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GOVERNOR OF  
HAWAII



**DEPT. COMM. NO. 39**

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LAND  
STATE PARKS

**STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

POST OFFICE BOX 621  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

December 5, 2018

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi,  
President  
and Members of the Senate  
Thirtieth State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 409  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki, Speaker  
and Members of the House of  
Representatives  
Thirtieth State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 431  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature:

For your information and consideration, I am transmitting a copy of the Relating To The Forest Stewardship Program report, as required by Section 195F-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS). In accordance with Section 93-16, HRS, a copy of this report has been transmitted to the Legislative Reference Bureau and the report may be viewed electronically at <http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/reports/>.

Sincerely,

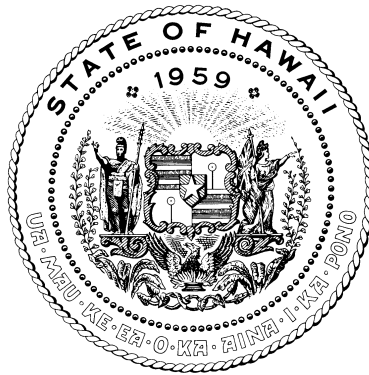
A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Suzanne D. Case".

SUZANNE D. CASE  
Chairperson

Enclosure

**REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE  
STATE OF HAWAII  
2019 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  
December 2018

## 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, 2017 to June 30, 2018, as required to implement the statutory provisions of this Section.

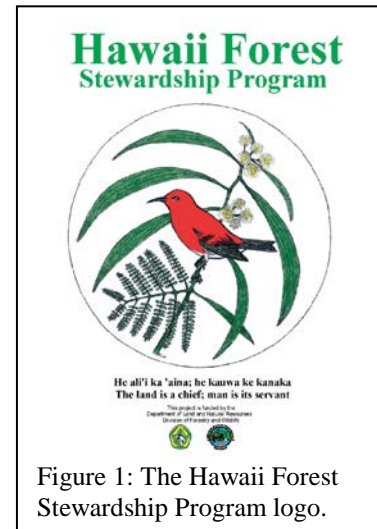


Figure 1: The Hawaii Forest Stewardship Program logo.

### 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 (SLH) 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, SLH 1993, and Act 152, SLH 2001, 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, but provides for general fund allocations to continue the program. The Department via its Division of Forestry and Wildlife

implements the FSP with the oversight of the Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee (FSAC), a diverse committee of 13 natural resource and forestry experts.



Figure 2: FSAC Group Photo

The FSP 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 FSP 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 income, 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.

The Forest Stewardship Fund, Section 195F -4, HRS, collects moneys from the sale of products or services on State of Hawaii Forest Reserve System (FRS) lands, per Act 144 SLH 1999 and Act 174 SLH 2006. 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, SLH 2015, 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 FSP.

### FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Since 1990, the FSP has helped **62 private landowners** sustainably manage **30,881 acres** of forested lands. 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. Management practices include tree planting, fencing, weed control, wildfire protection and other activities to benefit establishment and/or protection of watershed forests. **Exhibit A** provides a

summary of all FSP projects to date. Currently, 29 projects are in the post 10-year maintenance phase; 23 projects are actively engaged in the cost-share agreement implementing their management plans (including five new projects beginning in fiscal year 2019); and ten projects have approved management plans, but are not seeking cost-share support for its implementation from FSP.

Private landowners with approved Forest Stewardship management plans can also seek financial assistance to implement their plans from other federal and state 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 and Natural Resources Conservation Service), and the Hawaii Association of Conservation Districts. The Joint Forestry MOU has allowed the Department to leverage available funding between partners. In many cases, Forest Stewardship projects use a variety 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, is critical as it is the most comprehensive and Hawaii-specific assistance program available.

FSP funds have contributed to the completion of sound **sustainable forest management on 30,881 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 privately owned forests are parcels of 1,000 acres or less. These small landowners are the prime target audience for FSP. The Department is striving to reach and engage with landowners, including **reaching approximately 170 different landowners** and/or communities during Fiscal Year 2018 through workshops, field visits, public events, and presentations with community groups.

