, and they need to work to handle this situation.
- Homeless impact to property and the community.
- Safety of the community.
- Homeless population.
- Concern for nearby residents.
- Mauka structures for this issue.
- Similar to the School for Boys.
  - Similar work program for lo‘i and restoration.
  - Rehabilitate different groups.
  - Would have to think about other concerns for drugs and potential other threats and concerns.
  - Maybe not the best idea.
- Could be a way to address rather than clean out homeless populations with no resources.
- Maybe just opportunities for certain industries.
- Still shouldn’t encroach onto Kuleana lands.
- House parcels – why can’t people just come in and mālama?
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMENTS (continued):
- Top concern is safety.
- Robbing, threats, etc.
- UH had been negligent.
- Drug dealing problem.
- Isolation can solidify black market.
- Hard to get resources out there.
- Cops don’t do enough – say its private property.
- Sheriffs can only arrest.
- Who is going to take care of the land?
- Enforcement?
- Safety.
- Security.
- Dangerous homeless issue
- Want something over nothing, decrease trash, vandalism, etc.
- Homeless concerns, opportunities mauka?

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMENTS (27):
- It is important for the community to understand the existing waste and pollution on the site. A baseline assessment of what is there, and what the constraints are is important in planning the future of the area. Specifically, that includes understanding the effects of UH CTAHR uses of the site, and what types of clean-up and removal need to be done to the site.
- UH needs to address the health issues and environmental issues that could be there on the site and be responsible for the clean-up of the site.
- Is there a contingency plan for the site? Will there be an environmental impact statement? Environmental site assessment? Can we require it?
- Negative impacts from past uses.
- UH responsibility to clean up and restore the site prior to future restoration.
- Testing of water and soil should be done by UH.
- Students could be a part of the clean-up effort.
- How is the health of the soil, water, reef?
- Did the military training grounds use have an impact on the water source?
- The mauka area was used for animal testing and research – how has the impacted the property?
- UH accountability for the site.
- Building clean up.
- Using traditional and indigenous solutions to issues.
- Environmental Assessments – exceptions for EA.
- UH Clean-up responsibility.
- Garbage, bathrooms, utilities.
- Don’t want old infrastructure to remain.
- Agricultural waste?
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMENTS (continued):
- Rusted machinery, lead paint, effluent system.
- Keep simple, intact, clean up by UH, conservation.
  - Minimal expense.
  - How much will it cost per year to steward the land?
- Don’t want a Shark’s Cove with Styrofoam
- Erosion concerns – seawalls, ironwoods.
- UH responsible for clean up.
- UH should research the impact of the land use on resources.
- How to protect natural lands.
- What is the state doing? The infrastructure is terrible, especially the roads in the area.
- Live reefs have been killed.

EDUCATION COMMENTS (20):
- Focus on educational activities.
- The site should be used to teach the keiki.
- There could be a recreational center located on the site, and tourists could be part of the market that is educated there and able to support local products.
- Education for youth.
- Future use for cultural education.
- There could be a recreational center located on the site, and tourists could be part of the market that is educated there and able to support local products.
- Education for youth.
- Future use for cultural education.
- Education opportunities for youth.
- Open to community for education.
- Education → limit time and amount of tourists, but education is key though.
- Education.
- Education.
- Education.
- Education building for children on what the land was.
- Education for tourists on what the land was.
- Place-based learning.
- Educate youth on heritage.
- For children – educational programs.
- Education and children used of the land.
WATER RESOURCE COMMENTS (15):
- Consider the source of water on the property, the water table sits higher than in other areas, and any activities or uses in the area should be sure to not negatively affect the aquifer and fresh water resources in the area.
- There should be an assessment of the water flow and how to restore it. There should be necessary research done on the area first, and restoration should take baby steps and not be rushed.
- All uses of the site should keep in mind that sea level rise and climate change will affect the area. So we need to be mindful that the uses that we choose for the site will be affected by 1 meter to 2 meters of sea level rise, as well as other effects of climate change. The uses chosen for the site should be flexible enough to adapt to climate change and sea level rise.
- It is important that we are looking at local-level, and site-specific maps and studies about climate change and sea level rise for the area, and not basing decisions off of the large-scale maps produced for the whole state. More specific information would be more helpful. Rosie offered to produce those maps as she is able to do so in her position with UH and the State Climate Change committee.
- The water flow of freshwater from the site to the ocean needs to be restored for the health of the reef and of growth of limu on the beach.
- Importance of the freshwater springs.
- A source of freshwater is present on the site.
- Water testing.
- Impacts of marine sanctuary? Fishing?
- No restrictions on fishing.
- Water sampling study.
- Don’t have the right tools in HI.
- Levels may be worse than equipment can survey.
- Allow coastal access to start, and then scale up.
- Include the reef and reef health in the plan for the area.

FEELINGS FOR THE PLACE (9):
- Waialeʻe is precious.
- Vland is a favorite beach, nice, quiet, not crowded.
- This is the wild side of Oʻahu.
- Vland is Sacred.
- Surf spot – Kaunala Bay.
- Area name is Waialeʻe.
- Quiet place.
- Listen and learn.
- A way forward – asset to the community.
MAUKA CONNECTIONS COMMENTS (4):

- We need to keep the mauka to makai connection and understand that the area is affected by the mauka areas of the site and beyond (including the motocross track) and that activities on the site will be affected by what is upland along the watershed.
- There should also be clean-up of the mauka areas as well (including above the property) because there is a lot of mud and run-off during heavy rains.
- There are concerns about the motocross park and the potential for flooding and storm run-off from the park onto the site. The environmental impact of those types of events should be studied to inform the uses that are appropriate for the site.
- There is great potential for growth and use of the mauka area too.
Mālama Waiale‘e
Community Visioning Workshop Series

Waiale‘e is ʻāina momona, an abundant land from the mountains to the ocean. With the possible closure of the UH Waiale‘e Livestock Station and potential land transfer to another State agency, the future management of Waiale‘e is uncertain. To capture community input that will guide future planning efforts, North Shore Community Land Trust is working with Townscape, Inc., a local environmental and community planning group, to host a 3-part community workshop series. We humbly invite community members and those interested to participate in as many of the workshops as you are able to attend.

