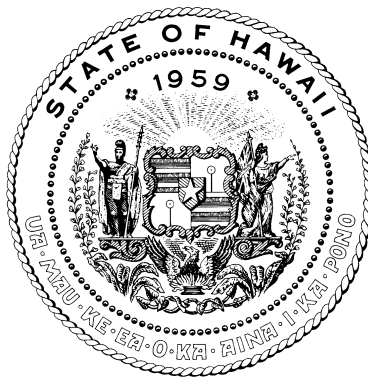


**REPORT TO THE THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE
STATE OF HAWAI‘I
2022 REGULAR SESSION**

RELATING TO THE FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM



Prepared by

THE STATE OF HAWAI‘I
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

In response to Section 195F-6, Hawa‘ii Revised Statutes

Honolulu, Hawai‘i
November 2021

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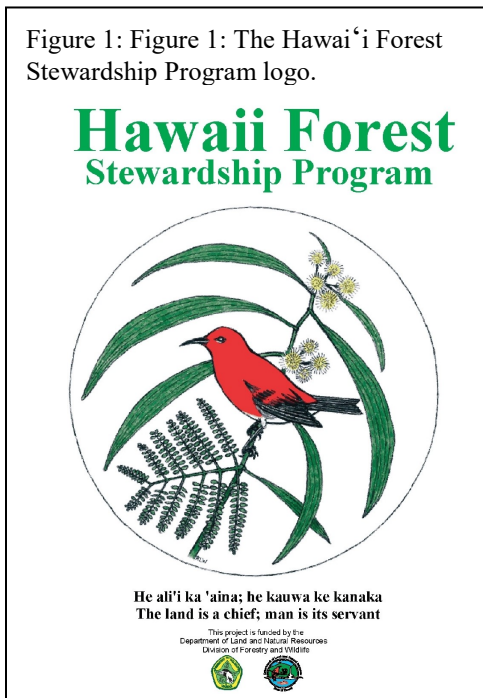
PURPOSE

This report complies with Section 195F-6, Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS), and covers 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. Further, Section 195F-4, HRS, provides the Department the ability to collect fees for forest products, seedling sales, imposition of fines or penalties, and other products and services derived from forest reserves to support the management of the Forest Reserve System. This report covers the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021, as required to implement the statutory provisions of this Section.

BACKGROUND OF THE HAWAI‘I FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

The Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) became effective in July 1991 through the passage of Act 327, Session Laws of Hawai‘i (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. 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 support the program.

Figure 1: Figure 1: The Hawai‘i Forest Stewardship Program logo.



Act 221 SLH 2021 amended Chapter 195F, HRS, to modify program requirements to allow long-term leaseholders to participate in the program, increase cost-share support from 50% to 75% for the development of forest stewardship management plans, allow non-timber forest products to qualify and modernizes eligibility criteria related to native forest protection and management. These amendments will require changes to Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) 13-109. The Department has been planning on updating these administrative rules as they were last revised in 1999.

The Department's Division of Forestry and Wildlife (Division) implements the FSP with the oversight of the Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee, a diverse group of 13 natural resource and forestry experts.

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 and 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 decline of Hawaii's agricultural industries, including sugarcane and pineapple, FSP provides an opportunity to stimulate investment in forestry to provide an economically viable agricultural land-use alternative and to encourage agricultural diversification. The FSP provides options for 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 native wildlife habitat.

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 Forest Stewardship Fund, Section 195F-4, HRS, collects moneys from the sale of products or services on State of Hawai'i 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 **66 private landowners** sustainably manage **38,112 acres** of forested lands through 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, 32 projects are in the post 10-year maintenance phase; 15 projects are actively engaged in the cost-share agreement implementing their management plans; and 19 projects have approved management plans, with five of those seeking

cost-share support from FSP for implementation, and the others implementing plans using other funding sources.