Figure 3: Forest Stewardship landowner in one of her earlier planting sites.

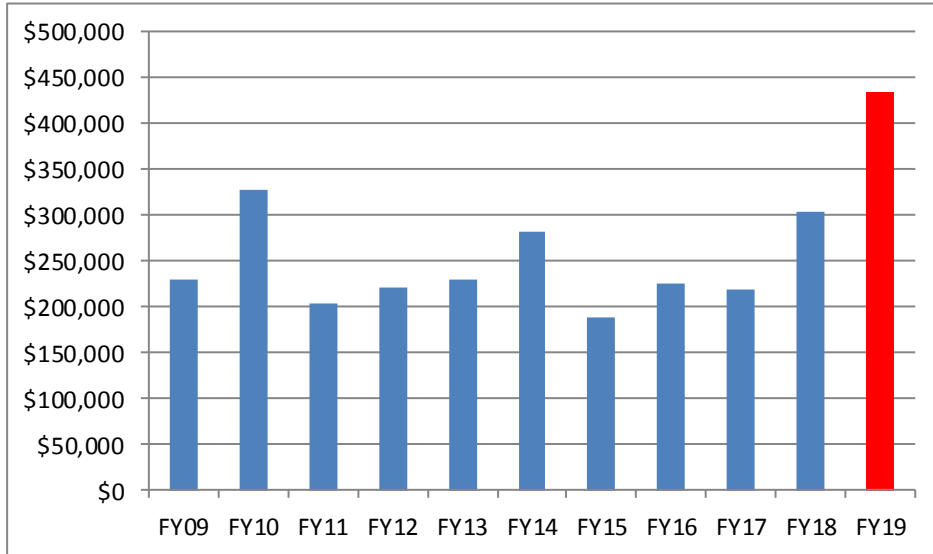


The Department has used **\$5,039,997** in state funds for conducting forest management activities under FSP agreements spanning 10 or more years. In the last ten years, the FSP has leveraged **\$1,196,850 in U.S. Forest Service** federal funding support to support the program, and, since 1990, this program has **leveraged a total of \$6,658,684 in private funds** as a direct match spent on sustainable forest management. The total cost to the State for this program is equal to **\$168 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.

The below figure illustrates the Forest Stewardship Program funds encumbered since Fiscal Year 2009 as well as the anticipated enrollment for the program for Fiscal Year 2019. **Currently 123 landowners** or landowner representatives are on Forest Stewardship email list of people interested in participating in the program, double the number of enrollees to date. With the extremely high interest from landowners, there is significant room to increase the management of these important private forest-lands as funding allows.



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



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 commitment to freshwater security, watershed protection, carbon neutrality, 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 that complement the partnership’s landscape management plan. The Forest Stewardship Program allows these landowners to contribute to the larger scale watershed initiatives through the site-specific management of their natural resources.

**Figure 5: FSP Forest Restoration Project – Maui Community Tree Planting Event in conjunction with Hokule’a Sail around the State.**



As a FSP project example: The Honolua Wao Kele project on Maui seeks to restore a native dry-mesic forest on former sugarcane lands. Through participation in the FSP, Maui Land and Pineapple Company has enhanced the approximately 30 acre project area through the planting of native species and establishment of permanent native ground-cover that has stabilized the top soil and minimized erosion, thereby providing for filtration of runoff and protection of Honolua and Papua Stream riparian areas and Honolua-Mokuleia Bay Marine

Life Conservation District. The project also engaged the community in restoration efforts.

This year was the tenth and final year of the project. The project culminated in a huge community event to “plant canoes”. In conjunction with the Polynesian Voyaging Society and Hokule‘a’s Malama Honua Voyage and Mahalo Sail around the state, Pu‘u Kukui Watershed Preserve organized the Ola O Maui Nui Event in which 2.5 acres of Hawaiian Mesic Forest was planted at one time by the blow of the Pu.

