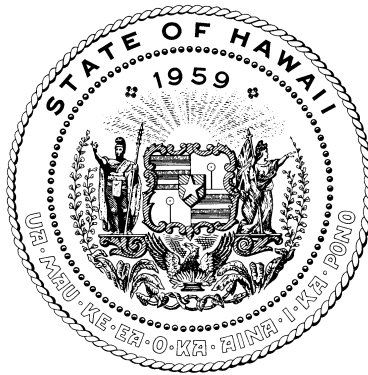


**REPORT TO THE TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE
STATE OF HAWAII
2018 REGULAR SESSION**

RELATING TO THE FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM



Prepared by

**THE STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE**

In response to Section 195F-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes

Honolulu, Hawaii
October 2017

RELATING TO THE FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

PURPOSE OF THE FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

This report complies with Section 195F-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and covers specific topics relating to private forestland management through the Forest Stewardship Program and associated programs, management within the Forest Reserve System, and the status of the Forest Stewardship Special Fund within the Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department). The purpose of Section 195F, HRS, is to assist private landowners, including long-term leaseholders, in managing, protecting, and restoring important watersheds, native vegetation, timber resources, fish and wildlife habitats, isolated populations of rare and endangered plants, and promote forestry activities on forested or formerly forested lands throughout the State. This report includes actions taken during the period from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017, as required to implement the statutory provisions of this Section.

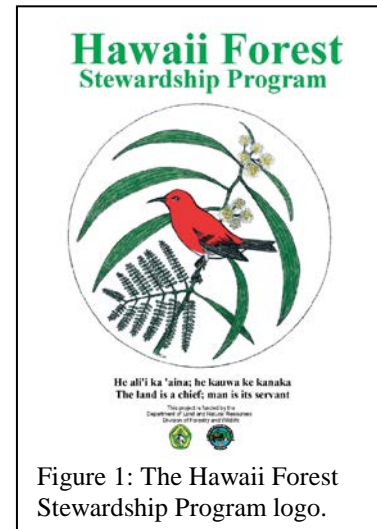


Figure 1: The Hawaii Forest Stewardship Program logo.

BACKGROUND OF THE HAWAII FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

The Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) became effective in July 1991 through the passage of Act 327, Session Laws of Hawaii 1991. The Act authorized the Department to provide state funds to assist, technically and financially, private landowners and managers in protecting, managing, and restoring important forest resources on their forested and formerly forested properties. Act 195, Session Laws of Hawaii 1993, established a dedicated funding source for FSP as a percentage of annual Conveyance Tax revenues that were deposited into the Natural Area Reserve Fund then disbursed by the Department to the Forest Stewardship Fund pursuant to Section 247-7, HRS. Act 084, Session Laws of Hawaii 2015 removed this dedicated funding source for the program, but

instead provides for general fund allocations to continue the program. The Forest Stewardship Program is implemented by the Department via its Division of Forestry and Wildlife and through the oversight of the Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee, a committee of 13 natural resource and forestry experts.



Figure 2: Field tour with Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee and Hawaiian Islands Land Trust at project on Maui.

The Forest Stewardship Program enables private landowners or long-term leaseholders to restore, conserve, and responsibly manage important forest resources that provide vital public and private socioeconomic and environmental benefits. The majority of

Hawaii's forests, 66% or 1,155,000 acres of Hawaii's 1,748,000 acres of forestland, is privately owned or managed. By establishing and maintaining the FSP, the State recognizes that public-private partnerships are essential to the present and future health of Hawaii's forests and to the public benefits that they provide.

The Forest Stewardship Program encourages conservation of existing native forest, reforestation of degraded lands, and provides support for establishing forest production systems. With the change and/or withdrawal of much of Hawaii's agricultural industries, including sugarcane and pineapple, FSP serves to stimulate investment in forestry as an economically viable agricultural land-use alternative as well as a method to encourage agricultural diversification. Support through FSP provides an option to landowners to keep their land in production while supplying Hawaii's rural communities with a source of revenue, providing locally grown products and energy, reducing Hawaii's dependence on imported goods, and contributing to environmental benefits, such as clean water and habitat for Hawaii's native wildlife.

The primary goals of FSP:



- Watershed protection;
- Native forest restoration and conservation;
- Forest product development, including non-timber forest products and high-value commercial timber;



- Threatened and endangered species recovery;
- Environmental education and community outreach;



- Restoration of formerly fallow and/or degraded agricultural lands; and
- Establishment of agroforestry systems.

The State Legislature in 2006 further expanded the FSP to include the development of a Hawaii Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Hawaii CREP targets restoration of environmentally sensitive and/or degraded agricultural lands, in particular along streams and gulches that are subject to soil erosion that ultimately ends up on our coral reefs.

In addition to providing technical and financial support to qualified landowners and managers under the FSP, the Forest Stewardship Fund also collects moneys from the sale of forest products on State of Hawaii Forest Reserve System (FRS) lands. The Fund supports the management of the public forest reserves and state timber management areas, as well as environmental education and training programs pertaining to sustainable forestry management. Under Act 084, the Forest Stewardship Fund continues to serve as the repository of forest product revenue, but no longer provides technical or financial support for participants of the Forest Stewardship Program.

FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Since 1990, approximately **\$4,635,517 in state funds have been distributed to 55 Forest Stewardship private landowners** conducting forest management activities under agreements spanning 10 or more years. The program provides cost-share assistance for the development of Forest Stewardship management plans and implementation of management practices over a 10-year

period. Some landowners commit to maintaining their projects for up to 20 additional years at no cost to the State. As detailed in **Exhibit A**, 28 projects are considered to be in the post 10-year maintenance phase; 17 projects are actively engaged in the cost-share agreement implementing their management plans (six of which will begin their project in fiscal year 2018); and ten projects have approved management plans, but are not seeking cost-share support for its implementation from FSP.



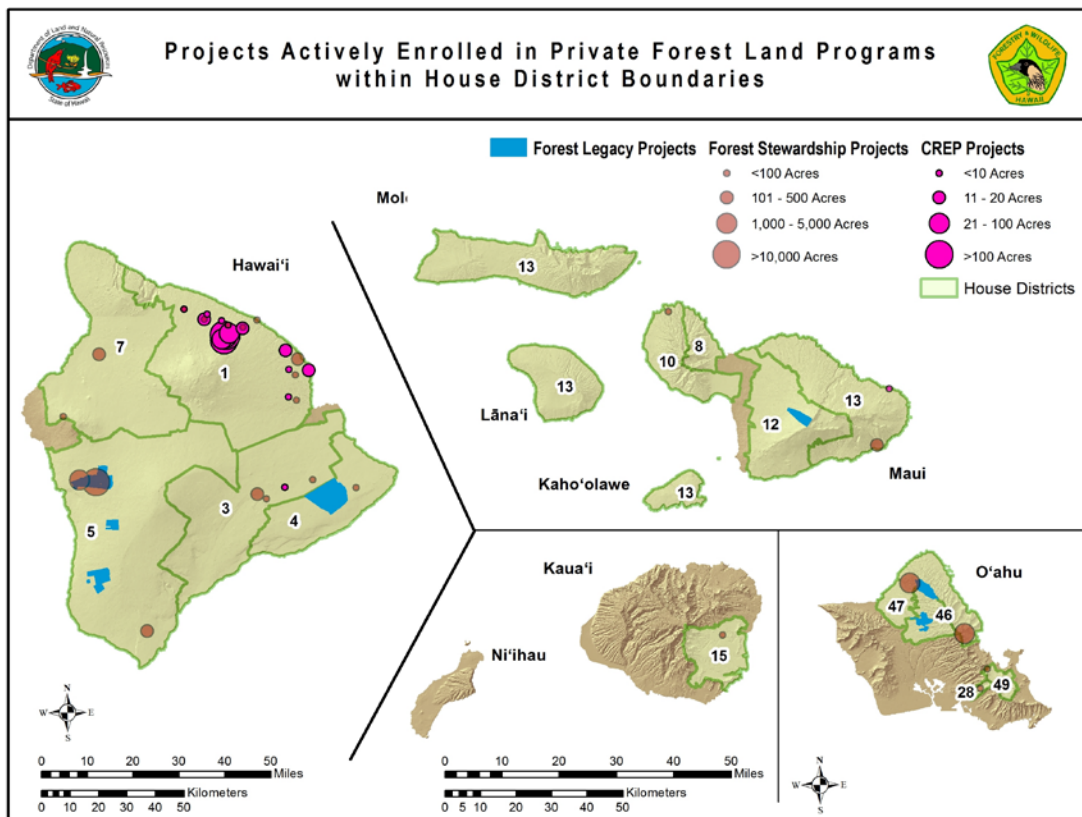
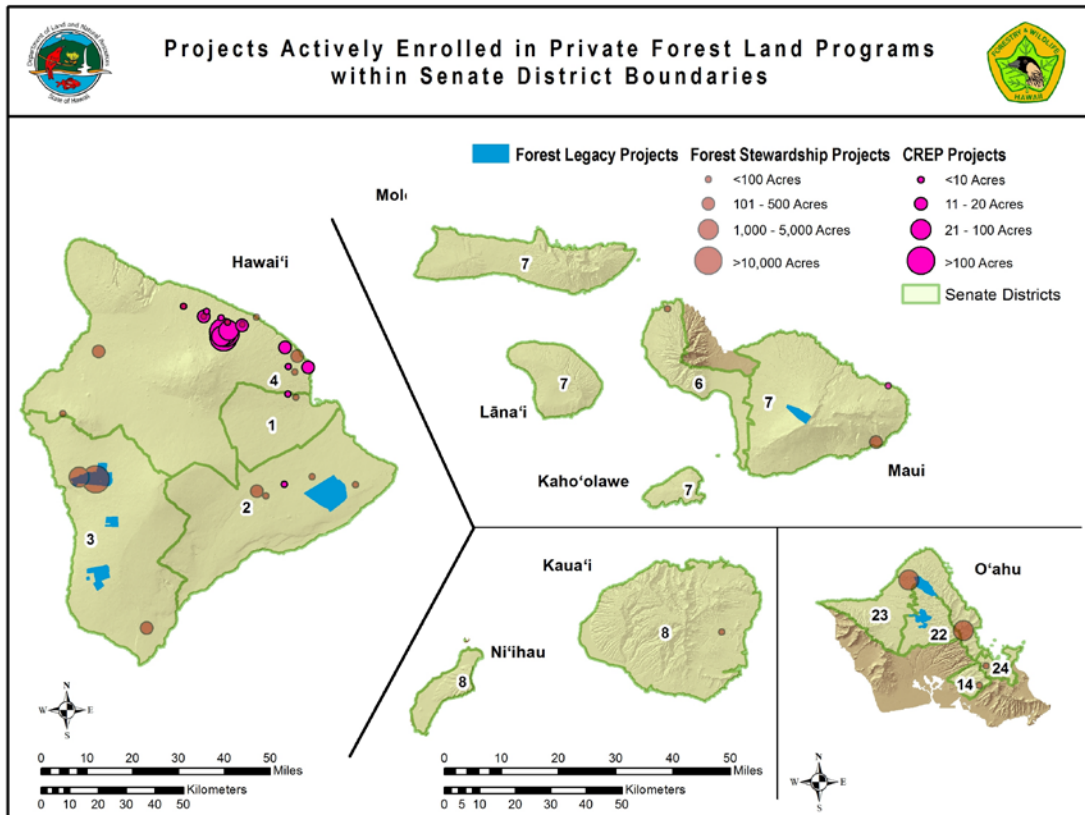
Figure 3. Tree planting day at an Oahu Forest Stewardship project.