Private landowners with approved Forest Stewardship management plans can also seek financial assistance to implement their plans from other federal and state assistance programs. 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 helps landowners manage endangered species habitat). Cost-share assistance from FSP, however, is critical as it is the most comprehensive and Hawaii-specific assistance program available.

Figure 2: The Department implements the FSP with the oversight of the Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee, a diverse group of 13 natural resource and forestry experts.

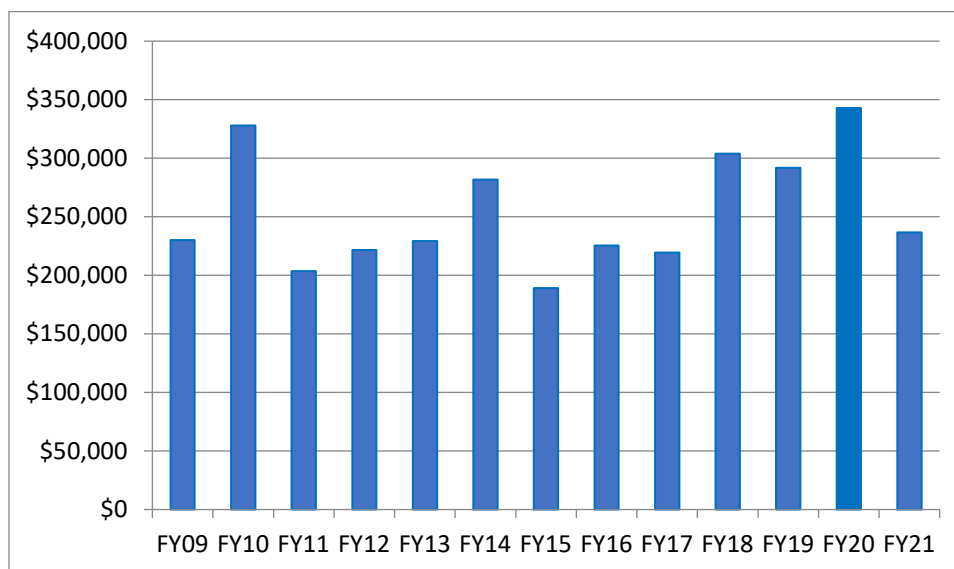


FSP funds have contributed to the completion of sound **sustainable forest management on 38,112 acres** across the State of Hawai‘i, or approximately **3% of Hawaii’s private forestland**. This is significant, given the relatively small budget and staff resources for the program (65% FTE federally supported employee and 1 FTE state funded employee). 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 43 different landowners** and/or communities during Fiscal Year 2021, primarily through field visits. Workshops, public events, and presentations with community groups were limited this year due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Department has used **\$5,891,802** in state funds for forest management activities under FSP agreements spanning 10 or more years. In the last ten years, the FSP has leveraged **\$1,426,850 in U.S. Forest Service** federal funding to support the program, and, since 1990, this program has **leveraged a total of \$8,322,799 in private funds** as a direct match spent on sustainable forest management (1.61:1 ratio of federal & private funds to State funds). The total cost to the State for this program is equal to **\$187 per acre for 10 or more years of sustainable forest management**, making the FSP one of the best investments in forestland management in Hawai‘i.

The below figure illustrates FSP funds encumbered since Fiscal Year 2009. **Currently 135 landowners** or landowner representatives are on the FSP email list of people interested in participating in the program. With extremely high interest from landowners, there is significant room to increase the management of these important private forests, given additional funding. There were no new FSP projects (10-year cost-share agreements) funded in Fiscal Year 2021 due to program budget cuts. Encumbered funds were used to support existing 10-year FSP agreements.

Table 1: Encumbered Funds for Forest Stewardship Projects by Fiscal Year.



Most participants in the FSP would not have been able to pursue their sustainable and often innovative land-use objectives without technical and financial assistance through this program. The program supports other recent cross-sector initiatives and partnerships, such as freshwater security, watershed protection, carbon neutrality, biosecurity, invasive species control, and native species restoration. For example, the FSP has engaged with five private landowners within the State of Hawai‘i Watershed Partnership Program to develop Forest Stewardship management plans that encourage the active participation and management of private lands within the partnerships.

