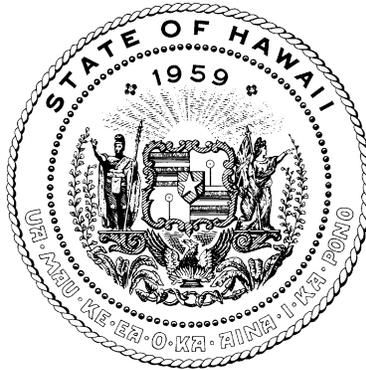


REPORT TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2016

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

November 2015

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 the Forest Stewardship Program (Program) and Forest Stewardship Special Fund within the Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department). The purpose of the Program 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 other forested or formerly forested lands. This report includes actions taken during the period from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, as required to implement the statutory provisions of the Program.

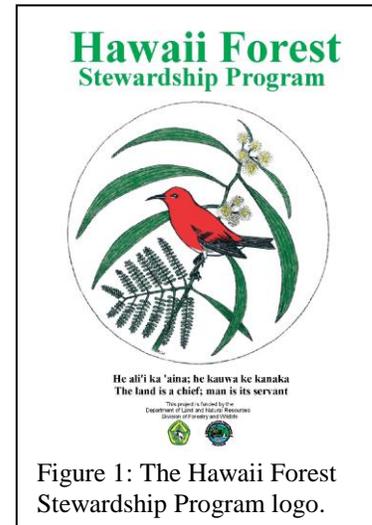


Figure 1: The Hawaii Forest Stewardship Program logo.

BACKGROUND OF THE HAWAII FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

The Program 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 the Program as a percentage of annual Conveyance Tax revenues that is deposited into the Natural Area Reserve Fund then disbursed by the Department to the Program 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 allocation to continue implementation the program through the Department.

The 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. Approximately 58% of Hawaii's land area is privately owned or managed, and of the 1,748,000 acres of forestland in Hawaii, 1,155,000 acres are private forestlands, representing 66% of forestland ownership. By establishing and maintaining the Program, the State recognizes that public-private partnerships are essential to the present and future health of forest resources and to the public benefits that forests provide. The Program encourages conservation of existing native forest, restoration of degraded lands with native plants, as well as offers support for establishing forest production systems. With the change and/or withdrawal of much of Hawaii's agricultural industries, including sugar and pineapple, the Program serves to stimulate investment in forestry as an economically viable land-use alternative. This support 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; as well as contribute environmental benefits, such as clean water and habitat for Hawaii's native wildlife.

The primary goals of the Program are watershed protection; native forest restoration and conservation; forest product development, including non-timber forest products; high-value commercial timber production; 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 Program 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 have been impacted by 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 Program, the Forest Stewardship Special Fund also collects moneys from the sale of forestry 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 Special Fund will continue to serve as the repository of forest product revenue, but will no longer provide technical or financial support for participants of the Forest Stewardship Program.

FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Since 1990, approximately \$4,371,022 in state funds have been distributed to 48 Forest Stewardship private landowners conducting forest management activities over the course of 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; 12 projects are actively engaged in the cost-share agreement implementing their management plans (4 of which begin their project in fiscal year 2016); and 8 projects have approved management plans, but are not seeking cost-share support for its implementation from the Program.



Figure 2: Field tour with forestry experts and private landowners at Waimea Valley Forest Stewardship project, O'ahu.

Where possible, some private landowners with approved Forest Stewardship management plans seek financial assistance to implement their plans from other forestry 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 - NRCS), and the Hawaii Association

of Conservation Districts (HACD). The Department is currently in the process of renewing this MOU to continue to provide options for private landowners interested forest management. The Department is actively working with 12 additional projects interested in developing Forest Stewardship management plans, and another 67 people that have expressed interest in participating in the Program but have not submitted a request to develop a management plan.

The Program funds have contributed to the completion of sound sustainable forest management on 24,577 acres, or 2% of Hawaii’s private forestland (**Note:** the Natural Area Partnership Program and Forest Stewardship Program have together reached approximately 5% of the 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 1000 acres landholdings or less, and 30% of those lands are less than 500 acres. This is the prime target audience for the Forest Stewardship Program, and there is definitely room to expand the Program. As such, Department staff actively engages and provides landowner educational opportunities, including reaching 391 different landowners through workshops, field visits, public events, and presentations with community groups.