#### *Forest Legacy Program*

The Forest Stewardship Program also 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 three fee title acquisition projects for addition to public lands, including:

- Ho‘omau Forest Conservation Easement
- Haloa ‘Aina - Royal Hawaiian Sandalwood Conservation Easement
- Helemano Wilderness Area in Central Oahu
- Waimea Forest in Pupukea, Oahu
- Kamehamenui Forest in Upcountry Maui

Figure 6: Helemano Wilderness Area



### 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/>

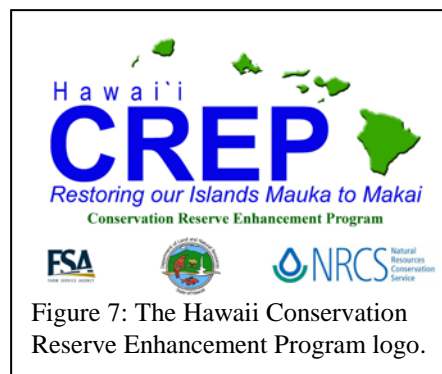
In 2016, the Department, in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, completed the most recent update for the **State of Hawaii Forest Action Plan**, which incorporates the State’s landscape level forestry priorities and strategies and identifies priority areas, resources, threats, and issues specific 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 Forest Action Plan includes accomplishments as well as identifies new strategies for addressing natural resource threats and management concerns in the Hawaiian Islands. The Forest Action Plan is available on the Department’s web page: <http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/forestry/info/fap/>

## BACKGROUND OF THE CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and Hawaii’s 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. 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, **25 project agreements** have been executed covering **over 1,179 acres**, representing a significant increase in native forest cover and reduction in soil erosion. During Fiscal Year 2018, a total of **\$417,753 of Federal USDA funds** were matched by **\$70,805 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 AGI limitations, annual payment limitations, low cost-share rates, and short length of time to accomplish work.