Workshop 1: Initiating Our Vision - Saturday, May 4
Workshop 2: Refining Our Vision - Saturday, May 18
Workshop 3: Solidifying Our Vision - Saturday, June 1

All workshops will be held at Sunset Beach Recreation Center from 12-2pm on their respective dates. Check-in and lunch will begin 30 minutes prior to the start of each workshop (11:30am). To RSVP and for more information, please visit: malama-waialae.eventbrite.com OR contact Nick Kawela Farrant At nick@northshoreland.org. Mahalo!

Photo by Kristian McDonald
MĀLAMA WAIALEʻE
COMMUNITY VISIONING WORKSHOP SERIES No. 1
May 4, 2019

AGENDA

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

2. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

3. BREAKOUT GROUPS
   a. What is most important to you about Waialeʻe?
   b. What are you most concerned about?
   c. What is your hope for Waialeʻe?
   d. What uses would you want to see at Waialeʻe?
   e. How might the neighboring community and the community at large feel about these uses?
   f. What are the potential impacts of these types of uses?
   g. What are the hurdles to implementation, e.g., regulatory, cost, etc. and how difficult would it be to overcome them?

4. RECONVENE LARGE GROUP AND SHARE BREAKOUT DISCUSSION

5. NEXT STEPS
   a. Sub-Committees
   b. Next Community Visioning Workshop: May 18, 2019
      11:30 am - Check-in and lunch
      12:00 pm–2:00 pm - Workshop
      Sunset Beach Recreation Center
Kahuku Lewa – “floating” Kahuku

Photo: USGS, 1951
19th Century Land Use of Land Commission Awards (LCAs) at Waiale'e, O'ahu, Hawai'i

ʻāina momona – abundant land

Legend
- Ahupua'a of Waiale'e
- Lele (Part) of Pahipahi'alua
- 'Auwai (1902)
- Kalou Fishpond (1902)
- Taro Lands (1902)

Land Commission Awards
Land Use Type
- House
- Wetland Agriculture
- Dryland Agriculture
- Mixed Use

Map: Nick Farrant, 2019
Imagery: Google Earth, 2013
1903-1949 – Waialeʻe Training School for Boys

Photo: Territory of Hawai‘i Department of Institutions, 1939
1958-present – UH Livestock Experiment Station

Photo: USDA, 1962
Historic and Current Wetlands at Waialae'e, O'ahu, Hawai'i

Legend
- □ Ahupua'a of Waialae'e
- □ Lele (Part) of Pahipahi'alu
- □ Kalou Fishpond (1902)
- □ 'Auwai (1902)
- □ Taro Lands (1902)
- □ Wetlands (2019)

Map: Nick Farrant, 2019
Imagery: Google Earth, 2013
MĀLAMAWAIALEʻE COMMUNITY VISION

Appendix B

Workshop #2, May 18, 2019
Appendix B  Visioning Workshop #2  
– May 18, 2019

The second meeting of the Mālama Waialeʻe Visioning series focused on identifying major thoughts and ideas that had been shared at the previous meeting and refining that information so that it could be used to develop a list of community values and to craft a vision statement.

Participants were again invited to come before the meeting and lunch was provided. A short presentation was shared by Nick Kawelakai Farrant, Project Coordinator for the North Shore Community Land Trust and master’s candidate at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa’s Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Management, to give history and context to those who were not able to attend the first workshop. TSI shared a list of major thoughts and ideas that were identified from what was expressed by the community in the first meeting. These included some themes that could be used to develop a vision statement, as well as themes that are included in this document as planning considerations. Participants were able to choose to join one of three breakout groups and each group was asked to discuss in more depth one of the following three main concepts:

- Conservation, preservation, and restoration of natural and cultural resources
- Food production for local consumption
- Education for keiki and community

Sixty people signed in to this meeting.

Outcomes from this meeting include: a refined list of major thoughts, ideas and concepts to be used to craft the vision statement, solidify the list of community values, and develop the planning considerations.
Workshop Notes:
These notes were recorded from the discussions in each of the three breakout groups. Participants were given the choice of selecting which topic they were interested in discussing further and joined the respective breakout group. Comments from each breakout group were sorted by general topic. Topics with the most comments are presented first.

Breakout Group Discussion - Conservation, Restoration, and Preservation of Natural and Cultural Resources

NATURAL RESOURCES (19):
- ʻOʻopu leʻe once thrived.
- Edible limu.
- Native birds/fish.
- Waste management from past use causing algal blooms. Remediation of wetland and coastal ecosystem.
- Restore back to natural state, pre-human contact.
- What does the sea level rise map look like for the area? Only beach park impacted.
- Maintain ag zoning – no rezoning of land.
- Conservation easement on land.
- Coastal reef protected – MLCD.
- Minimal disturbance during restoration efforts.
- Native outplanting – especially ponds.
- Preserving open space – establish proper use of land.
- Bring it back to a thriving resource.
- Focus on beneficial use of mauka land to allow coastal area-reef.
- No run-off.
- Nobody on land – natural state.
- Tell visitors where to walk or to make note of native vegetation.
- Trail through the area for access to cultural/nature trail.
- Adjacent land will be impacted.

CULTURAL RESOURCES (17):
- Restore moʻolelo of the place (maui’s hook, kane stone).
- Lawaiʻa pono practice.
- A place of native Hawaiian science.
- Land to be used to restore mindsets back to kanaka values.
- Land doesn’t belong to us, we belong to the land.
- Young kids getting included with tradition.
  - Loʻi, hale, canoe, fishing.
- Restore loʻi kalo, very productive in the past.
- Community-based subsistence fishing area.
- Natural land, low-impact traditional ag use. Community working the land.
- Native Hawaiian Science.
CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued):

- Restore kanaka values.
- Have people work the land to keep it up for cultural practices.
- Native way of managing resources.
  - Community-based management.
  - Hawaiian definition of aquaculture.
    - E.g., Mo’omomi & He‘eia.
    - E.g., Hā‘ena, Kaua‘i.
- Place learning, Hawaiian history.
- 3,000 young kids, barefoot (no glass/trash) in kalo fields. Fishing, throwing net, hales built.
- Traditional thriving, not dying.
- All kinds of kids connecting with land, getting dirty, learning hand-on traditional practices.

MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS (14):

- Connect our vision statement to UH’s mission statement, connect to native Hawaiians.
- Non-profits involved – maybe new ones.
- No fighting over money.
- Trail (O‘ahu Trail Association).
  - Nature trail or cultural trail.
- Different community groups coming together in partnership.
- Use this as example for entire state.
MANAGEMENT & PARTNERSHIPS (continued):

- Non-profit run.
- Restored by NGO, not private entity.
- No ADC acquisition – community will not have a say.
- ADC could alter zoning.
- Connect UH vision statement to ours – specifically focus on promoting native Hawaiian culture/kanaka.
- New NGO to steward the land.
- A place the community can connect with the land.
- Partnership of community groups that come together to steward the land.

LAND USE (13):

- Community wants to know what happens to the land. Complete transparency.
  - Maintain ag/current zoning.
- More schools engaging with the property.
- Open access.
- Education for children, parents, everyone.
- No commercial.
- Tourist get educated too.
- Connect Hawaiian islands.
- Have tourists take knowledge and values with them back home.
- Do not focus on homeless, not going to fix.
- Schools should learn from area.
- Restore access to the area for the community.
- Non-commercial, educational for the community.
- Opportunity to educate visitors to take back their community.

Breakout Group Discussion - Food Production for Local Consumption

AGRICULTURE (17):

- Ranching/grazing livestock is a good way to preserve open space.
- Pollution from livestock can be damaging to the wetland and environment.
- No additives/fertilizers/inputs should be allowed into the area to protect the wetlands and the watershed.
- Balance between livestock and produce.
- Kalo, ulu, sweet potato could be grown on the mauka side.
- Food production that is flexible over the years, and can change as needed.
- No supplemental fertilizer allowed on the site for any reason.
- Fishpond – raise tilapia and prawns, grow kalo & watercress.
- Tilapia is not native.
- Production of food that is suitable in certain areas.
- No commercial pesticides.
- Don’t use additives, they destroy the environment.
AGRICULTURE (continued):
- Look towards old Hawaii for food production, no need to think up new ways or modern ways of doing things when the traditional ways of doing things are already there
- “Once you restore it will sustain itself.”
- Restoration of traditional Hawaiian farming is best.
- Ahupua’a style/watershed style restoration.
- Farm to Table – look at sewage/septic, make sure is properly suitable to the area on the site.

NATURAL/CULTURAL RESOURCES (10):
- Look into fishpond production/restoration.
- Is it culturally appropriate and are there resources to clear the area and use the fishpond?
- Preserve the wetland area.
- Food production in concert with preserving the wetlands and helping the waterfowl in the area.
- No matter what, all laws need to be followed – federal laws for water quality and environmental protection.
- Potentially large parts of Waiale’e should not have food production because of the sensitivity of the area.
- Possible to have impacts on the endangered plants and animals.
- Studies and updates needed to look at water quality.
- Fishpond has endangered gobies that need to be protected, along with other marine species.
- Don’t disturb the land.
MODELS/MANAGEMENT (10):
- Grow food that can feed students at the local schools – school lunches should be high quality food.
- Possible partnerships with the DOE for producing food and integrating kids with food production to supply local schools.
- No ADC.
- Look for a non-profit to help preserve the open space.
- Look to MA’O Farms and Kahuku Farms as a model.
- Farm to Table – sell food at a restaurant, education programs for kids, provide scholarships for kids.
- Therapy program using horticulture (e.g., Hilo).
- Look to Paepae o He‘eia, Loko Ea, Punalu‘u, Kahana as models.
- Listen to the Kuleana land owners because they have the knowledge of what to do and how to do it in the area.
- Cost needs to be taken into account, especially access/liability insurance for the site.

Breakout Group Discussion - Education for keiki and community

GROUP VISION STATEMENT
Waiale‘e is a place for…
- Hands-on, place-based, cultural-based education for lifelong learners to perpetuate indigenous land use practices.
- The wisdom of traditional ahupua’a system.
- In a way that is aligned with the values of the community.
- Interdisciplinary → teach different fields.
- Connection to the land.
- Preference to community, open to other organizations.
- Result is to teach future generations to be stewards of the land.

CURRICULUM IDEAS (13):
- Arts, crafts, hula.
- Education as an inevitable part of restoration.
- Project-based learning. Different age groups and schools, cleaning up and maintaining what is there (lo‘i kalo). Teachers bring own standards and students dictate how to learn.
- Ahupua’a, ‘āina-based learning – science, math literacy, social.
- NGSS = Next Generation Science Standards.
- Help bridge how teachers would apply outdoor education/culture-based activities to curriculum development.
- Create sample curriculums to engage teachers.
- Indigenous solutions to world’s problems – indigenous approaches to land use.
- Organic agriculture farm educational programs ‘auwai → directing students.
- Invite students to help with community research – community dictates/guides research.
- Place-based community values – bring in history of what was here before.
- Traditional, culture-based indigenous land use practices.
CURRICULUM IDEAS (continued):
- Could include agriculture, culture, conservation, etc.

PARTNERSHIPS/MODELS (10):
- Idea to reach out to Kōkua Hawai‘i Foundation – they have docents in schools already, connect them to Waiale‘e.
- Another non-profit tasked with facilitating?
- MA‘O Farm in Wai‘anae as an example. Provide college-level education. NSCLT work at Kahuku Point. Hands-on activities. “Not all knowledge is taught in classrooms.”
- Many organizations doing similar work/curricula on island; these are resources to use.
- Key project in Kahalu‘u.
- Hawaiian Charter schools could be involved.
- Windward Community College as a partner.
- MA‘O → farm education as fitting with agricultural use/mandate.
- Bill to fund pilot program like MA‘O funding for this vision included, bring to legislature.
- Relationship to Turtle Bay Resort – may provide TBR with resources. Potential collaboration/support from hotel.