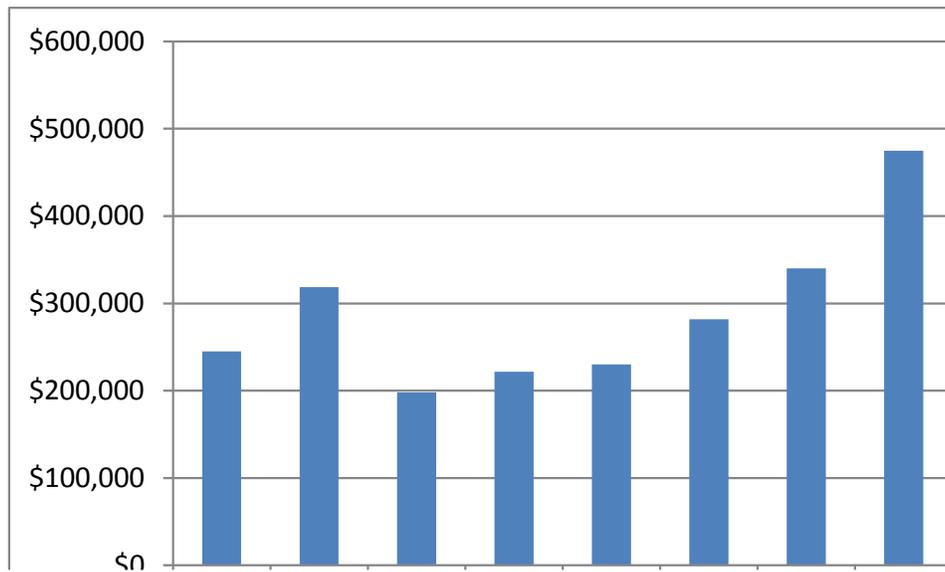
The U.S. Forest Service supports the development of long-term, comprehensive management plans on privately held lands and establishment of sustainable forest practices across Hawaii. The Program leverages from \$80,000 to \$200,000 per year in U.S. Forest Service funding to administer the Program. The state funds expended in this Program since 1990 have leveraged a total of \$6,281,711 in private funds as a direct match spent on sustainable forest management. This represents a 59% contribution from private landowners to the total cost of the Program, and a cost to the state of \$177 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 Program was able to continue supporting forest management during the economic downturn, while reducing the total cost to the Program from previous years, thus leveraging available funding for land management across the State. Ultimately, less state funds were spent with the same public benefits realized. 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 the Program, however, remains important for projects, as it is the most comprehensive and flexible landowner assistance program for forestlands available in Hawaii.

The following figure illustrates Program funds encumbered since Fiscal Year 2009 as well as the anticipated need for the Program for Fiscal Year 2017.

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



The majority of enrollees in the Program would not have been able to pursue their innovative and sustainable land-use objectives without the technical and financial assistance made available through this Program. With recent cross-sector initiatives, such as the Aloha+ Challenge that is committed 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 Program 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 Program also supports the development of forest management plans associated with conservation easement acquisitions through the federal Forest Legacy Program, including a new conservation easement over 1,000 acres of native ohia forest in the South Kona region of Hawai‘i Island.

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 the Program’s web page.

In June 2010, the Department 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 71% of all Program projects fall in priority forestlands and address six out of the nine issues identified in the Forest Action Plan (Water Quality and Quantity; Forest Health; Wildfire; Conservation of Native Biodiversity; Nature-based Recreation; and Forest Products). The Forest Action Plan also opens a unique source of funding through the U.S. Forest Service’s Competitive Grant Program. The Department competes annually, region-wide, for these competitive funds.

The Department is currently working on updating the Forest Action Plan, including reporting on accomplishments over the past five years as well as identifying new strategies for addressing natural resource threats and management concerns. The revised Forest Action Plan will be completed in November-December 2015.