## HAWAII CREP PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND ACTIONS

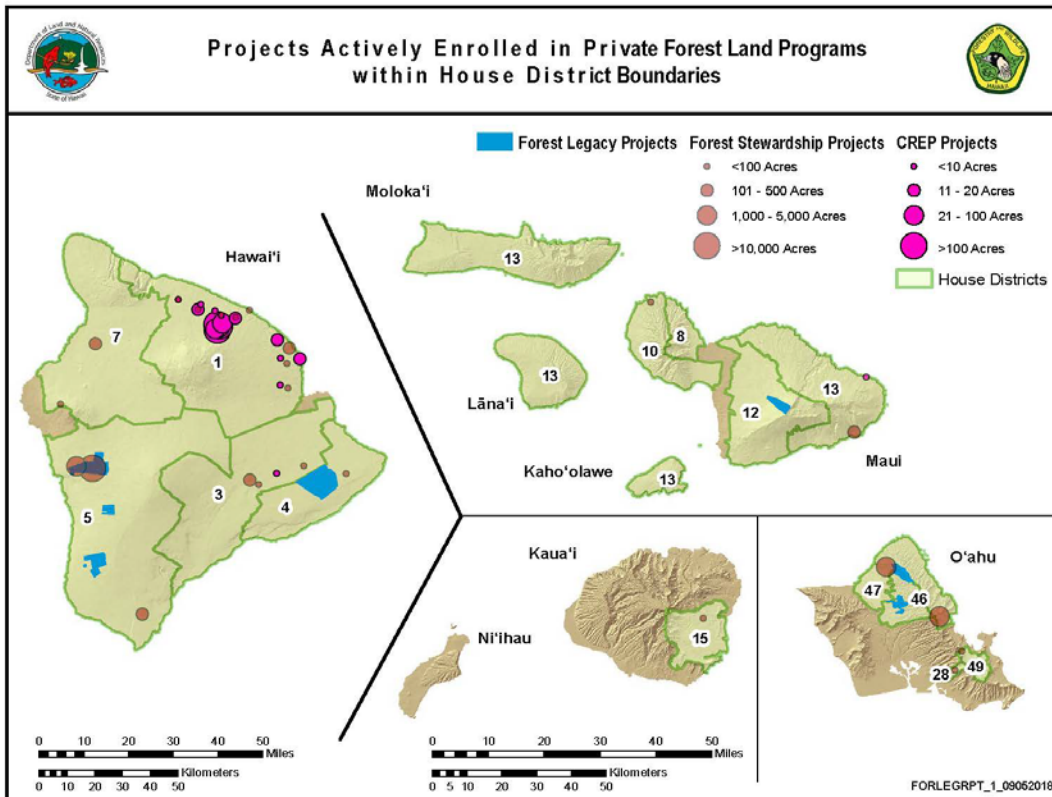
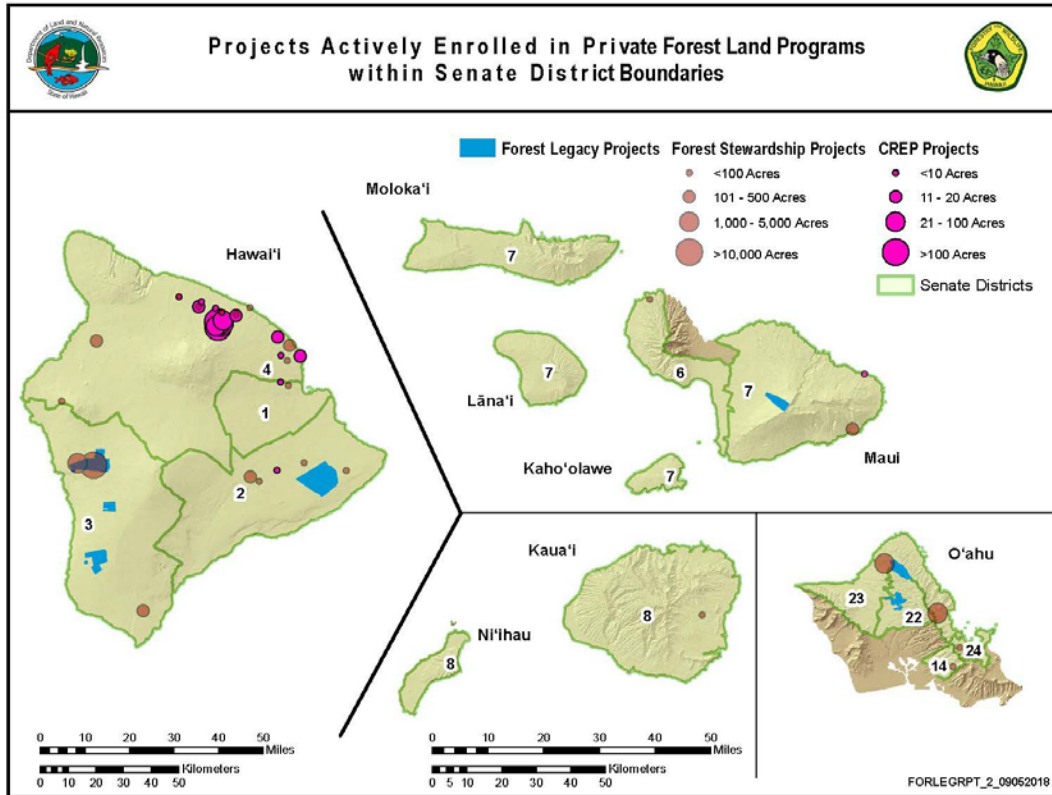
In Fiscal year 2018, the State, through support by the Hawaii Association of Conservation Districts, received a contribution agreement award from NRCS to continue the existing Hawaii CREP Planner position. The Hawaii CREP Planner position was created as a solution to address the need for dedicated positions to alleviate the backlog of potential projects, engage landowners, and increase participation in the program. For FY18, the CREP planner conducted **outreach to 41 landowners** resulting in two completed contracts, with an additional four projects with active conservation planning. The CREP planner also participated in four outreach events and completed 25 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, **nine projects** 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 Incentive Program. The Department anticipates that enrollment in Hawaii CREP will increase with additional staff and increased project awareness.



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

**Figure 9: Statewide Forest Stewardship, Hawaii CREP and Forest Legacy Projects by Senate and House Districts**



## STATE FOREST RESERVE SYSTEM REVENUES

Act 144 (SLH 1999) and Act 174 (SLH 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 **\$353,742** was deposited into the Forest Stewardship Fund from revenue generated from the FRS during the period from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018.