Forest Legacy Program

The FSP interacts with federally supported Department programs to provide technical assistance to forest landowners interested in restoration, conservation, and/or forest production. The FSP also supports the development of forest management plans for conservation easement and fee acquisitions through the Hawai‘i Forest Legacy Program. The Department currently monitors six

Forest Legacy Program conservation easement projects as well as one fee-title acquisition project at Wao Kele O Puna Forest Reserve stewarded by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Federal Forest Legacy Program funding and state CIP funding supported the acquisition of Kamehamenui Forest on Maui in August 2020. The Department is developing a multi-resource management plan for Kamehamenui Forest. The planning process will include consultation and outreach with the community and stakeholders to develop a management vision for the varied natural, cultural, and recreational resources in this addition to the Forest Reserve System.

Figure 3: Kamehamenui Acquisition – The property contains remnant iliahi or sandalwood that has been heavily impacted by feral ungulates. Acquisition will allow reforestation of this important tree species as well as other native trees such as koa.



The Department is also working to complete two conservation easement projects and one new fee title acquisition project for addition to public lands:

- Ho‘omau Forest Conservation Easement, South Kona, Hawai‘i
- Haloa ‘Āina - Royal Hawaiian Sandalwood Conservation Easement, South Kona, Hawai‘i
- Na Wai Eha Fee Acquisition, Wailuku, Maui

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 FSP to expand the available financial assistance to landowners for restoration of degraded agricultural lands and protection of sensitive habitats. Hawai‘i CREP assists landowners and leaseholders in

restoring watershed health on degraded agricultural lands. Participants receive financial assistance from the USDA and the State for conservation practices on their land. 30 project agreements have been executed covering over 1,286 acres, representing a significant increase in native forest cover and reduction in soil erosion. During Fiscal Year 2021, a total of \$83,793 of Federal USDA funds were matched by \$24,881 of state funds, a 3.4:1 ratio of federal to state dollars expended in support of the program.

The Division and USDA terminated the CREP agreement in January 2020 due to changes to the 2018 farm bill which made the program requirements more restrictive and reduced financial incentives for landowners to participate in the program. However, the Division continues to implement existing project contracts.