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



Figure 5: The Hawaii Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program logo.

leaseholders to restore 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

As of October 1, 2012, Hawaii CREP was available to landowners across the State. To date, 16 project agreements have been executed covering over 970 acres. During Fiscal Year 2015, a total of \$512,322 direct state funds have been matched by \$2,753,229 of Federal USDA funds and an additional \$2,947,447 of private funds. Although Hawaii CREP strives for a 50% cost-share for conservation practice implementation 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 being less than 50% of the actual costs in Hawaii, AGI limitations, and annual payment limitations. These issues have prevented several landowners from enrolling in the program.

The State continues to provide targeted outreach to potential Hawaii CREP participants individually and through presentations at various events. The State, with partners from NRCS and FSA, celebrated the 30-year anniversary of the national Conservation Reserve Program by hosting a CREP Field day on Hawaii Island. The highlighted project was the first CREP project enrolled in 2010, who shared his experiences in the program with potential landowners through a field tour of the project site. As of this reporting period, Hawaii CREP does not have a participant on Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, or Kauai; however, discussions are ongoing with interested parties on Oahu and Kauai.

HAWAII CREP PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND ACTIONS

A major accomplishment spanning FY13, FY14, and FY15 was the award of a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) grant supporting the creation of two CREP Planners in the State of Hawaii. The State applied for this grant, in cooperation with the federal Hawaii CREP partners, to address the need for dedicated positions to alleviate the backlog of potential projects, engage landowners, and increase participation in the program. The grant was awarded in January 2013 and through a Cooperative Working Agreement with the Hawaii Association of Conservation Districts, FSA, NRCS and DOFAW two CREP Planners were hired and began work in August (Hawaii County), and September (Maui, Honolulu, and Kauai Counties) of 2013. At this time, the two CREP planners have conducted outreach to 245 landowners resulting in 3 completed contracts, with an additional 5 projects with completed conservation plans nearing contracting. The CREP planners also participated in 41 outreach events and completed 113 site visits over the NFWF grant period.

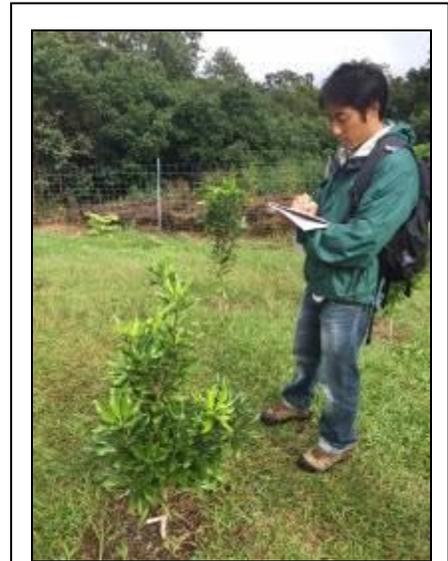


Figure 6: CREP planner monitoring planting project.

Additionally, with the Joint Forestry MOU in place, Forest Stewardship management plans are used to establish the appropriate management practices for participants in Hawaii CREP; thus, 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 portions of their plan through Hawaii CREP or another partner program, such as the U.S.D.A. Environmental Quality Incentives Program. This demonstrates the increased collaborative partnerships between multiple State and Federal programs in Hawaii. It is anticipated 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, provides that deposits of moneys accrued from any forest reserve or products into the general fund, thereby ensuring that all revenues derived from the forest reserves are deposited into the Forest Stewardship Fund. In accordance with Section 183-16, HRS, revenues generated from services and/or the sale of forest products derived from FRS lands are deposited into the Forest Stewardship Fund. The Fund consists of revenues generated from FRS lands and a small percentage of Conveyance Tax revenues, as authorized by Section 247-7, HRS (NOTE: starting Fiscal Year 2016 conveyance tax funding will no longer be deposited into the Fund).



Figure 7: Entrance sign to Kohala Forest Reserve at the Pololu Valley lookout.

It also serves as a depository for emergency funds for fire and other natural disaster response needs. The Department has also been utilizing this Fund to collect external funding to support the January 11, 2013 Kauai Fires Emergency Proclamation initiated by Governor Abercrombie.