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

<b>Location</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Oahu	\$ 199,880.58
Kauai	\$ 20,530.08
Maui	\$ 9,592.10
Hawaii	\$ 123,712.59
Administration	\$ 26.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 353,741.99</b>

The primary source of revenue was generated from nursery sales of \$46,542; camping fees at \$60,602; and lease and/or permits of \$163,680. Additionally, with repairs and upgrades completed for the wood drying kiln at the Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) Maui District, access to this resource was recently brought back online. The wood drying kiln provides needed resources to the forestry industry and community as well as generates revenue for the management of Hawaii Forest Reserve System. The Department is continuing to explore opportunities to generate revenue to support the management of the Forest Reserve System, including potential involvement in ecosystem services markets (such as for carbon sequestration), commercial forest production, nursery sales, and compatible land use agreements, among others.



Figure 10: Holiday wreath-making event; all foliage collected from the Forest Reserve System,

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. For example, the management of the Forest Reserve Systems requires regular maintenance and improvements to **1,100 miles of access roads**.



Figure 11: Wood slabs just out of the DOFAW Maui District wood drying kiln.

**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 **64,119 seedlings** were produced by the state nurseries between July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018; details by nursery are listed below:

The Waimea-Kamuela State Tree Nursery produced a total of **41,969 seedlings**; 86% were native species and 14% were non-native species

The Maui Branch Nursery produced **7,204 seedlings**, 91% were native species and 9% were non-native species.

The Oahu Branch Nursery produced **9,651 seedlings**, 97% were native species and 3% were non-native species.

The Kauai Branch Nursery produced **5,295 seedlings**, 99% were native species and 1% were non-native species.

A total of **58,379 seedlings** were distributed by the state nurseries between July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018. Details by nursery are listed below:

The Waimea-Kamuela State Tree Nursery distributed a total of **41,969 seedlings**; 65% of these seedlings were produced for private landowners and the other 35% were for state reforestation projects.

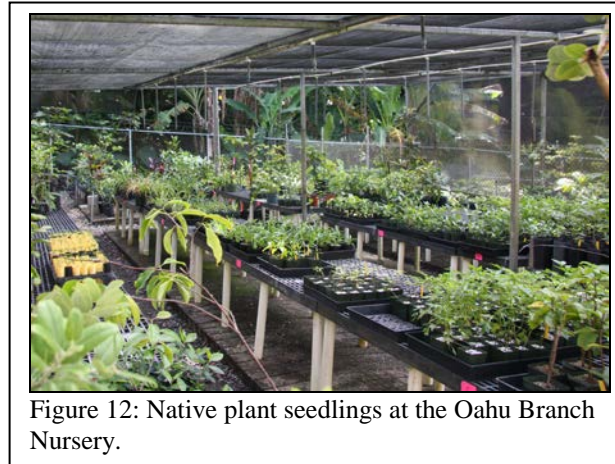


The Maui Branch Nursery distributed **4,875 seedlings**; 78% were used in state reforestation efforts and 22% were distributed to private parties.

The Oahu Branch Nursery distributed approximately **8,003 seedlings**; most of which were planted on state lands with the remaining were sold at plant sales.

The Kauai Branch Nursery distributed **3,532 seedlings**; all of which were out-planted on state lands.

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. Additionally, 1 FTE nursery worker at the Kamuela-Waimea State Tree Nursery, Hawaii Island, was cut during the 2018 legislative session. With the increasing requests and need for reliable and affordable seedlings for restoration and reforestation projects (such as for carbon sequestration projects), the Department is requesting restoration of this position in order to meet this demand.



## RECOMMENDED CHANGES

### **Forest Stewardship Program:**

1. In conjunction with efforts under the Joint Forestry MOU to identify conflicting program policies that discourage or prohibit private forestlands from participating in forestry programs, Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee has identified several changes to Chapter 195F, HRS, to better integrate the goals of the Joint Forestry MOU. 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 Department is currently only reaching between two to five percent of private forest landowners in Hawaii.