WHO WILL LEARN (7):
- Students are involved in the restoration effort.
- Interest in education of children.
- Suggestion to reach out to Kahuku High students to get credit for community work.
- All ages, intergenerational (include parents, etc.). Community workdays.
- Educate adults.
- Lifelong learning – reach out to local schools.
- Special needs students – courses for special ed students after high school.
COMMUNITY CONCERNS (7):
• Don’t want to be overrun with tourist, but understand educational value for visitors.
• As long as tourism is on the terms of the community, open to tourism on property.
• Need for regulation of tourism if it is there.
• Need people to host volunteers/tourists – need people to watch over groups visiting.
• Conflicted feelings about taking money from tourism because of different objectives. Don’t want to just be PR for tourism, but there is value in educating visitors with real knowledge.
• Inclusion of tourism should be intentional and reciprocal.
• Decision-making power rests in the community. Community dictates vision.

Additional Questions and Comments
Participants asked the following questions and comments during the workshop, outside of the formal visioning exercise. These remarks dealt mostly with process and are recorded here for reference.

• What has ADC done in the past re: land acquisition?
  o Galbraith Estate.
• Suggest NSCLT continue to be involved to facilitate community input.
• ADC has questionable track record.
• When UH negotiated with ADC, were there any covenants or stipulations?
• Are there other organizations that would identify themselves as alternative to ADC?
• Can the vision be folded into conservation easement language?
• Use Kahuku-Kawela Vision Statement as starting point.
  o Include other community ideas.
  o “Perpetual” is very powerful.
• Land can take care of itself if used traditionally.
• Community groups coming together.
• “He aliʻi ka ʻāina, he kauwā ke kānaka.” The land is king, and the people are slaves to the land.
MĀLAMA WAIALEʻE
COMMUNITY VISIONING WORKSHOP No. 2
May 18, 2019

AGENDA

1. INTRODUCTIONS AND UPDATES 12 NOON

2. RECAP OF WORKSHOP #1 12:20 PM

- - - - - - - - - 12:35 pm - Transition to Breakout Groups - - - - - - - - -

3. BREAKOUT GROUPS: DRAFT VISION STATEMENT 12:40 PM

- - - - - - - - - 1:25 pm - Transition to Large Group - - - - - - - - -

4. RECONVENE AND REPORT BACK 1:30 PM

5. NEXT STEPS 1:55 PM

Next Community Visioning Workshop: June 1, 2019
11:30 am - Check-in and lunch
12:00 pm–2:00 pm - Workshop
Sunset Beach Recreation Center
What is a VISION STATEMENT?¹

The end result of what you want to have done; a future oriented, detailed description of outcomes you want to accomplish. What you want to exist or have happen as a result of your efforts. What does it look like, feel like? Who’s involved, how – what are they getting from and giving to the experience?

- - - - - - - - - Example Vision Statements - - - - - - - - -

**MĀLAMA KAHUKU-KAWEKA**

“A living connection to the traditional ahupua‘a from Kawela to Kahuku is perpetuated and conserved for future generations.”

**PŪPŪKEA PAUMALŪ**

“Pūpūkea Paumalū is a safe community gathering place. The rural, open spaces of these lands are treasured by all. Public access provides opportunities for community management and stewardship of unique natural resources. Respect for the land, Hawaiian culture, and the history of Pūpūkea Paumalū has created a lasting legacy.”
SAMPLE VISION STATEMENTS

Mālama Kahuku-Kawela
“A living connection to the traditional ahupua'a from Kawela to Kahuku is perpetuated and conserved for future generations.”

Pūpūkea Paumalū
“Pūpūkea Paumalū is a safe community gathering place. The rural, open spaces of these lands are treasured by all.

Public access provides opportunities for community management and stewardship of unique natural resources.

Respect for the land, Hawaiian culture, and the history of Pūpūkea Paumalū has created a lasting legacy.”

North Kohala Community Development Plan
“We are a community that respects, preserves and honors our history, our land, and our diverse culture. We value access to our shores, our forests, and our streams.

We have a broad range of programs for our youth that includes work on the land. We have good social services, recreation, health, and education.

We are friendly and hard working people, which enables us to continue to build out small businesses and create jobs as part of our sustainable economic development.

We have a strong community voice in the development of affordable housing, the use of our land, and the development of alternative energy sources.

‘Ohana and the Spirit of Aloha are the foundations of our community.”
MAJOR THEMES

- Conservation, preservation, and restoration of the land and its natural and cultural resources
- Education for the keiki and the community
- Food production for local consumption
Community input for each major theme

Conservation, preservation, and restoration of the land and its natural and cultural resources

- Restore the lo‘i kalo
- Restore the fishpond, reef, ‘auwai and water flow
- Preserve one of the last open spaces in the area
- Preserve the land
- Native plant restoration
- Restore the natural resources
- Bring back the ‘o‘opulehe
- Land stewardship
- Wetland restoration
- Restore the entire ahupua‘a
- Native flora & fauna
- Preserve the Hawaiian culture & agricultural practices
- Limu restoration
- Allow coastal access

Education for the keiki and the community

- Focus on educational activities
- Use the site to teach keiki
- Utilize the site as an area of study for UH
- Students could be a part of the clean-up effort
- Seek out Kuleana families for direction/focus
- Look to other communities as an example (Paepae o He‘eia, Kahana Valley, etc.)
- Education opportunities for the youth
- There are communities and schools in the area
Community input for each major theme

Food production for local consumption

- Agritourism could help to support regional farming
- Support local production/ag supply chain
- Build more food self-sufficiency
- Look to Hanalei Taro Farmers as a model
- Able to sell, support their community, and give to organizations, too
- The place could grow 1,000 lbs of kalo at one point
- Produce grown there should be for local consumption
- Feeding the community
- For the land to provide food
- Kalo is profitable and there is a market need
Planning Considerations

Conduct a site assessment to identify recommendations to restore the area
- Research on the area should be done first
- Use local-level, site-specific maps and studies
- Understand existing waste and pollution on the site
- Understand the environmental impact of storm run-off and flooding
- Address health and environmental issues
- Conduct a water sampling study, water testing
- Look at the entire ahupuaʻa/watershed

Ensure Public Safety
- Homeless population needs to be addressed before any use or activity can take place
- Drug-related activity
- Access is blocked by squatters
- Concern for nearby residents
- Safety is a top concern
- Decrease criminal activity on the site