As shown in Table 1, a total of \$6,213,857 was deposited into the Forest Stewardship Fund during the period from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015.

**Table 1 – Sources and Amounts of Deposits
Into the Forest Stewardship Fund**

Type	Revenue
Conveyance Tax	\$4,787,996
Forest Reserve System Revenue	\$340,310
Emergency Fire Response Funds	\$1,085,520
Total	\$6,213,857

Sources of FRS revenues include camping permit fees, sale of timber and non-timber forest products, kiln fees, and rent from leases and special use permits (Table 2).

Table 2 – Forest Reserve Revenue by District

District	Revenue
Oahu	\$129,517
Hawaii	\$182,736
Kauai	\$131,779
Maui Nui	\$2,278
Total	\$446,310

During this reporting period, the Forest Stewardship Special Funds were used for post-fire hazard mitigation; reforestation; watershed protection; forest road, gate & fence maintenance; invasive plant and animal control, threatened and endangered species habitat protection, hazard tree removal, research, nursery and seed storage operations, etc. The funding allocations were:

Table 3 – Fiscal Year 2015 Funding Allocations

Statewide Administration	\$461,184
Hawaii District	\$592,000
Kauai District	\$350,000
(Fires Emergency Proclamation)	\$1,085,551
Maui Nui District	\$357,000
Oahu District	\$401,066
Total	\$3,246,801

STATEWIDE EDUCATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND OUTREACH HIGHLIGHTS

All of the above programs provide direct funding to support environmental education for the public, including the social and economic benefits that forests provide when responsibly managed.

Forest Stewardship and Hawaii CREP:

Forest Stewardship Program and Hawaii CREP signs are given to landowners who engage in these programs as a way of thanking them for practicing responsible and sustainable land management. Many landowners are proud of their commitment to land stewardship and their contributions to making Hawaii a healthy place to live. Additionally, the signs have encouraged neighboring landowners to consider and participate in these programs.

In addition to the events and initiatives mentioned above, the Department continues to provide targeted outreach to potential Forest Stewardship Program and Hawaii CREP participants individually and through the presentations at various events. In particular, Department staff presented on forest restoration at various Soil and Water Conservation District monthly meetings (Kona - Feb 2015; East Kauai - March 2015; Olinda-Kula - April 2015); the Hawaii Association of Conservation District annual conference (June 2015); provided information for Ag Day at the Capitol on forestry projects (April 2015); participated in Kauai Garden Fair (April 2015); and presented at the Hawaii Conservation Conference (July 2014). Staff also participated in “Tools for Engaging Landowners” workshop hosted by the U.S. Forest Service in May 2015 aimed at improving targeted outreach to high priority lands and projects.

Plant Nursery and Seed Storage Development:

Of the four main Hawaiian Islands (Kauai, Oahu, Maui, and Hawaii Island), only one currently has a nursery with full time staff (Hawaii Island) and there are no state facilities for seed storage. Following a series of staff losses and budget cuts, three of the nurseries have fallen into disrepair; all are in need of upgrades to equipment; and leaving only the Hawaii Island with full time nursery staff.

Additionally, improvement in available seeds, seedling quality and nursery sanitation protocols have all been identified as a need for the State tree nurseries. The Department is actively working to

revitalize and restore the State’s forestry nurseries as well as establish the capacity to bank native seeds, especially in light of post-fire restoration. As a part of this effort, Department staff, University of Hawaii Extension, and U.S. Forest Service toured nurseries and seed storage facilities on Oahu, Kauai and Maui to assess needs for upgrades to facilities and new technology implementation. Based on the tour assessment, the Department is allocating \$80,000 in federal grant support and \$120,000 of state funds towards upgrading and improving nurseries facilities (additional funding may be necessary to complete all required upgrades).

Forestry Education and Outreach:

Approximately \$42,000 was spent on statewide forestry and environmental education programs, including in schools and professional development for educators interested incorporating natural resources into curriculum; for adult and community education and outreach; and support of adopt a forest programs and native plant educational gardens. Highlights from this outreach and education investment include support of the Hawaii Forest Industry Associations Annual Wood Show at the Honolulu Academy of Art; the Hawaii Public Radio Aloha Aina short educational announcements; management of the Kalanimoku Native Garden; and numerous Project Learning Tree workshops.