2. Section 195F, HRS, excludes landowners from participating in FSP if their land was cleared of native forest after 1991. Regardless of previous land use practices, enrolling in FSP would ultimately improve sustainable management of existing private forestland. The Department is submitting a bill relating to forest stewardship as part of the Department's legislative package for the 2019 regular session to update eligibility requirements for the Forest Stewardship Program, as well as increase allowance for cost-share support of Forest Stewardship management plans.

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.

**Forest Reserve System:**

The Department is in the process of updating the Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) governing the Forest Reserve System, Chapter 13-104, HAR. The Hawai'i forest reserve management regulations were first established in 1943 and were last comprehensively updated in 1993. The Department has identified a need to update the rules, and the proposed changes will streamline and clarify existing rules, improve enforceability, and update allowed uses and activities in public forest reserves based on conditions facing the forests and people of Hawaii today. The proposed rule changes includes establishment of a fee schedule for all services provided by the Department (e.g.: cabin rental fees, camping permits fees, commercial use fees, etc.). To help explain the proposed changes, the Department developed a user-friendly guide to the proposed rule changes, which was favorably received; examples of the guide and supporting material for the public hearing is found on the Department's website: <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/forestry/frs/rulechange/>.



Figure 13: Welcome sign at public hearing and informational session; public talking with Department staff about proposed forest reserve rule changes.

Hawaii Forest Stewardship Program Enrollment							Exhibit A
Report to the Twenty-Seventh Legislature							
<b>State Forest Stewardship Program Agreements</b>							
<i>Active State Cost-share Agreements/First 10 Years</i>							
Name of Project/ Landowner	Date Enrolled	State Contract Total	Funded to Date	Match to Date	Location	Size Acres	Management Practices
1 Ukulele Native Forest	March-17	\$199,975	\$11,037	\$11,037	Upcountry Maui	100	Native forest restoration and management
2 Ahualoa Homesteads/Everson	May-16	\$22,740	\$20,690	\$14,440	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	18	Native forest restoration and management
3 Waimea Valley/Hiipaka, LLC	September-15	\$422,639	\$56,585	\$97,041	Waimea Valley, Oahu	1,875	Native forest restoration and management
4 Kaupakuea Orchards, LLC	April-14	\$77,945	\$18,657	\$18,657	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	23	Timber production, native forest buffer
5 Saiva Siddhanta Church	April-14	\$127,862	\$65,511	\$65,511	Kalepa, Kauai	80	Timber production, native forest production
6 Lundburg	March-14	\$44,260	\$30,492	\$37,797	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	41	Native forest restoration, agroforestry
7 Hui Ku Maoli Ola, LLC	May-12	\$408,150	\$274,150	\$311,350	Haiku Valley, Oahu	20	Invasive species control and native forest restoration
8 Waikoloa Dry Forest Recovery	August-09	\$465,382	\$414,647	\$581,741	Waikaloa Village, Hawaii Island	275	Dryland forest restoration, endangered species protection, fire control, education
9 Conant	February-09	\$6,833	\$6,426	\$7,553	Volcano, Big Island	7	Native forest restoration, pig control
10 Honolua Wao Kele/ Maui Land & Pineapple Co., Inc.	November-08	\$371,880	\$285,237	\$376,706	Kapalua, Maui	30	Conversion of degraded agricultural land to native forest, upland erosion control
<b>FY18 Totals</b>		<b>\$2,503,186</b>	<b>\$1,551,208</b>	<b>\$1,521,833</b>		<b>2,499</b>	