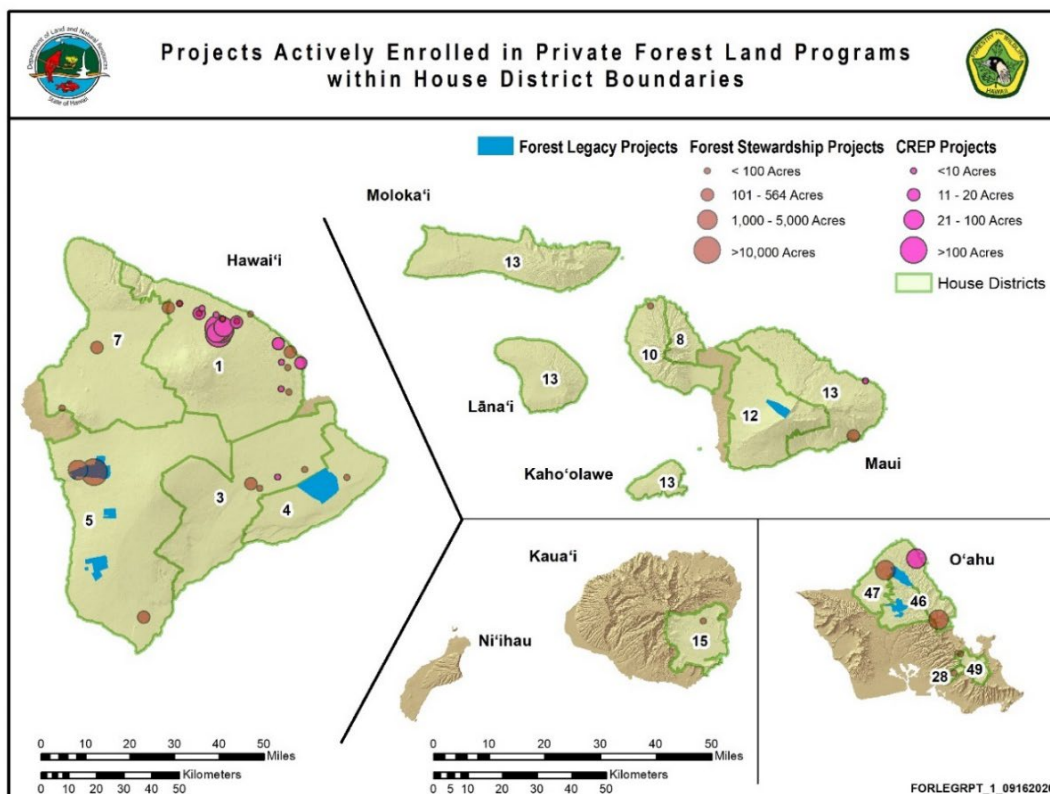
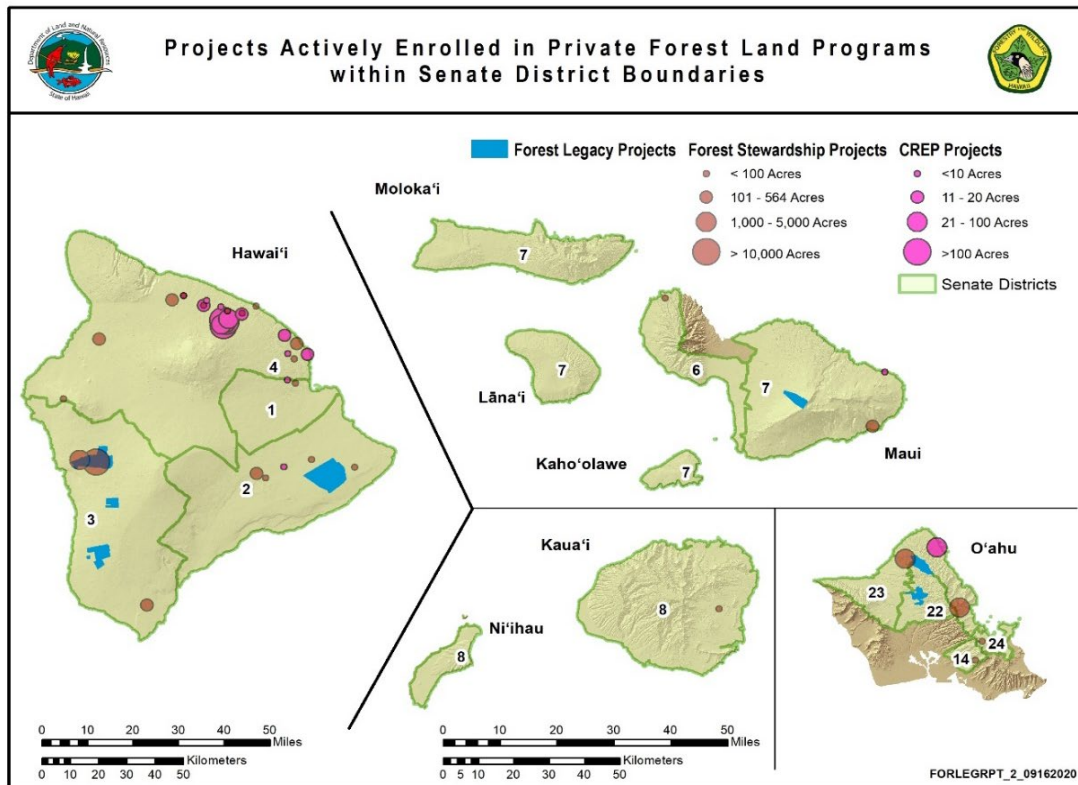
FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLANNING, MANAGEMENT, AND ACTIONS