Promote uses that support the community’s vision for the site
- Promote non-commercial land uses
- Promote environmentally-friendly agricultural uses
- Address environmental impacts from past uses
- Minimize development, promote rural land uses
- Avoid overnight activities
- Promote uses for local residents over tourists
University of Hawaiʻi (UH)
Waialaeʻe Livestock Experiment Station
and Proposed Land Transfer

Mālama Waialaeʻe Community Vision Workshop 2
North Shore Community Land Trust
Facilitated by Townscape, Inc.
May 18, 2019

Photo: Nick Farrant, 2019
Ahupuaʻa of Waialeʻe

- Kūkaʻimanini Islet
- Kawela Bay
- Oio
- Hanakaoe
- Kawela
- Opana
- Pahipahiʻālua
- Paumalū
- Kaunala
- Velzyland/V-Land
- Sunset Point

Information: Kīpuka Database, 2019
Imagery: Google Earth, 2013
Land Owners and Uses at Waialee‘e, O‘ahu (2019)

UH Waialee‘e Livestock Experiment Station (UH) (~130 acres)

Kahuku Training Area/
Kahuku Motocross Park

Hoʻōla Nā Pua/
Crawford’s home

Waialee Beach Park

Key
- Private
- Multi-claim
- State - UH
- State - Other
- State + City - Beach Park

Information: Honolulu County Property Search
Imagery: Google Earth, 2013
Waialeʻe Livestock Experiment Station

- **Purpose:** research ways to reduce production costs for Hawaiʻi livestock industry (University of Hawaiʻi Board of Regents [UH BOR], 2018)

- **1958** part of Waialeʻe granted to UH for “experimental farm” (Executive Order 1848, State of Hawaiʻi, 1958)

- **1961** Waialeʻe Livestock Research Farm begins operations (University of Hawaiʻi, 1961)
  - Poultry and Eggs
  - Swine
  - Dairy and Cattle
  - Sheep
  - Crop trials
  - Aquaculture

New dairy barn and pens at Waialee Livestock Research Farm, Oahu. Research projects are underway that deal with the utilization of local feedstuffs and factors affecting milk production and milk constituents.

Photo: University of Hawaiʻi, 1961
Decline of Operations

- **Late 80s** poultry operations end *(UH BOR, 2018)*
- **Late 90s** swine operations end *(UH BOR, 2018)*
- **2000s**
  - dairy and cattle operations end *(UH, 2018)*
  - UH seeks out former Meadow Gold Dairy in Waimānalo *(Da Silva, 2007)*
  - UH begins to explore alternative uses for Waialeʻe station *(UH BOR, 2018)*
- **c. 2015 - present**
  - Unauthorized occupants, vandalism *(UH BOR, 2018)*
  - Community public safety concerns *(UH BOR, 2018)*
Options For Alternative Uses

- Transfer to another department within UH
  - Some interest but none wanted to “take lead”
- Lease to a private entity
  - Difficult given “experimental farm” mandate
- Transfer to another state agency
  - Few have been receptive: issues of cleanup, liability
- Sell to third party
  - Difficult or impossible as “ceded” lands
Current Candidate: Agribusiness Development Corporation (ADC)

- Established in 1994 by Hawai‘i State Legislature
- Administratively attached to Hawai‘i Department of Agriculture
- **Mission:** “To acquire and manage … selected high-value lands, water systems and infrastructure for commercial agricultural use and to direct research into areas that will lead to the development of new crops, markets and lower production costs.”
- Expressed possible willingness to accept part or all of UH Waiale‘e lands; has discussed aquaculture as one potential land use.

(ADC, 2019 (1))
Photo: Nick Farrant, 2019
UH Reasons for Transfer to ADC

1) Current restrictions limit future uses by UH
2) No current or foreseeable research opportunities
3) Requires significant resources to maintain
4) Cannot afford risk management and mitigation
5) ADC expressed willingness to accept property
6) ADC’s statutory mandate is to promote agriculture
7) ADC is better situated to put land into production
8) Legislature has signaled support of ADC transfer

UH College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, 2018

Photo: Nick Farrant, 2019
March 2018: UH Board of Regents authorizes UH President David Lassner to negotiate transfer of UH Waialeʻe lands to ADC

2019: ADC Board of Directors considers accepting Waialeʻe land and conditions

Accept

Transfer to ADC in full

Accept Partial

Transfer to ADC in part

remaining land

Decline

No transfer to ADC

UH considers alternative management options

(UH BOR, 2018)

(ADC, February 2019)
Mālama Waialeʻe Workshop Process

Output: community vision document

• Concise vision statement
• Specific Values statements
• Planning considerations

Outcome: community vision guides...

• Current land transfer process
• Future planning processes
• Future land uses, regardless of management entity
References Cited


University of Hawaiʻi College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources. (2018, February 16). Conveyance of UH Mānoa College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources Waialee Research Station Property to the State Agribusiness Development Corporation.

MĀLAMA WAIALEʻE COMMUNITY VISION

Appendix C

Workshop #3, June 1, 2019
Appendix C  Visioning Workshop #3

– June 1, 2019

The third meeting of the Mālama Waiale’e Visioning series focused on gathering input on the draft Community Values and Vision Statement that was prepared by TSI, and revising both so that they better reflect the community sentiment for Waiale’e.

Participants were again invited to come before the meeting and lunch was provided. A short presentation was shared by Nick Kawelakai Farrant, Project Coordinator for the North Shore Community Land Trust and master’s candidate at the University of Hawai’i at Mānoa’s Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Management, to give history and context to those who were not able to attend previous workshops. Participants were kept together in one large group for discussion throughout the workshop. This allowed for the group to be able to share their input with the all participants at the same time. It also allowed for participants to weigh-in on what was shared and engage in an active discussion. TSI first shared the proposed components of the finished document that would be prepared to capture all that was shared throughout the series of workshops. TSI presented a list of draft community values and asked participants to share their feedback. Next, TSI shared a draft Vision Statement, and asked participants to help to refine the statement.

Sixty people signed in to this meeting.