Where possible, private landowners with approved Forest Stewardship management plans seek financial assistance to implement their plans from other assistance programs. This became an option to landowners and managers in Hawaii through a Joint Forestry Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in 2011 between the Department, U.S. Department of Agriculture (Forest Service - USFS and Natural Resources Conservation Service - NRCS), and the Hawaii Association of Conservation Districts (HACD). The Joint Forestry MOU has allowed the Department to continue supporting forest management during the economic downturn; reducing the total cost to the state by leveraging available funding between partners. In many cases, Forest Stewardship projects use a number of programs to help implement their management plans targeting each program for its specific objectives and goals (e.g. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Partners Program provides assistance to manage endangered species habitat). Cost-share assistance from FSP,

however, remains important for projects, as it is the most comprehensive and Hawaii-specific landowner assistance program available today.

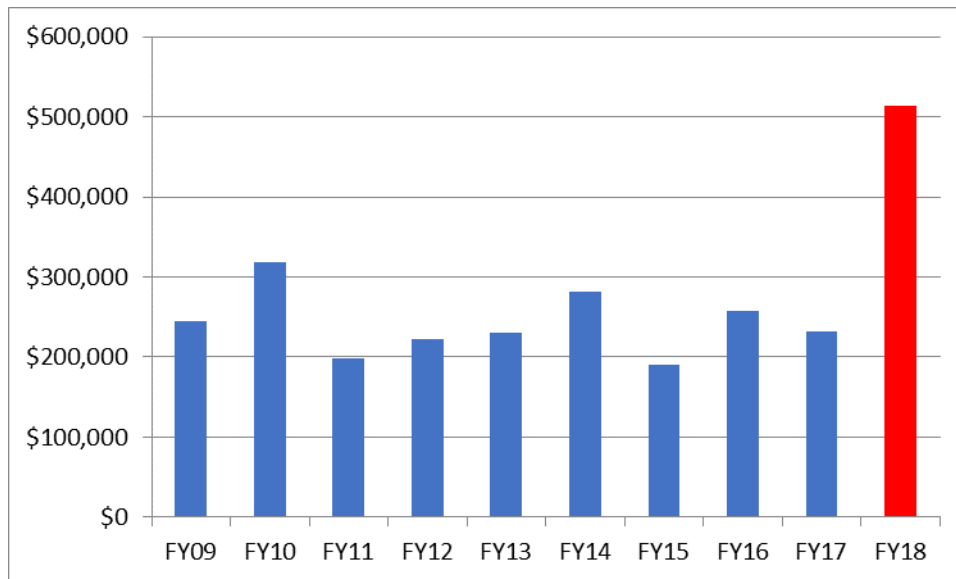
Since entering into the Joint Forestry MOU, the program has created management plans for 21 Forest Stewardship projects - 17 of which are receiving implementation support from partner programs. This represents an **81% increase in program participation** over the last six years. The Department is actively working with 13 additional projects interested in developing Forest Stewardship management plans, and **another 95 people** have expressed interest in participating in FSP but have not submitted a request to develop a management plan.

The Forest Stewardship Program funds have contributed to the completion of sound **sustainable forest management on 30,872 acres** across the state of Hawaii, or approximately **2.7% of Hawaii's private forestland**. The U.S. Forest Service recently conducted a survey of private forest landowners in Hawaii and 40% of total acres of private forestland are held in 500 - 1,000 acre landholdings or less. This is the prime target audience for FSP and as such, the Department actively engages these small landowners, including **reaching approximately 300 different landowners** and/or communities during Fiscal Year 2017 through workshops, field visits, public events, and presentations with community groups.