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 FSP Handbook, and 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 Hawai'i Forest Action Plan**, which incorporates the State's landscape level forestry priorities and strategies, and identifies priority areas, resources, threats, and issues specific to Hawai'i. **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 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/>

In February 2020, the Department finalized a Memorandum of Agreement (MOU) "Toward Shared Stewardship across Landscapes: An Outcome-Based Investment Strategy," with the U.S. Forest Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). This strategy will identify and support joint efforts to implement landscape-scale priorities identified in the Forest Action Plan and Interagency Biosecurity Plan to achieve the greatest benefits. The MOU outlines commitments to increase the scope and scale of critical forest treatments that protect communities, create and sustain jobs, and improve forest health and resiliency.

Figure 4: Statewide Forest Stewardship, Hawai'i 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 (FRS) ranges from camping fees, nursery sales, permits, leases, commercial timber, and sale of forest products, among others. As detailed in Table 1, approximately **\$415,653.77** was deposited into the Forest Stewardship Fund from revenue generated from the FRS during the period from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

Table 2. Deposits of Revenue into the Forest Stewardship Fund by District

Location	Amount
Administrative Office	\$34,617.91
O‘ahu	\$249,205.35
Kauai	\$22,355.06
Maui	\$15,978.33
Hawai‘i	\$93,497.12
Total	\$415,653.77

The primary sources of revenue were leases and permits (\$190,295.10), plant nursery sales (\$26,307), camping fees (\$38,019.52), and forest product sales (\$51,279.06). The FRS was able to collect a similar level of revenue in fiscal year 2021 compared to previous. While there were reductions in camping fees and plant nursery sales, most of the FRS revenue is mostly from annual lease and permit revenue, which is consistent between fiscal years. The Division anticipates declines in revenue from camping permits, nursery, and forest product sales in fiscal year 2022 due to COVID-19 impacts. The Division is exploring opportunities to increase revenue in fiscal year 2022 and 2023 to support the management of the FRS in anticipation of reductions in state general fund allocations and reduction in special fund revenue to the program.

Future forest reserve revenue opportunities include ecosystem-services markets (such as for carbon sequestration), timber sales/commercial forest production, and other compatible commercial land-use agreements. The Department experienced a project delay due to COVID-19 restrictions but is continuing to move forward with its carbon offset project at the Kahikinui Forest Reserve and Nakula Natural Area Reserve to reforest the slopes of leeward Haleakala. Carbon sequestered at this site could be sold to individuals, businesses, or organizations that are looking to offset their carbon footprint via a voluntary carbon market. As trees grow, they sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store it in their trunks, leaves, roots, and the surrounding soil. Trees are one of the most effective tools in capturing and storing carbon dioxide, and thus play an important role in mitigating climate change and may also help the State meet its carbon neutrality goals.

During this fiscal year, the Forest Stewardship Funds were used to support a portion of the management of the FRS, including maintenance of camping facilities, tree planting, watershed protection, invasive plant and animal control, threatened and endangered species habitat protection, 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.

Hawai'i Wood Utilization Team

The Hawai'i Wood Utilization Team (HWUT) is a group of experts from wood-related industries. The team has initiated innovative projects that expand wood product markets in Hawai'i. The HWUT is currently undertaking a demonstration project to design and build an Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) that meets the City and County of Honolulu's permitting requirements and uses locally-grown and processed wood materials. This project is federally funded under the U.S. Forest Service's Wood Innovation grant to increase market awareness of Hawaii's forest resources.

The ADU demonstration is delayed due to COVID-19 but the ADU materials have been harvested from the Koke'e Timber Management Area on Kaua'i and processed, and the plan is to display the ADU in a prominent location in Honolulu. The longer-term vision is to scale up the project promoting use of high-priority plantation species - with the added benefits of stimulating the local economy, expanding workforce development, improving forest health, and seeing these beautiful materials in our buildings and homes in Hawai'i.