Outcomes from this meeting include: comments on the draft Community Values and suggested revisions, comments on the draft Vision Statement and suggested revisions, and a list other components of the final document that the community wished to include.
**Workshop Notes:**
These notes were recorded from the large group discussion throughout the workshop. The discussion focused on the draft Community Values and the draft Vision Statement presented to the participants for feedback. Comments from each discussion were recorded and sorted by general topic. Topics with the most comments are presented first.

**Draft Community Values Discussion:**

**PROTECTION OF THIS LAND FOR THE FUTURE (8):**
- How can people interpret protection of land for the future? Concern about interpretation.
- Don’t want commercial business, big tour buses, want to see school buses (if any buses are to be there), to protect the land.
- Preservation instead of protection.
- Protection of land to be tied in with values, with things like Hawaiian Ag in perpetuity for the future.
- Agrees with protection, simple solution might not be the best.
- North Shore Sustainable Community Plan has a well laid out system of protection for the ahupua’a system. Strength of values in this existing plan – legal ways the plan can serve us and be incorporated (into action).
- Protection of values for the future.
- Protection of natural and cultural values to encompass both.

**COMMERICAL USES (5):**
- Question: there is no distinction between Hawaiian agriculture and commercial uses. Would like to say: no commercial use.
- Non-commercial use only can be limiting based on the experience of the Protect Kaho‘olawe ‘Ohana. They have language that states that they cannot have commercial uses, which prevents them from being able to take kalo to the open market to sell because it is a commercial use, and they cannot collect tuition on classes because it is commercial, and they cannot sell books to the public because it is commercial. Recommends moving away from this type of language.
- In Waimānalo, they are doing a project and claiming that it is for the community, even though the community doesn’t want it. So, that is a loophole that this community should think about when choosing the language for this.
- Commercialization issues could maybe be helped by non-profit designation, e.g., funds raised by the land are reinvested in the land.
- Prefer non-profit over non-commercial.
PRODUCTIVE HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURE (5):
- Question: wondering if values are restricting agriculture to just Hawaiian agriculture?
  Answer: the only type of agriculture that was supported by a majority of the participants in the “Food Production for local consumption” break out group from meeting #2 was Hawaiian agriculture. Other types of agriculture were discussed, but none had any agreement. Because the only type that seemed to be agreeable was Hawaiian agriculture, we chose to focus on specifically Hawaiian agriculture and not agriculture in general. (Lillie)
- Hope that Waiale‘e would stay in agriculture as much as possible – local agriculture for local consumption.
- There seem to be silos between “Hawaiian” and “ag,” but it can be both, it can be productive Hawaiian ag.
- Question: what about kalo leaf farming below the bridge in Hale‘iwa? That is commercial and Hawaiian. And has no education. Do you support that? Answer: Yes I do. (Nick)

OCEANS (3):
- How to conserve the reef as well?
- Concerned about ADC not following government regulations (Clean Water Act, etc.) and that activities on the land will have negative impacts on the ocean (inputs into the land could be bad).
- Regarding the ocean: could be worded that the activities in the area are best for the surrounding ocean.

HAWAIIAN CULTURE/CULTURAL PRACTICES (3):
- Hawaiian ancestral knowledge connects us to the land. Knowledge from kupuna is essential. Look to the past and apply the values that have sustained the culture to the future.
- It is exciting to hear and see collective voices (in this process). Question regarding cultural practices: Hawaii has been inundated with many cultures. Ask to be more specific with the language to specify the true native Hawaiian cultural practices. There is a grey area regarding sustainability. Look to other groups who are good models: Kāko‘o ʻŌiwi, Waipā, Heʻeia. These are examples of different kahu who manage their lands.
- “Productive as provided by Hawaiian values” – there are good examples of this like Heʻeia, etc. Management led by native Hawaiian cultural practitioners.

AHUPUAʻA (1):
- Hawaiian vision of Waialeʻe (picture of ahupuaʻa system shown). This includes productive agriculture and resources. Education. Self-sufficient. This is all of it.
Draft Vision Statement Discussion:

THOUGHTS ON 3RD PARAGRAPH (16):
- Reference to generations past, guided by wisdom, encompass the feeling to reach back.
- Don’t think voice of the people guides the land. We don’t own the land, the land owns us.
- “Honor ancestors” (add to the last paragraph).
- Need to understand that the third paragraph is one thought even though it is spaced out, put together the spacing so that it reads as one thought.
- Add “native Hawaiian” before community.
- Thinks paragraph 3 should encompass everyone, not just native Hawaiians.
- People who live in the ahupua’a.
- For everyone who loves the land, don’t exclude anyone.
- Wants to include not just Hawaiians because it should include locals who are not kānaka too.
- One way to sustain financially is to build a hotel, that could be part of the “everyone” included.
- “Community” covers it all.
- Add ʻāina to the voices that guide.
- Proposes listing in order of importance: ʻāina, kupuna, people.
- In recognition that these are ceded lands, add “protected in trust” for future generations.
- Likes “protected in trust,” because it’s specific, and likes the list of voices in order of importance.
- Have draft values start with protection because the vision ends with protection, and then list the rest of the values below.

THOUGHTS ON 2ND PARAGRAPH (8):
- “Lifelong learners” focus on youth, but include more ages too. Take out “want to learn” because some people don’t want to learn but they need to.
- Based on Hawaiian culture, the life force that flows through the islands is the same that flows through kānaka. Hawaiians took all knowledge from the past and used it to move forward into the future.
- Include “for education purposes” specifically to limit uses. It can open it up to gray area if you don’t include that statement. Want opportunities for community-based education.
- The paragraph “Waiale’e provides spaces for…” is too broad and vague. Doesn’t seem grounded in tradition.
- Interested in broader vision on ag. “Productive agriculture guided by Hawaiian values.” Make the vision statement broad.
- Adam: I think Maka’s suggestion is right that there are cultural experts already doing these things that can guide better than “Waikiki.” Those entities/individuals could take the lead. A lot of shared values, but details will continue beyond today and will include people with family ties.
- People always assume that Hawaiian values are the same, so it’s not specific enough and could be misinterpreted.
- Traditional Hawaiian values are set in stone. These were all agreed upon values like mālama ʻāina, lōkahi, etc. These are ancestral values.
THOUGHTS ON 1ST PARAGRAPH (7):
- For paragraph #1, wetland habitat for native plants, animals and kānaka. People live in this land too and the human elements should be included.
- Ahupua’a needs to be in the first paragraph.
- Lynell shared her vision statement: “To form and maintain a living connection to the historical, traditional and cultural ahupua’a of Waiale’e by perpetually restoring, preserving and protecting the values of Waiale’e for all generations.”
- Combine Lynell’s draft vision statement with the painting of the ahupua’a and include both in the document.
- Likes Aunty Lynell’s vision that puts ahupua’a first.
- Use Lynell’s as an intro paragraph.
- Likes Lynell’s conciseness.