### Developing Projects with Completed Management Plans

Name of Project/ Landowner	Location	Size Acres	Management Practices
1 Discovery Forest Restoration KS/KBCC, HFI	Kau, Hawaii Island	170	Native forest restoration and management
2 Ho'omau Ranch	South Kona Hawaii Island	1563	Native forest restoration (endangered species), agroforestry (silvopasture)
3 Black Rhino Foundation	South Point, Hawaii Island	190	Agroforestry and native forest restoration and production
4 MDHE LLC	Kailua, Oahu	6	Native forest restoration, agroforestry
5 Pace Demonstration Forest	South Kona Hawaii Island	389	Native forest restoration and production
6 Shlacter	Puna Hawaii Island	8.25	Native forest restoration
7 Kahulu Lio	Kaneohe, Oahu	5.1	Native forest restoration, agroforestry
8 Kaalaea Farm	Kaneohe, Oahu	12.5	Native forest restoration, agroforestry
9 Masters project	Puna, Hawaii island	5	Native forest, seed orchard
10 Hoku Nui	Makawao Maui	13.49	Agroforestry
11 Honomalino	South Kona Hawaii Island	4010	Native forest restoration, timber
12 Triparvata, LLC	North Kona Hawaii Island	80	Native forest restoration and production
13 Duren Native Forest Restoration	North Kona, Hawaii Island	23	Native forest restoration and management

<b>Forest Stewardship Projects with Approved Plans</b>					
<i>Approved Forest Stewardship Management Plans Not Entering Into Cost-share Agreements</i>					
Name of Project/Landowner	Plan Approved	Location	Acres	State Funds*	Management Objectives
1 Kahanu 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	Kealakekua, Hawaii Island	1,375	\$0	Native forest production and recreation
4 Ohulehule Forest Conservanc	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 Kealakekua Heritage Ranch	5/10/2013	Kealakekua, Hawaii Island	8,455	\$0	production, habitat improvement, education &
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 Ahu Lani Sanctuary	6/20/2008	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	21	\$3,000	native forest restoration
<i>*Some project management plans are completed using federal funding. Cost-share assistance is provided for the development of forest management plans.</i>			<b>11,093</b>	<b>\$14,081</b>	

<b>Forest Stewardship Developing Projects</b>					
Name of Project/Landowner	Location	Acres	Cost	Practices	
1 Roger Aguiar (QiCity)	North Hilo, Hawaii island	83	3000	Native forest restoration, agroforestry, silvopasture	
2 Paniolo Tonewoods	Hamakua, Hawaii island	550	5989.55	Koa timber plantation, native forest restoration	
3 Dana Lyons	Puna, Hawaii island	19	\$3,200	Native forest restoration	
4 Maui Land and Pineapple (#2)	Lahaina, Maui	21.7	\$2,000	Native forest restoration, hydromulch	
5 Nu'u Mauka Ranch	East Maui, Maui	775	\$3,796	Native forest restoration	
6 Kaupo Ranch	East Maui, Maui	367	\$4,000	Native forest restoration	
7 Green Energy Team, LLC	Kalepa, Kauai	1,000		Biomass production	
8 Palehua	Makakilo, Oahu	1,564	0	Native forest restoration, agroforestry, production	
9 Reynolds	Kau District, Hawaii Island	20	4,000	Native forest bird habitat restoration	
10 Watershed	Central Oahu	1,050	5,000	Native forest restoration and conservation	
11 Ola'a Forest Farm	Mt View, Hawaii Island	47	2,500	Native forest conservation, restoration, and agroforestry	
12 Haloa Aina, LLC	South Kona, Hawaii Island	2,867		Native forest production and restoration, CE project	
13 Hounshell	Kau, Hawaii Island	5		Native forest conservation and agroforestry	
14 Hadar	Pupukea, Oahu	50	2,500	Native forest restoration, production, riparian forest buffer	
15 Boo and Quach	Mt. View, Hawaii Island	54		Hardwood timber plantation	
16 Mokio Preserve	Molokai	87		Coastal forest restoration	
		<b>8,560</b>	<b>\$35,986</b>		