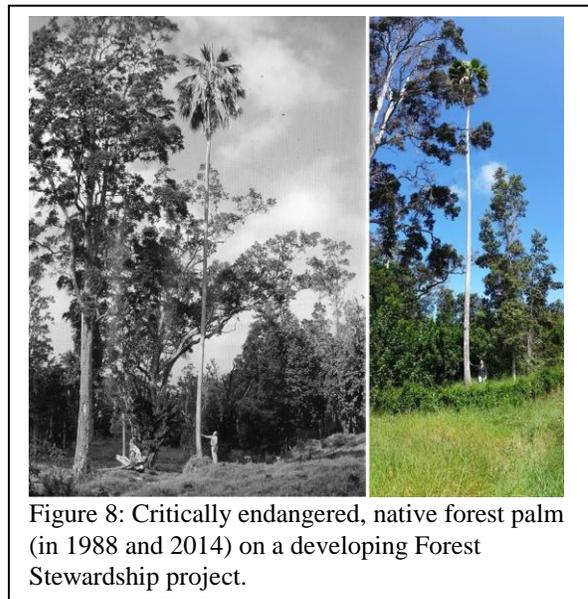
Research and Invest in Native Species:

Hawaii forests face a number of resource threats, issues, and opportunities. There was approximately \$68,000 spent on forest research on climate change adaptations, insect and pathogen outbreaks, noxious plant abatement, koa improvement, and Hawaiian sandalwood management.

RECOMMENDED CHANGES

Forest Stewardship Program Administration:

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 Program staff 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. As mentioned above, the Department is currently only reaching two to five percent of private forest landowners in Hawaii; providing addition 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. Additionally, the Chapter 195F, HRS, excludes landowners from participating in the Program 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 that could improve their sustainable management of the forest. The Department submitted a bill relating to forest stewardship that was included in the Department's legislative package for the 2015 regular session to open up eligible to the Forest Stewardship Program as well as requested allowance to provide increased cost-share support for the development of Forest Stewardship management plan. The bills were not passed during the 2015 session, but are still alive for consideration during the 2016 session.

2. 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	Ahualoa Homesteads/Everson	FY16	\$0	\$1,500	\$1,500	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	18	Native forest restoration and management
*2	Black Rhino Foundation	FY16	\$404,673	\$2,100	\$2,100	South Point, Hawaii Island	190	Agroforestry and native forest restoration and production
*3	Discovery Forest Restoration KS/KBCC, HFI	FY16	\$245,504	\$2,500	\$2,500	Kau, Hawaii Island	170	Native forest restoration and management
4	Waimea Valley/Hiipaka, LLC	15-Sep	\$422,639	\$2,500	\$2,500	Waimea Valley, Oahu	1,875	Native forest restoration and management
5	Kaupakuea Orchards, LLC	Apr-14	\$77,945	\$18,657	\$18,657	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	23	Timber production, native forest buffer
6	Saiva Siddhanta Church	Apr-14	\$127,862	\$16,455	\$16,455	Kalepa, Kauai	80	Timber production, native forest production
7	Lundburg	Mar-14	\$44,260	\$27,859	\$35,427	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	41	Native forest restoration, agroforestry
8	Hui Ku Maoli Ola, LLC	May-12	\$408,150	\$211,650	\$234,250	Haiku Valley, Oahu	20	Invasive species control and native forest restoration
9	Waikoloa Dry Forest Recovery	Aug-09	\$465,382	\$276,618	\$444,609	Waikaloa Village, Hawaii Island	275	Dryland forest restoration, endangered species protection, fire control, education
10	Conant	Feb-09	\$6,833	\$6,426	\$7,553	Volcano, Big Island	7	Native forest restoration, pig control
11	Honolua Wao Kele/ Maui Land & Pineapple Co., Inc.	Nov-08	\$371,880	\$128,669	\$152,896	Kapalua, Maui	30	Conversion of degraded agricultural land to native forest, upland erosion control
12	Koa Aina/Kokua Kalihi Valley	Feb-08	\$355,520	\$306,326	\$360,734	Kalihi Valley, Oahu	30	Nature park/native forest restoration, cultural artifact protection and education
	*Plan approved contract pending		\$2,930,648	\$999,759	\$1,277,680		2,759	