OTHER THOUGHTS (5):
- What is the end goal of what we want to see? What’s the main driver? Ag could be commercial, educational, and preserve the land.
- Suggestion to translate the final vision statement into Hawaiian and include it.
- If we are going to draft a statement in ‘ōlelo, start with ‘ōlelo. Either all English or all Hawaiian. Something basic for people who can learn ‘ōlelo to get started.
- As a group, form a hui as compared to vision statement of what Waiale’e would look like in the future. How do we hui together to form that connection?
- It’s up to the people…wants to form Mālama Waiale’e group ➔ connection to the land.
A framed copy of this painting was presented at the workshop by one of the participants. He shared that he feels the aspects of the long-term vision that the community has for Waiale’e can all be found illustrated in this image: healthy natural resources, Hawaiian agriculture, community, education, and more. This image was well-like by the participants in the workshop and they requested that this image be included in this report because it does capture a majority of what the community would like to see and feel at Waiale’e.
Draft Vision Statement

Waialeʻe is
a place that receives the waters of the ahupuaʻa,
supporting Hawaiian agriculture
and wetland habitat for native plants and animals,
a link between upland forests and healthy coral reefs.

Grounded in Hawaiian cultural practices and agriculture,
Waialeʻe provides spaces for
the community to sustain and nurture itself and the land,
and to educate the keiki
and all who want to learn in the values of mālama ʻāina.

A special place that is
guided by the voices of the people
and protected for future generations.
MĀLAMA WAIALEʻE COMMUNITY VISIONING
WORKSHOP #3 * June 1, 2019

Draft Values

- Restored natural resources and native ecosystems.
- Engagement in cultural practices.
- Productive Hawaiian agriculture.
- Hands-on education of all age-ranges teaching conservation, culture, and agriculture.
- Community participation in management and stewardship.
- Protection of this land for the future.

Draft Planning Considerations

Conduct a site assessment to identify recommendations to restore the area

- Research on the area should be done first
- Use local-level, site-specific maps and studies
- Understand existing waste and pollution on the site
- Understand the environmental impact of storm run-off and flooding
- Address health and environmental issues
- Conduct a water sampling study, water testing
- Look at the entire ahupuaʻa/watershed
- Identify appropriate locations for different land uses, such as ecological restoration, agriculture, and educational programs
- Consider and plan for climate change and sea level rise impacts

Ensure Public Safety

- Homeless population needs to be addressed before any use or activity can take place
- Drug-related activity
- Access is blocked by squatters
- Concern for nearby residents
- Safety is a top concern
- Decrease criminal activity on the site

Promote uses that support the community’s vision for the site

- Work with land management entities to ensure the community’s vision is considered
- Keep the community informed of what is happening with Waialeʻe
- Promote non-commercial land uses
- Promote environmentally-friendly agricultural uses
- Address environmental impacts from past uses
- Minimize development, promote rural land uses
- Avoid overnight activities
- Promote uses for local residents over tourists
- Maintain Waialeʻe’s rural character
- Consider adjacent land uses and how the region works as a whole
MĀLAMA WAIALEʻE COMMUNITY VISION

Appendix D

Additional Comments Shared with the Planning Team
Appendix D  Additional Comments Shared with the Planning Team

Over the course of the three visioning workshops, some of the participants called or emailed the planning team to express comments and concerns. In an effort to inform future planning efforts, the following is a summary of those comments, as well as responses or follow-up actions (in italics), where appropriate.

Comments: One of the reports from the breakout groups in Workshop #1 was given by participants, rather than by representatives from the North Shore Community Land Trust (NSCLT) or Townscape. This afforded certain interests the opportunity to promote their ideas, rather than the report being a neutral accounting of the discussion.

*The consultants suggested having workshop participants report on breakout group discussions to allow the reporting to be done in the group’s own voice, rather than the consultant’s. Two of the groups opted to have the reporting done by representatives of the planning team and one group chose to provide the report themselves.*

*The planning team acknowledged the perceived misrepresentation of what the breakout group as a whole discussed and decided to have any future reporting done by representatives of NSCLT or Townscape to avoid any similar concerns in the future. Additionally, the workshop report used the notes taken during the breakout sessions, rather than the 1-minute summaries, so the ideas and comments from the entire group were represented and the draft values and vision statement were discussed at the next workshop, so all participants had an opportunity to comment on how they are shaped and worded.*

Comments: One workshop participant submitted the following concerns regarding ADC as a management entity:

- On April 9, 2018, the Hawaii State Legislature passed HCR166HD1 to “support the finalization and execution of the University of Hawaii’s transfer of the operation and lands of Waialoe Livestock Experiment Station to the Agribusiness Development Corporation.”

- Unfortunately, our community was not adequately informed nor consulted about this initiative. What specifically is the current status of this proposed transfer?
As has been widely reported in local press, there are serious concerns about the ways in which the Hawaii Agribusiness Development Corporation (ADC) operates, particularly its lack of accountability and transparency.

See Honolulu Civil Beat: State agribusiness Agency Says It’s Too Busy To Be Audited

Additionally, the national environmental organization Earthjustice, on behalf of community organization Kia’i Kai, the Surfrider Foundation, and the Pesticide Action Network, filed a lawsuit against the ADC in 2016 for violating the Clean Water Act by polluting waters along Kauai’s West Side and violating the public trust under the Hawai’i Constitution. The lawsuit has yet to conclude. See: Earthjustice Complaint

- The Comprehensive Exemption List for the Agribusiness Development Corporation – which allows the ADC “to declare exempt from the requirement to prepare an environmental assessment" - raises alarming concerns about the potential harm that could come to the Waiale’e lands from the unregulated activities in which the ADC can engage.