State of Hawaii Tree Nurseries and Seed Storage Development

The Department is expanding seed storage capacities to mitigate damage to Hawaii's forests from wildfire or other disasters. Over the past fiscal year, the Division was able to collect and store over one million additional seeds. Further, the Department maintains the statewide and district nurseries to support state reforestation projects and to provide plant seedlings for sale to public landowners interested in reforesting their lands.

A total of **97,969 seedlings** were produced by the state nurseries between July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2021, with most of the plants produced for state reforestation efforts:

The Waimea-Kamuela State Tree Nursery produced a total of **79,888** seedlings.

The Hilo Branch Nursery produced **2,399** seedlings.

The Maui Branch Nursery produced **700** seedlings.

The Oahu Branch Nursery produced **7,568** seedlings.

The Kauai Branch Nursery produced **7,414** seedlings.

The Department is seeking to build nursery capacity statewide including increasing staffing and nursery improvements to produce reliable and affordable seedlings for tree planting initiatives. All the state nurseries, except for Maui District, have dedicated staff. The lack of dedicated staff and degraded condition of the nursery has resulted in a significant decline in seedlings produced by the Maui District. Two nursery worker positions (Hawaii and Kauai) were also cut during the 2018 and 2019 legislative sessions. Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Relief Fund (CSFRF) of \$750,000 were provided during the 2021 legislative session for nursery improvements statewide. These funds will support planning and construction for new greenhouse facilities, nursery improvements and essential repairs to greenhouse facilities statewide needed to ensure successful propagation of healthy plants.

State of Hawaii Kaulunani Urban and Community Forestry Program (Kaulunani)

The Kaulunani Program continues to bring capacity and assistance to community groups, school groups, and businesses to carry out its mission: *to support all of Hawaii's communities to cultivate wellbeing and resilience through planting, caring for and growing relationships with the trees and*

forests that we live with and that are crucial to the ecosystems on which we rely. We do this for our keiki, our kūpuna, ourselves, our ‘āina and everyone’s future. Despite the challenges of working during COVID the past year, 18 community groups across the state succeeded in planting 1,200 trees. An additional 3,520 trees whose planting was delayed due to COVID are scheduled to be planted in the coming months. In addition, education, outreach, and technical trainings on trees for schools and community projects were supported. These projects are possible through the \$166,482 Kalunani awarded (\$15,000 State funds, \$151,482 USDA Forest Service funds) and the \$330,829 of cash and in-kind leverage community partners contributed. Also this year, the USDA Forest Service Regional Forester Award was presented to Kaulunani’s Citizen Forester Program in acknowledgement of their accomplishments in promoting awareness of and care for our urban tree canopy--- a critical resource that enhances our resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Figure 5: Arbor Day Tree Adoption and Education Program supported by Kaulunani and carried out through a partnership of Girl Scouts of Hawai‘i and the City & County of Honolulu. Location: Foster Botanical Garden (Honolulu). Image is a screen shot from the KHON report.



State Forest Reserve System

The Forest Reserve System is managed under the guidance of the Hawai‘i State Constitution, HRS (Chapter 183) and Hawai‘i Administrative Rules (Chapter 104). Through these directives DOFAW focuses its resources to protect, manage, restore, and monitor the natural resources of the Forest Reserve System. Administrative penalties for violations of Chapter 183, HRS, became effective in June of 2006, by way of Act 174, SLH 2006. Penalties and fines of Chapter 183, HRS, was amended by Act 193, SLH 2021, to an amount up to three times the market value at the time and place of the violation for each tree or plant and the cost of restoration or replacement of the habitat. The recently amended fines for destroying or harvesting trees and plants on lands within the forest reserves provides a stronger deterrent for unauthorized and illegal use of public resources.