The Forest Stewardship Program **leverages from \$80,000 to \$200,000 per year in U.S. Forest Service** funding support to administer the program. Further, since 1990 State funds for this program have **leveraged a total of \$6,639,847 in private funds** as a direct match spent on sustainable forest management. This represents a **70% contribution from private landowners** to the total cost of FSP. The total cost to the State for this program is equal to **\$188 per acre for 10 plus years of sustainable forest management** – making the Forest Stewardship Program one of the best investments in forestland management in Hawaii.

Figure 4: Encumbered Funds for Forest Stewardship Projects by Fiscal Year.



The above figure illustrates Forest Stewardship Program funds encumbered since Fiscal Year 2009 as well as the anticipated enrollment for the program for Fiscal Year 2018. With the extremely high interest from landowners, there is significant room to grow the program as funding allows.

The majority of participants in the FSP would not have been able to pursue their sustainable and often innovative land-use objectives without the technical and financial assistance made available through this program. With recent cross-sector initiatives, such as the Aloha+ Challenge and the commitment to freshwater security, watershed protection, invasive species control, and native species restoration, the program continues to remain relevant through sustainable forest management actions and partnerships. The Forest Stewardship Program has engaged with seven private landowners within the State of Hawaii Watershed Partnership Program in developing Forest Stewardship management plans



Figure 5. A test site at a FSP project on Maui using native seeds in hydro-mulch as an innovative way to reduce nursery and establishment costs.

that complement the partnership's landscape management plan. The Forest Stewardship Program allows these landowners to contribute to watershed initiatives, while providing a technical guide for the landowners to manage their site-specific natural resource inventory.

Additionally, FSP interacts with various federal programs that rely on the Department to provide technical assistance to forest landowners interested in restoration, conservation, or forest production. The Forest Stewardship Program also supports the development of forest management plans associated with conservation easement acquisitions through the Hawaii Forest Legacy Program. The Department currently monitors six conservation easement projects under the Forest Legacy Program as well as one fee-title acquisition project at Wao Kele O Puna Forest Reserve. The Department is also actively working with two new conservation easement projects both located in the South Kona District of Hawaii County, and five fee title acquisition projects for addition to public lands, including:

- Helemano Wilderness Area in Central Oahu;
- Waimea Forest in Pupukey, Oahu;
- Kamehamehenui Forest in Upcountry Maui;
- Hana Forest Reserve Addition in Hana, Maui; and
- Upper Kukaiau Ranch in Hamakua, Hawaii County.

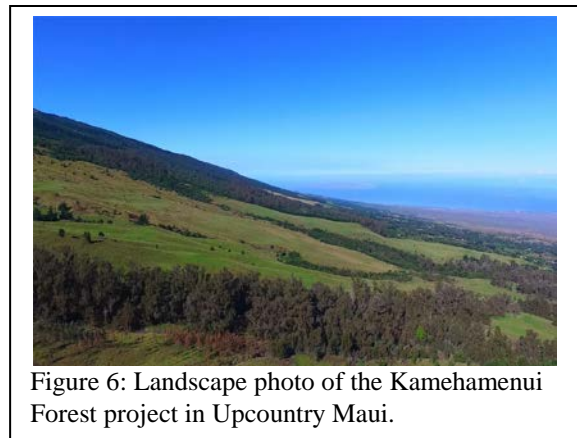


Figure 6: Landscape photo of the Kamehamehenui Forest project in Upcountry Maui.

FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND ACTIONS

The Department continues to identify adaptive methods to address the needs of landowners and the public, while maintaining accountability and furthering long-term objectives. The Forest Stewardship Program Handbook, links to important forest informational resources, and partner programs are accessible from FSP's web page: <http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/forestry/lap/fsp/>

In June 2010, the Department, in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, completed the **State of Hawaii Forest Action Plan** that incorporates the State's landscape level forestry priorities and strategies. The Forest Action Plan allows the State to identify priority areas, resources, threats, and issues specific to Hawaii. **Approximately 70% of all FSP projects fall in priority forestlands** and address six out of the nine issues identified in the Forest Action Plan. The Forest Action Plan also opens a unique source of funding through the U.S. Forest Service's Landscape Scale Restoration competitive grant program, in which the Department successfully competes annually, region-wide, for these competitive funds. The Department updated the Forest Action Plan as of 2016 to include accomplishments over the past five years as well as identifying new strategies for addressing natural resource threats and management concerns in the Hawaiian Islands. <http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/forestry/info/fap/>

BACKGROUND OF THE CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and the State of Hawaii Governor authorized the Hawaii Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) on January 15, 2009, as an initiative under the Forest Stewardship Program to expand the available financial assistance to landowners for restoration of degraded agricultural lands and protection of sensitive habitats. Hawaii CREP is a jointly run forestry program between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency, USDA NRCS, and Department of Land and Natural Resources. Hawaii CREP assists landowners and leaseholders in restoring watershed health on degraded agricultural lands, which contributes toward achieving the State's identified watershed goals. These goals include:

- Enhancing stream water quality and quantity;
- Reducing coral reef degradation;
- Enhancing near shore coastal waters by preventing land base pollution;
- Increasing groundwater recharge;
- Restoring native, threatened, and endangered species habitat; and
- Controlling the spread of invasive species throughout the islands.