<b>State Forest Stewardship Program Agreement Projects</b>						
<i>In Post 10 Year Maintenance Period</i>						
<b>Name of Project/Landowner</b>	<b>Date Enrolled</b>	<b>Total Funded</b>	<b>Landowner Match</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Size Acres</b>	<b>Management Practices</b>
1 Koa Aina/Kokua Kalihi Valley	February-08	\$355,520	\$367,776	Kalihi Valley, Oahu	30	Nature park/native forest restoration,
2 Ola Honua/Neaulani Inc.	Aug-05	\$492,990	\$712,640	Kipahulu, Maui	121	Native forest restoration, watershed protection, timber production
*3 Honouliuli/TNC	Oct-02	\$152,325	\$214,149	Waianae, Oahu	3,692	Native forest/habitat restoration
4 Ookala Community Forest/Laupahoehoe Train Museum	Sep-02	\$76,554	\$93,864	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii Island	21	Community demonstration of high quality timber species
5 Ku Ohia Laka	Jun-01	\$57,192	\$97,064	Mt. View/Keaau, Hawaii Island	39	Native forest restoration and educational trails
6 Castle & Cooke Resorts, LLC	May-01	\$608,919	\$801,531	Lanai	3,588	Native forest and watershed restoration
7 Green & Russo	Jan-02	\$25,647	\$32,054	Papaaloa, Hawaii Island	17	High-value hardwood production
8 Dougherty	Jul-01	\$9,006	\$9,109	Ninole, Hawaii Island	17	High-value hardwood production
9 Linda & Michael Larish	May-01	\$11,166	\$11,788	Kurtistown, Hawaii Island	20	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
10 Hamakua Hardwoods/Giardina	May-01	\$25,359	\$25,359	Papaaloa, Hawaii Island	17	traditional Hawaiian forest products
11 Kainalu Ranch/Dunbar	Jan-01	\$241,707	\$307,653	Kainalu Ahupuaa, Molokai	141	understory crops
12 Walter & Kathy Mendes	Feb-00	\$19,538	\$21,134	Hoolehua, Molokai	18	Acacia koa timber production
13 Allan Batesole	Feb-00	\$15,018	\$24,932	Anahola, Kauai	7	High-value hardwood production & integrated with house lot development
14 H&G Koa Enterprises, Inc./Hill	Jun-98	\$33,193	\$39,444	Paaui, Hawaii Island	14	High-value hardwood production
15 Kapaka Road Partnership	Mar-98	\$41,720	\$54,384	Princeville, Kauai	25	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
16 Hawaiian Mahogany, Inc.	Jan-98	\$698,237	\$1,204,183	Koloa, Kauai	954	forest/habitat restoration
17 Maikai Ranch/Twigg-Smith	Jul-96	\$7,531	\$8,493	Holualoa, Hawaii Island	321	Silvopasture/agroforestry
18 Umikoa Ranch/Matsuura	Feb-96	\$433,373	\$866,750	Kaala, Hawaii Island	850	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
19 Jack Zimmerman	Jul-95	\$43,203	\$46,170	Honokaa, Hawaii Island	42	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
20 Mark Kimball	Dec-95	\$83,417	\$92,794	Holualoa, Hawaii Island	156	Native forest restoration & silvopasture
21 Sam & Tanya Paltin	May-94	\$6,407	\$6,407	Wood Valley, Hawaii Island	12	Native forest restoration & education trails
22 Kalopi Reforestation/Hancock	May-94	\$38,020	\$38,020	Kawaihae Uka, Hawaii Island	65	High-value hardwood production
23 Rex Provisor	Mar-94	\$31,185	\$35,615	Papa Area, Hawaii Island	18	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
24 Stephen Oldfather	Dec-93	\$4,767	\$4,767	Kahauhuna North Hilo, Hawaii	15	forest restoration
25 Michael & Kili Matsui	Aug-93	\$5,935	\$5,923	Wood Valley, Hawaii Island	40	Watershed restoration & erosion control
26 Wood Valley Community	Jul-93	\$21,550	\$21,550	Wood Valley, Hawaii Island	34	Native forest restoration
27 Molokai Ranch	Jul-92	\$75,723	\$75,723	Puu Nana, Molokai	425	Nene habitat restoration
28 Kaloko Mauka Cloud Forest	1990	\$87,500	\$128,450	Kaloko Mauka, Hawaii Island	95	Native forest restoration
29 W.H. Shipman Nene	1990	\$10,000	\$10,000	South Hilo, Hawaii Island	50	Native forest restoration
* Project terminated at year 4 (2007)		<b>\$3,357,182</b>	<b>\$4,989,950</b>		<b>10,814</b>	