EXHIBIT A: Hawai'i 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
Paniolo Tonewoods	3/3/2020	\$749,523	\$86,977	\$208,674	Hamakua, Hawaii	552.8	Koa timber, native forest restoration
Masters	9/13/2019	\$56,525	\$19,325	\$19,325	Puna, Hawaii	5	Native forest, seed orchard
Kaalaea Farm	3/12/2019	\$123,004	\$60,254	\$60,254	Kaneohe, Oahu	12.5	Native forest restoration, agroforestry
Shlacter	3/7/2019	\$60,411	\$35,782	\$38,089	Puna, Hawaii	8.25	Native forest restoration
MDHE LLC	5/24/2019	\$55,324	\$8,798	\$8,799	Kailua, Oahu	6	Native forest restoration, agroforestry
Hoku Nui	9/18/2018	\$146,465	\$16,170	\$38,249	Makawao Maui	13.49	Agroforestry
Kona Hema	9/18/2018	\$736,500	\$216,099	\$216,099	South Kona, Hawaii	8,073	Native forest restoration, timber
Tripavata, LLC	7/30/2018	\$152,063	\$66,063	\$66,063	North Kona, Hawaii	60	Native forest restoration and production
Ukulele Native Forest	3/21/2017	\$199,975	\$42,798	\$42,798	Upcountry Maui	100	Native forest restoration and management
Ahualoa Homesteads/Everson	5/1/2016	\$28,990	\$23,600	\$25,045	Hamakua, Hawaii	18	Native forest restoration and management
Waimea Valley/Hiipaka, LLC	9/1/2015	\$422,639	\$203,937	\$685,221	Waimea, Oahu	1,875	Native forest restoration and management
Kaupakuea Orchards, LLC	4/1/2014	\$77,945	\$16,157	\$16,157	Hamakua, Hawaii	23	Timber production, native forest buffer
Saiva Siddhanta Church	4/1/2014	\$127,862	\$117,109	\$117,109	Kalepa, Kauai	80	Timber production, native forest production
Lundburg	3/1/2014	\$44,260	\$45,510	\$45,891	Hamakua, Hawaii	41	Native forest restoration, agroforestry
Hui Ku Maoli Ola, LLC	5/1/2012	\$408,150	\$327,750	\$363,750	Haiku Valley, Oahu	20	Invasive species control and native forest restoration
	FY21 Totals	\$3,389,636	\$1,286,328	\$1,951,522		10,888	

Approved Plans Eligible for State Cost-Share Agreements

Approved Plans Not Entering Into State Cost-Share Agreements

12

Nierode	3/19/2010	Mt. View, Hawaii	40	\$2,550	Native forest restoration/conservation
Ahu Lani Sanctuary	6/20/2008	Hamakua, Hawaii	21	\$3,000	Native forest restoration/conservation
<i>*State funds are cost-share assistance provided for development of forest management plans.</i>			14,608	\$31,628	