Participants receive financial assistance from the USDA and the State for installing conservation practices on their land. The State's commitment to the USDA for CREP is to provide 20% of the total program cost (10% of the program cost is paid directly to landowners and 10% can be met by an in-kind contribution by the State). Act 174, Session Laws of Hawaii 2006 provided additional financial resources to support the implementation of Hawaii CREP, as authorized by Section 195F-4, HRS. Funds granted through Hawaii CREP support landowners in managing, protecting, and restoring important natural resources on Hawaii's forested and formerly forested lands.

HAWAII CREP ACTIVITIES

To date, **22 project agreements** have been executed covering **over 1,168 acres**, representing a significant increase in native forest cover and reduction in soil erosion. During Fiscal Year 2017, a total of **\$694,640 of Federal USDA funds** were matched by **\$90,390 of state funds** in support of the program. Hawaii CREP strives for a 50% cost-share to participants for installing conservation practices; however, based on current practice costs in Hawaii, landowners often end up paying for more than half. Some potential issues identified by landowners interested in the program include the cost-share rate for fencing



Figure 7: The Hawaii Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program logo.



Figure 8: Hawaii CREP landowner at her project on Hawaii Island.

being less than 50% of the actual costs in Hawaii, AGI limitations, and annual payment limitations.

HAWAII CREP PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND ACTIONS

In Fiscal year 2017, the State, through support by the Hawaii Association of Conservation Districts, received a contribution agreement award from NRCS to continue the existing Hawaii CREP Planner position. The Hawaii CREP Planner position was created as a solution to address the need for dedicated positions to alleviate the backlog of potential projects, engage landowners, and increase participation in the program. For FY17, the CREP planner conducted **outreach to 84 landowners** resulting in four completed contracts, with an additional five projects with active conservation planning. The CREP planner also participated in 11 outreach events and completed 67 site visits.

Additionally, with the Joint Forestry MOU in place, Forest Stewardship management plans were used to establish the appropriate management practices for participants in Hawaii CREP; reducing the delay for interested landowners to enter into an assistance program. Forest Stewardship management plans have also been providing cost-share support under Hawaii CREP over this fiscal year. For example, a number of landowners have used the Forest Stewardship Program to plan their conservation efforts over their entire property and then fund implementation of portions of their plan through Hawaii CREP or another partner program, such as the NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program. The Department anticipates that enrollment in Hawaii CREP will increase with additional dedicated staff and increased project awareness.

STATE FOREST RESERVE SYSTEM REVENUES

Act 174, Session Laws of Hawaii 2006, in accordance with Section 183-16, HRS, provides that revenue generated or accrued from any forest reserve be deposited into the Forest Stewardship Fund. Revenue generated from the Forest Reserve System ranges from camping fees, nursery sales, permits, leases, commercial timber, and sale of forest products, among others. As detailed in Table 1, approximately **\$335,906** was deposited into the Forest Stewardship Fund from revenue generated from the FRS during the period from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017.



Figure 9: Koa seedlings at the Kamuela-Waimea State Tree Nursery, Hawaii County.

Table 1. Deposits of Revenue into the Forest Stewardship Fund by District/Branch

Location	Amount
Oahu	\$ 172,345.09
Kauai	\$ 71,247.80
Maui	\$ 4,016.35
Hawaii	\$ 81,626.56
Administration	\$ 6,670.89
Total	\$ 335,906.69

The primary source of revenue was generated from nursery sales of \$34,842; camping fees at \$56,020; commercial timber at \$51,827; and lease and/or permits of \$141,708. The largest contribution of commercial timber revenue was from the salvage sale of wildland-fire burned trees from the Koke'e Timber Management Area at the Green Energy Biomass Facility on Kauai. The Department is continuing to explore opportunities to generate revenue to support the management of the Forest Reserve System, including potential involvement in carbon sequestration services, commercial forest production, nursery sales, and compatible land use agreements, among others.



Figure 10: Potential koa - carbon sequestration project at Kahikinui Forest Reserve, Maui.

During this fiscal year, the Forest Stewardship Funds were used to support a portion of the management of the forest reserve system, including maintenance of camping facilities, road and trail access, post-fire hazard mitigation, reforestation, watershed protection, invasive plant and animal control, threatened and endangered species habitat protection, hazard tree removal, and nursery and seed storage improvements and operations. However, with over 680,000 acres within the FRS, the revenue generated is not sufficient to completely fund any of these management activities alone.

State of Hawaii Tree Nurseries and Seed Storage Development

The Department continues to develop seed storage capacities with the support of state, federal and non-profit resources. The capacity to store seeds and then produce seedlings is a key strategy for the Department, especially in light of projected climate change impacts in order to mitigate damage to water resources and watersheds following wildfire or other disaster events. Further, the Department maintains the statewide and branch nurseries to support Department reforestation projects and for sale of plant stock for revenue generation. All seedlings produced and distributed through the Department nurseries are screened by the Hawaii-Pacific Weed Risk Assessment to determine their potential to be invasive.