The 12-page, 10-item list of exemptions includes: operations and repairs of existing structures or topographic features; replacement or reconstruction of existing structures or facilities; construction of new facilities and structures, including stores, offices and restaurants; alterations in the conditions of land, water or vegetation; zoning variances; etc.

If, as has been rumored, the ADC were to facilitate the relocation of one or more of the tourist-focused shrimp businesses that are losing their lease on the James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge lands, the Waiale’e lands and the nearby residential neighborhood would suffer immeasurable, and apparently uncontrollable, harm.

This is obviously unacceptable to a community that seems to be coalescing around a vision of conservation, education, and small scale local agricultural activities at Waiale’e and a region under siege from the unrelenting impacts of tourism.

The primary intent and purpose of this process and report was to articulate the community values and vision for Waiale’e and to then have those values and vision provide direction when determining what entity would be appropriate to manage the land, without focusing on any one potential entity. However, many other types of comments and ideas regarding Waiale’e, including these, were shared during the workshops. These comments were recorded as part of the workshop notes and are captured for reference once specific land management
entities are discussed and when planning efforts are initiated. Since these comments were provided outside of the workshops, they are recorded here.

Comments: A comment was made that workshop participants want to have their voices heard by the people who will actually be taking action on Waialeʻe in the near future, to have input on “the short-term handling of the property in a way that does not jeopardize its long-term use.” Specifically, the comment suggested that community sentiment around the following two issues be understood:

- Does the community support having food services on the property?
  The ADC provided testimony to the legislature (March 2018) that their plan for Waialeʻe includes “a possible food service component supported by the surrounding community” (emphasis added). It was stated that since the ADC explicitly stated their intent to pursue community-supported activities, that the community should express its opinion.

- Does the community support the transfer of the land from the University of Hawaii to the ADC?
  This has been one of the most discussed questions at the workshops and other community meetings and some participants felt that their opinion regarding this question should be explicitly expressed.

The planning team decided to focus on its primary goal for these workshops: to develop community values and a vision statement for Waialeʻe. That said, in recognizing that there were strong sentiments around these two issues, they were included as a part of the concluding chapter titled “Reflections.” These and other issues should be discussed and considered more in depth in future planning efforts.

Comments: The following additional planning considerations were suggested for use:

- Once a land management entity is selected, identify their vision and goals. A successful relationship should start with an understanding of each party’s objectives.

- Identify how to be economically sustainable within the context of the community and management entity’s visions. There was a strong aversion to any commercial activity, but there should be consideration for ways to cover expenses of programs and maintenance.

- Are there any models of success that one can point to that have similar circumstances?

- Who would be the konohiki? A strong konohiki is needed to implement any vision successfully.
• What kind of activity will be allowed besides agriculture and other Hawaiian cultural practices? There may be opportunities to have complementary activities or activities that generate revenue support the main education, restoration, agricultural, or cultural programs.

• What is the breadth of possibilities that could exist for management? Are there possibilities for a master lessee with sub-leases? This would allow for specialized expertise in managing certain areas while still maintaining responsibility within one entity.

These comments focus on what happens after a management entity is selected and as such, as recorded here for use at that time.

Comments: The following comments were submitted to the planning team:

• Is it possible to continue to use the space for livestock grazing, perhaps even for an ostrich farm?

• Consider managing the land is the same way that the mauka farm lands are managed at Turtle Bay where the land is kept in ag in perpetuity. We should not allow it to be divided up into “farm lots” that allow homes because that opens up the potential for gentleman farms that take away from those who truly want to farm and ranch.
Appendix E

Other Actions Being Pursued by the Community
Appendix E  Other Actions Being Pursued by the Community

As mentioned previously, the community is very interested in the future of Waialeʻe and a few Community Visioning Workshop participants have already shared what they are doing to remain engaged in caring for Waialeʻe. The following are brief summaries of the efforts that the planning team was made aware of during the workshop series. There may be other efforts being pursued by other individuals or entities.

Petition to Support the North Shore’s Community to Mālama Waialeʻe

A Waialeʻe resident has initiated a petition to support the North Shore Community’s efforts to mālama Waialeʻe. The petition is meant to illustrate how many people are willing to sign their name in support of the community’s efforts to be involved in the future of Waialeʻe, and potentially for the petition to grow into a hui or group that could take a more active role in representing community interests to the decision-makers and entities involved in the Waialeʻe lands.

Contact: Lynell DaMate

I petition to SUPPORT the North Shore’s Community to MALAMA WAIALEʻE

OUR VISION STATEMENT:

To form and maintain a living connection to the historical, traditional, and cultural ahalua of Waialeʻe by perpetually restoring, preserving and protecting Waialeʻe for all generations

Name    Address    Contact Info    Phone No
University of Hawai‘i Retention of Waiale‘e

Some University of Hawai‘i faculty have suggested that Waiale‘e is a perfect opportunity for several departments to collaborate to conduct research; to provide students with a practical, hand-on learning environment; and to engage with community in culturally-based land management and restoration. An effort is being made to inquire with various UH Schools, such as the Hawai‘inui‘akea School of Hawaiian Knowledge, the College of Education, and the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Management to determine if such a collaboration is supported and if so, how it should be pursued.

Contacts: Davianna McGregor and Rosie Alegado

University of Hawai‘i Research Project

Nick Kawelakai Farrant is currently a Master of Science candidate in the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Management at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa and is researching the historic wetland agricultural systems of Waiale‘e, including the 2-acre Kalou Fishpond and over 20 acres of former lo‘i kalo. He is drawing upon diverse methods including archival document analysis, semi-formal interviews, water quality sampling, and geospatial analysis to assess the current state of the wetlands where these systems once occurred and examine the potential for their restoration. This project, *Visualizing the Restoration of Historic Social-Ecological Systems at Waiale‘e, O‘ahu*, is expected to be completed in May 2020.

Contact: Nick Kawelakai Farrant nfarrant@hawaii.edu