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	Ahu Lani Sanctuary	Jun-08	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	21	\$3,000	Restoration of degraded agricultural lands, native forest restoration
2	Brooke	Feb-13	North Hilo, Hawaii Island	9	\$1,000	Native forest restoration
3	Dalton	Jan-12	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	89	\$781	Native forest restoration and production
4	Kaawaloa Forest	May-14	Kealakekua, Hawaii Island	1,375	\$0	Native forest production and recreation

Name of Project/Landowner	Plan Approved	Location	Acres	State Funds*	Management Objectives
5 Ka Mahiai Ihi O Wailea/Alii	Sep-13	North Hilo, Hawaii Island	15	\$1,750	Agroforest - maile
6 Pauahi Hawaiian Civic Club	May-13	Kealakekua, Hawaii Island	8,455	\$0	Native reforestation, silvopastoral timber production, habitat improvement, education & trails
7 Kealakekua Heritage Ranch	Mar-10	Mt. View, Hawaii Island	40	\$2,550	Native forest restoration and conservation
8 Nierode	Oct-12	Waikane, Oahu	1,000	\$5,000	Native forest restoration and management
Ohulehule Forest Conservancy					
<i>*Some project management plans are completed using federal funding. Cost-share assistance is provided for the development of forest management plans.</i>			11,004	\$14,081	

Forest Stewardship Developing Projects

Name of Project/Landowner	Location	Acres	Practices
1 Green Energy Team, LLC	Kalepa, Kauai	1,000	Biomass production
2 Hoku Nui Maui, LLC	Makawao, Maui	100	Native forest and agroforest
3 Duren Forest Conservation	Hualalai, Hawaii Island	23	Native forest conservation and restoration
4 Ho'omau Ranch, BigWay, LLC	South Kona, Hawaii Island	764	Native forest restoration and management, endangered species protection, conservation easement project
5 Waiawa Waiamano Watershed	Central Oahu	1,050	Native forest restoration and conservation
6 Ola'a Forest Farm	Mt View, Hawaii Island	47	Native forest conservation, restoration, and agroforestry
7 Mana Gardens, LLC	Puna, Hawaii Island	40	Native forest restoration
8 The Flyway Project/Plants of Paradise, LLC	Pearl City, Oahu	108	Native forest and agroforest
9 The John and Gussie Pace Demonstration	South Kona, Hawaii Island	409	Native forest restoration and production
10 Lau	Hamakua, Hawaii Island	25	Native forest restoration
11 Haloa Aina, LLC	South Kona, Hawaii Island	2,867	Native forest production and restoration, conservation easement project
12 Boo and Quach	Mt. View, Hawaii Island	54	Hardwood timber plantation
		6,487	

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

Name of Project/Landowner	Date Enrolled	Total Funded	Landowner Match	Location	Size Acres	Management Practices
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/Keaaau, 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	Native dryland forest restoration & traditional Hawaiian forest products
10 Kainalu Ranch/Dunbar	Jan-01	\$241,707	\$307,653	Kainalu Ahupuaa, Molokai	141	High-value hardwood production & 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	Paauilo, 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	Acacia koa timber production & native forest/habitat restoration
16 Maikai Ranch/Twigg-Smith	Jul-96	\$7,531	\$8,493	Holualoa, 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	Kahauhuna North Hilo, Hawaii	15	High-value hardwood production & native forest restoration
24 Michael & Kili Matsui	Aug-93	\$5,935	\$5,923	Wood Valley, Hawaii Island	40	Watershed restoration & erosion control

	Name of Project/Landowner	Date Enrolled	Total Funded	Landowner Match	Location	Size Acres	Management Practices
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
			\$3,357,182	\$4,989,950		10,814	

**Project terminated at year 4 (2007)*

Currently 67 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: **24,577 acres**