A total of **87,571 seedlings** were produced by the state nurseries between July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017; details by nursery are listed below:

The Waimea-Kamuela State Tree Nursery produced a total of **65,704 seedlings**; 78% were native species and 22% were non-native species*; and 77% of these seedlings were produced for private landowners and the other 23% were for state reforestation projects.

The Maui Branch Nursery produced **5,404 seedlings**, 99% were native species and 1% were non-native species.

The Oahu Branch Nursery produced **11,294 seedlings** all of which were native species.

The Kauai Branch Nursery produced **5,169 seedlings** all of which were native species.

A total of **49,316 seedlings** were distributed by the state nurseries between July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017; details by nursery are listed below:

The Waimea-Kamuela State Tree Nursery distributed a total of **40,755 seedlings**; 89% of these were native species and 11% were non-native*; and 49% of these seedlings were distributed to private landowners and the other 51% were for state reforestation projects.

The Maui Branch Nursery distributed **353 seedlings**; 67% were native species and 33% were non-native species. The non-native species includes taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) for a lo'i restoration project in a forest reserve.

The Oahu Branch Nursery distributed approximately **7,783 seedlings**; 99% of these seedlings were native species and 1% were non-native species all of which were out-planted on state lands.

The Kauai Branch Nursery distributed **425 seedlings**; 78% were native species and 22% were non-native (non-native plants from previous year's inventory).



Figure 11: Native plant seedlings under the new shade house at the Maui Branch Nursery.

All of the state nurseries, except for the Maui Branch nursery, now have dedicated staff. The Maui Resource Forester is responsible for the management of the Maui nursery, and the forestry crew works within the nursery as their schedule allows. Due to recent storm and high wind events that damaged the Maui Branch Nursery's shade cloth and frame, the nursery was previously unusable. During this past year, however, the nursery was cleaned up and shade cloth replaced. A new nursery design is being proposed for this nursery site to improve its ability to produce quality seedlings and to withstand the high wind known to frequent this area of Maui.

RECOMMENDED CHANGES

Forest Stewardship Program:

1. In conjunction with efforts under the Joint Forestry MOU to identify conflicting program policies that prohibit or discourage private forest lands from participating in forestry programs, Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee has identified several changes to Chapter 195F, HRS, that are necessary to better integrate the goals of the Joint Forestry MOU. For instance, cost-share reimbursements for the development of the Forest Stewardship management plans should be increased to encourage landowners to engage in sustainable forest management. The Committee and Department strongly believe financial barriers should not prohibit people from accessing technical expertise for the management of Hawaii's forests. Also, as mentioned above, the Department is

currently only reaching between two to five percent of private forest landowners in Hawaii; providing additional incentives for voluntary participation in beneficial programs is the best way to encourage enrollment in programs. Land management in Hawaii is expensive, but for those landowners interested in improving their management actions, getting access to technical resources and experts should not be.

2. Additionally, Section 195F, HRS, excludes landowners from participating in FSP if they are interested in forest production but their land was not cleared of native forest prior to 1991. Thus if a landowner is interested in managing their existing native forest in the Agricultural District for production, they cannot seek the technical assistance from experts provided by the development of a Forest Stewardship management plan. Accessing these technical resources from the program would ultimately improve their sustainable management of their forest land. The Department is submitting a bill relating to forest stewardship as part of the Department's legislative package for the 2017 regular session to clarify eligibility requirements to the Forest Stewardship Program as well as requested allowance to provide increased cost-share support for the development of Forest Stewardship management plan.

3. The Forest Stewardship Program currently does not allow federal funds (received by the same private landowner engaged in similar and/or related natural resource management goals) to be used as a match for state program dollars. In consultation with the Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee and the Department of the Attorney General, suggested amendments to the Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 109, Rules for Establishing Forest Stewardship, have been drafted to allow state-funded programs to utilize federal funds as a match when practices have similar goals. The Department will hold public informational meetings for the purposes of informing the public of the rulemaking proposal, gathering comments and input, and answering questions. The Department began a rule amendment for the program to separate out the program's ability to provide cost-share support on the development of Forest Stewardship management plans without the requirement of entering into a 10-year agreement with the state, and to further support the use of Forest Stewardship management plans in conjunction with financial assistance programs offered by U.S. Department of Agriculture including Hawaii CREP.