State Forest Stewardship Program Agreements

In Post 10 Year Maintenance Period

Name of Project/ Landowner	Date Enrolled	State Contract Total Funded	Match	Size Acres	Location	Management Practices
Waikoloa Dry Forest	8/9/2020	\$465,382	\$581,741	275	Waikaloa, Hawaii	Dry Forest Restoration, Fire control
Conant	2/9/2020	\$6,833	\$6,426	7	Volcano, Hawaii	Native forest restoration, pig control
Honolua Wao Kele/Maui Land & Pineapple Co., Inc.	11/8/2020	\$371,880	\$376,706	30	Kapalua, Maui	Native forest restoration/erosion control
Koa Aina/Kokua Kalihi Valley	2/8/2020	\$355,520	\$367,776	30	Kalihi, Oahu	Nature park/native forest restoration, cultural
Ola Honua/Neaulani Inc.	8/5/2020	\$492,990	\$712,640	121	Kipahulu, Maui	Native forest restoration, watershed, timber
Honouliuli/TNC	10/2/2020	\$152,325	\$214,149	3692	Waianae, Oahu	Native forest/habitat restoration
Ookala Community Forest/Laupahoehoe Train Museum	9/2/2020	\$76,554	\$93,864	21	Laupahoehoe, Hawaii	Community demonstration timber
Ku Ohia Laka	6/1/2020	\$57,192	\$97,064	39	Mt. View, Hawaii	Native forest restoration and educational trails
Castle & Cooke Resorts, LLC	5/25/2001	\$608,919	\$801,531	3,588	Lanai	Native forest and watershed restoration
Green & Russo	1/2/2020	\$25,647	\$32,054	17	Papaaloa, Hawaii	High-value hardwood production
Dougherty	7/1/2020	\$9,006	\$9,109	17	Ninole, Hawaii	High-value hardwood production
Linda & Michael Larish	5/1/2020	\$11,166	\$11,788	20	Kurtistown, Hawaii	Hardwood production & native forest restoration
Hamakua Hardwoods/Giardina	5/1/2020	\$25,359	\$25,359	17	Papaaloa, Hawaii	Dryland forest restoration Hawaiian forest products
Kainalu Ranch/Dunbar	1/1/2020	\$241,707	\$307,653	141	Kainalu, Molokai	Hardwood production & understory crops

Walter & Kathy Mendes	2/1/2000	\$19,538	\$21,134	18	Hoolehua, Molokai	Acacia koa timber production
Allan Batesole	2/1/2000	\$15,018	\$24,932	7	Anahola, Kauai	Hardwood production
H&G Koa Enterprises, Inc./Hill	6/1/1998	\$33,193	\$39,444	14	Paauilo, Hawaii	Hardwood production
Kapaka Road Partnership	3/1/1998	\$41,720	\$54,384	25	Princeville, Kauai	Hardwood production & native forest restoration
Hawaiian Mahogany, Inc.	1/1/1998	\$698,237	\$1,204,183	954	Koloa, Kauai	Acacia koa timber & native forest restoration
Maikai Ranch/Twigg-Smith	7/1/1996	\$7,531	\$8,493	321	Holualoa, Hawaii	Silvopasture/agroforestry
Umikoa Ranch/Matsuura	2/1/1996	\$433,373	\$866,750	850	Kaala, Hawaii	Hardwood production & native forest restoration
Jack Zimmerman	7/1/1995	\$43,203	\$46,170	42	Honokaa, Hawaii	Hardwood production & native forest restoration
Mark Kimball	12/1/1995	\$83,417	\$92,794	156	Holualoa, Hawaii	Native forest restoration & silvopasture
Sam & Tanya Paltin	5/1/1994	\$6,407	\$6,407	12	Wood Valley, Hawaii	Native forest restoration & education trails
Kalopi Reforestation/Hancock	5/1/1994	\$38,020	\$38,020	65	Kawaihae Uka, Hawaii	High-value hardwood production
Rex Provisor	3/1/1994	\$31,185	\$35,615	18	Papa, Hawaii	Hardwood production & native forest restoration
Stephen Oldfather	12/1/1993	\$4,767	\$4,767	15	North Hilo, Hawaii	Hardwood production & native forest restoration
Michael & Kili Matsui	8/1/1993	\$5,935	\$5,923	40	Wood Valley, Hawaii	Watershed restoration & erosion control
Wood Valley Community	7/1/1993	\$21,550	\$21,550	34	Wood Valley, Hawaii	Native forest restoration
Molokai Ranch	7/1/1992	\$75,723	\$75,723	425	Puu Nana, Molokai	Nene habitat restoration
Kaloko Mauka Cloud Forest	1990	\$87,500	\$128,450	95	Kaloko Mauka, Hawaii	Native forest restoration
W.H. Shipman Nene	1990	\$10,000	\$10,000	50	South Hilo, Hawaii	Native forest restoration
<i>* Project terminated at year 4 (2007)</i>		\$4,556,796	\$6,322,599	11,156		