Exhibit A: Hawaii Forest Stewardship Program Enrollment

State Forest Stewardship Program Agreements

Active State Cost-share Agreements/First 10 Years

	Name of Project/ Landowner	Date Enrolled	State Contract Total	Funded to Date	Match to Date	Location	Size Acres	Management Practices
1*	Discovery Forest Restoration KS/KBCC, HFI	FY18	\$245,504	\$2,500	\$2,500	Kau, Hawaii Island	170	Native forest restoration and management
2*	Ho'omau Ranch	FY18	\$169,456	\$0	\$2,500	South Kona Hawaii Island	1563	Native forest restoration (endangered species), agroforestry (silvopasture)
3*	Pace Demonstration Forest	FY18	\$188,751	\$0	\$4,000	South Kona Hawaii Island	389	Native forest restoration and production
4*	Black Rhino Foundation	FY18	\$404,673	\$0	\$2,100	South Point, Hawaii Island	190	Agroforestry and native forest restoration and production
5*	MDHE LLC	FY18	\$55,326	\$1,979	\$1,979	Kailua, Oahu	6	Native forest restoration, agroforestry
6*	Honolulu	FY18	\$748,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	South Kona Hawaii Island	4010	Native forest restoration, timber
7*	Tripavata, LLC	FY18	\$136,660	\$2,500	\$2,500	North Kona Hawaii Island	80	Native forest restoration and production
8*	Duren Native Forest Restoration	FY18	\$73,661	\$1,500	\$1,500	North Kona, Hawaii Island	23	Native forest restoration and management
9	Ukulele Native Forest	Mar-17	\$199,975	\$0	\$0	Upcountry Maui	100	Native forest restoration and management
10	Ahualoa Homesteads/Everson	May-16	\$22,740	\$1,500	\$1,500	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	18	Native forest restoration and management
11	Waimea Valley/Hiipaka, LLC	Sep-15	\$422,639	\$42,432	\$82,888	Waimea Valley, Oahu	1,875	Native forest restoration and management
12	Kaupakua Orchards, LLC	Apr-14	\$77,945	\$18,657	\$18,657	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	23	Timber production, native forest buffer
13	Saiva Siddhanta Church	Apr-14	\$127,862	\$39,091	\$39,091	Kalepa, Kauai	80	Timber production, native forest production
14	Lundburg	Mar-14	\$44,260	\$30,492	\$37,797	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	41	Native forest restoration, agroforestry
15	Hui Ku Maoli Ola, LLC	May-12	\$408,150	\$211,650	\$234,250	Haiku Valley, Oahu	20	Invasive species control and native forest restoration
16	Waikoloa Dry Forest Recovery	Aug-09	\$465,382	\$368,639	\$559,051	Waikaloa Village, Hawaii Island	275	Dryland forest restoration, endangered species protection, fire control, education
17	Conant	Feb-09	\$6,833	\$6,426	\$7,553	Volcano, Big Island	7	Native forest restoration, pig control
18	Honolulu Wao Kele/ Maui Land & Pineapple Co., Inc.	Nov-08	\$371,880	\$183,362	\$215,695	Kapahua, Maui	30	Conversion of degraded agricultural land to native forest, upland erosion control

19	Koa Aina/Kokua Kalihi Valley	Feb-08	\$355,520	\$336,176	\$417,984	Kalihi Valley, Oahu	30	Nature park/native forest restoration, cultural artifact protection and education
	*Plan approved contract pending	FY17 Totals	\$2,503,186	\$1,238,425	\$1,614,465		2,499	
		FY18 anticipated	\$4,525,716	\$1,249,404	\$1,634,045		8,930	

Forest Stewardship Projects with Approved Plans

Approved Forest Stewardship Management Plans Not Entering Into Cost-share Agreements

	Name of Project/Landowner	Plan Approved	Location	Acres	State Funds*	Management Objectives
1	Kahana Gardens	1/20/2017	Hana District, Hawaii Island	128	\$4,446.25	Coastal forest restoration
2	Mana Gardens	9/1/2016	Puna, Hawaii Island	89	\$0	Native forest conservation
3	Kaawaloa Forest	5/14/2014	Kealahou, Hawaii Island	1,375	\$0	Native forest production and recreation
4	Ohulehule Forest Conservancy	10/29/2012	Waikane, Oahu	1,000	\$5,000	Native forest restoration and management
	Ka Mahiai Ihi O Wailea/Alii					
5	Pauahi Hawaiian Civic Club	9/24/2013	North Hilo, Hawaii Island	15	\$1,750	Agroforest - maile
6	Kealahou Heritage Ranch	5/10/2013	Kealahou, Hawaii Island	8,455	\$0	Native reforestation, silvopastoral timber production,
7	Dalton	1/21/2012	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	89	\$781	Native forest restoration and production
8	Brooke	2/15/2013	North Hilo, Hawaii Island	9	\$1,000	Native forest restoration
9	Nierode	3/19/2010	Mt. View, Hawaii Island	40	\$2,550	Native forest restoration and conservation
10	Alu Lani Sanctuary	6/20/2008	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	21	\$3,000	Restoration of degraded agricultural lands, native forest
	*Some project management plans are completed using federal funding. Cost-share assistance is provided for the development of forest management plans.			11,093	\$14,081	

Forest Stewardship Developing Projects

	Name of Project/Landowner	Location	Acres	Cost	Practices
1	Hokunui	Makawao	34	\$2,500	Native forest restoration and production
2	Green Energy Team, LLC	Kalepa, Kauai	1,000		Biomass production
3	Palehua	Makakilo, Oahu	1,564	0	Native forest restoration, agroforestry, production
4	Reynolds	Kau District, Hawaii Island	20	4,000	Native forest bird habitat restoration
5	Waiawa Waianae Watershed	Central Oahu	1,050	5,000	Native forest restoration and conservation
6	Ola'a Forest Farm	Mt View, Hawaii Island	47	2,500	Native forest conservation, restoration, and agroforestry
7	Halua Aina, LLC	South Kona, Hawaii Island	2,867		Native forest production and restoration, conservation easement project
8	Hounshell	Kau, Hawaii Island	5		Native forest conservation and agroforestry
9	Hadar	Pupukea, Oahu	50	2,500	Native forest restoration, production, riparian forest buffer
10	Boo and Quach	Mt. View, Hawaii Island	54		Hardwood timber plantation
11	Mokio Preserve	Molokai	87		Coastal forest restoration
			6,744	\$14,000.00	

State Forest Stewardship Program Agreement Projects

In Post 10 Year Maintenance Period

	Name of Project/Landowner	Date Enrolled	Total Funded	Landowner Match	Location	Size Acres	Management Practices
1	Ola Honua/Neaulani Inc.	Aug-05	\$492,990	\$712,640	Kipahulu, Maui	121	Native forest restoration, watershed protection, timber production
*2	Honouliuli/TNC	Oct-02	\$152,325	\$214,149	Waianae, Oahu	3,692	Native forest/habitat restoration
3	Ookala Community Forest/Laupahoehoe Train Museum	Sep-02	\$76,554	\$93,864	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii Island	21	Community demonstration of high quality timber species
4	Ku Ohia Laka	Jun-01	\$57,192	\$97,064	Mt. View/Keau, Hawaii Island	39	Native forest restoration and educational trails
5	Castle & Cooke Resorts, LLC	May-01	\$608,919	\$801,531	Lanai	3,588	Native forest and watershed restoration
6	Green & Russo	Jan-02	\$25,647	\$32,054	Papaaloa, Hawaii Island	17	High-value hardwood production
7	Dougherty	Jul-01	\$9,006	\$9,109	Ninole, Hawaii Island	17	High-value hardwood production
8	Linda & Michael Larish	May-01	\$11,166	\$11,788	Kurtistown, Hawaii Island	20	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
9	Hamakua Hardwoods/Giardina	May-01	\$25,359	\$25,359	Papaaloa, Hawaii Island	17	traditional Hawaiian forest products
10	Kainalu Ranch/Dunbar	Jan-01	\$241,707	\$307,653	Kainalu Ahupuaa, Molokai	141	understory crops
11	Walter & Kathy Mendes	Feb-00	\$19,538	\$21,134	Hoolehua, Molokai	18	Acacia koa timber production
12	Allan Batesole	Feb-00	\$15,018	\$24,932	Anahola, Kauai	7	High-value hardwood production & integrated with house lot development
13	H&G Koa Enterprises, Inc./Hill	Jun-98	\$33,193	\$39,444	Paaui, Hawaii Island	14	High-value hardwood production
14	Kapaka Road Partnership	Mar-98	\$41,720	\$54,384	Princeville, Kauai	25	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
15	Hawaiian Mahogany, Inc.	Jan-98	\$698,237	\$1,204,183	Koloa, Kauai	954	forest/habitat restoration
16	Maikai Ranch/Twigg-Smith	Jul-96	\$7,531	\$8,493	Hohualoa, Hawaii Island	321	Silvopasture/agroforestry
17	Umikoa Ranch/Matsuura	Feb-96	\$433,373	\$866,750	Kaala, Hawaii Island	850	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration

18	Jack Zimmerman	Jul-95	\$43,203	\$46,170	Honokaa, Hawaii Island	42	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
19	Mark Kimball	Dec-95	\$83,417	\$92,794	Holualoa, Hawaii Island	156	Native forest restoration & silvopasture
20	Sam & Tanya Paltin	May-94	\$6,407	\$6,407	Wood Valley, Hawaii Island	12	Native forest restoration & education trails
21	Kalopi Reforestation/Hancock	May-94	\$38,020	\$38,020	Kawaihae Uka, Hawaii Island	65	High-value hardwood production
22	Rex Provisor	Mar-94	\$31,185	\$35,615	Papa Area, Hawaii Island	18	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
23	Stephen Oldfather	Dec-93	\$4,767	\$4,767	Kahauhuma North Hilo, Hawaii	15	forest restoration
24	Michael & Kili Matsui	Aug-93	\$5,935	\$5,923	Wood Valley, Hawaii Island	40	Watershed restoration & erosion control
25	Wood Valley Community	Jul-93	\$21,550	\$21,550	Wood Valley, Hawaii Island	34	Native forest restoration
26	Molokai Ranch	Jul-92	\$75,723	\$75,723	Puu Nana, Molokai	425	Nene habitat restoration
27	Kaloko Mauka Cloud Forest	1990	\$87,500	\$128,450	Kaloko Mauka, Hawaii Island	95	Native forest restoration
28	W.H. Shipman Nene	1990	\$10,000	\$10,000	South Hilo, Hawaii Island	50	Native forest restoration
* Project terminated at year 4 (2007)			\$3,357,182	\$4,989,950		10,814	

Currently 100 landowners or landowner representatives are on Forest Stewardship email list of interested landowners

The funds dedicated to the Program have contributed to the completion of forest management plans on: 30,837 acres