



Info Briefing: Updates from Department of Land and Natural Resources on ACT 90, 2003 session law. Transfer of Agricultural Lands to DOA from DLNR.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON WATER AND LAND SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

December 9, 2020

Hawai'i Constitution

Public Trust Resources. For the benefit of present and future generations, the State and its political subdivisions shall **conserve and protect** Hawaii's natural beauty and all natural resources, including land, water, air, minerals and energy sources, and shall promote the **development and utilization** of these resources in a manner consistent with their conservation and in furtherance of **the self**-sufficiency of the State.

All public natural resources are held in trust by the State for the benefit of the people.

- Article 11, Section 1.

Agricultural Sustainability. The State shall conserve and protect agricultural lands, promote diversified agriculture, increase **agricultural self-sufficiency** and assure the availability of agriculturally suitable lands. The legislature shall provide standards and criteria to accomplish the foregoing. - Article 11, Section 3.

The public lands shall be used for the development of farm and home ownership on as widespread a basis as possible, in accordance with procedures and limitations prescribed by law. -Article 11, Section 10.



Strengthening our waters, land and food for Hawaii's communities





ACT 90 SLH 2003

Act 90 provides for the transfer of non-agricultural park lands from DLNR to DOA by <u>mutual agreement</u>:

certain public lands classified for agricultural use by the department of land and natural resources should be transferred to the department of agriculture, with the approval of the board of land and natural resources and the board of agriculture

§166E-3 Transfer and management of non-agricultural park lands and related facilities to the department of agriculture. (a) Upon mutual agreement and approval of the board (of agriculture) and the board of land and natural resources:

(1) The department may accept the transfer of and manage certain qualifying non-agricultural park lands....

DLNR is in full compliance with Act 90, 2003

Lands transferred from DLNR to DOA under Act 90:

Kaua'i: 37 leases, revocable permits, and vacant parcels, totaling 538 acres*
* plus lands transferred from DLNR to ADC
O'ahu: 88 leases, revocable permits, and vacant parcels, totaling 1,417 acres
Maui: 19 leases, revocable permits, and vacant parcels, totaling 1,317 acres
Hawai'i Island: 86 leases, revocable permits, and vacant parcels, totaling 1,317 acres

Total: 237 transfers from DLNR to DOA, totaling 19,084 acres

DLNR Agricultural and Pasture Lands Hawai'i Island



Map does not include transfers made outside of Act 90 (for agricultural parks or to ADC, for example), (808) 587-4170. Dec 2020.



ACT 90 TRANSFERS

Kahului

Kalaoa

Hilo

Almost all parcels that DLNR and DOA have mutually agreed to transfer have been transferred.

For parcels identified by DOA for possible transfer that have not been transferred, where DLNR agrees, the reasons include:

- DOA has not completed *file review or inspections* of the parcels needed to determine whether to accept transfer
- DOA has identified *compliance* issues with the current lease or permiting that impede completion of the transfer
 - Land *surveys* of the parcels or updates of old CSF maps are needed before the transfer can be documented

ACT 90 TRANSFERS

Kahului

Kihei

Hilo

For parcels identified by DOA for possible transfer that have not been transferred, where DLNR does not agree, the reason is that DLNR has identified important *public trust forestry and wildlife natural resource that it is our constitutional duty to conserve and protect.*

This is a very thoughtful, careful analysis parcel by parcel on each island, looking at native forest, endangered species, reforestation, public hunting, trails, traditional and customary cultural practices, access to shoreline and mauka lands for management and public access, and other public trust values.



Is it good agricultural land, like former sugar and pineapple lands, with good soils and water? Is it actually being used for Hawai'i's food security, versus export?

DLNR also has worked on projects to support agriculture

- Ewa feedlot
- Hilo dairy facilities in Hilo
- Water for ag lands in Lalamilo
- East Kauai irrigation system
- Water for diversified ag in East Maui



Multiple Uses

Areas where grazing, forestry, hunting, access, renewable energy projects can co-exist.

DLNR does not seek to displace anyone, but to collaborate on multiple uses and preserve the status quo for future generations

DLNR is looking at the next hundred years. Stop the conversion. *Hawai'i cannot be the Amazon forest destruction of the Pacific.*

Pending Reviews

DOA's most recent review list as of November, 2019:

- Kauai: 35 reviews requested by DOA
 - 30 are pending DOA file review & site inspection
 - 21 identified by DOFAW as important for reforestation, forest carbon, public hunting, access to mauka managed lands, public recreation, wetland habitat, nene habitat
 - 1 transfer completed

Pending reviews

DOA's most recent request list as of November, 2019:

- Oahu: 3 review requested by DOA
 - 1 is pending DOA file review & site inspection
 - 1 parcel to be retained by DLNR: East Kapolei/UH West Oahu Rail TOD
 - 1 transfer approved by BLNR; EO paperwork nearly completed



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Pending reviews

DOA's most recent review list as of November, 2019:

- Maui: 32 reviews requested by DOA
 - 25 are pending DOA file review & site inspection
 - 7 transfers completed;
 - 3 identified by DOFAW as important for native forest, koa silviculture, shoreline and forest access, stream protection, historic trails, cultural values, lowland dry forest reforestation, public recreation, mauka to makai connectivity via forests and streams



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Pending reviews

DOA's most recent review list as of November, 2019:

- Hawai'i Island: 52 reviews requested by DOA
 - 52 are pending DOA file review & site inspection
 - 11 identified by DOFAW as important for forest protection, reforestation and forest carbon sequestration, koa canoe logs for paddling clubs, public hunting and trails, access to mauka managed lands, public recreation
 - 1 RP was canceled by the RP holder; BLNR approved it for setaside to Forest Reserve

DOA 2019 review list + SB2812 parcels





DLNR Lands Transferred to DOA



Does not include lands transferred outside of Act 90 (for agricultural park, or to ADC, for example), (808) 587-4170. December 2020.

2005

DLNR Lands Transferred to DOA



Does not include lands transferred outside of Act 90 (for agricultural park, or to ADC, for example), (808) 587-4170. December 2020.

2012

DLNR Lands Transferred to DOA



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2020

Total transferred to date: 237 leases, revocable permits, and vacant parcels, totaling 19,084 acres

Issues that Hamper Transfers

- The farm is not economically feasible according to DOA.
- The Ag parcel is not economically feasible (too small) according to DOA.
- Ag land is mixed together with conservation land within a legally subdivided lot. Survey and subdivision would be required which is not economically feasible for DOA, DLNR or the tenant to undertake.
- Many lands (ag or otherwise) do not have a survey or is not a legally subdivided lot precluding a transfer; and costs to survey and subdivide are beyond the budgets or desires of DOA, DLNR or the tenant.
- Tenant is noncompliant with CDUP or other clearance from OCCL.
- Tenant is noncompliant with lease terms.



Why do farmers and ranchers want to transfer from DLNR to DOA so badly?

- *Favorable lease rents* DOA interprets its laws to allow for fair market value for agricultural use. Chapter 171 requires DLNR to set rents by a "disinterested appraiser", who often applies the "highest and best use" or animal carrying capacity standard.
- *Future security* DOA interprets its laws to allow for **directly negotiated** leases to farmers and ranchers without regard to others interested. DOA allows conversion of revocable permits to direct leases.
 - Chapter 171 requires DLNR to require **public auctions for leases.** Revocable permits can be revoked and the land set-aside to public trust uses.
- Agriculture leases can exclude other public trust uses. DOA's priority is supporting farming and ranching use. DLNR's priority is public trust values of natural and cultural resources and public recreation, and fair income generation.



How does DLNR provide ranchers the same opportunity that DOA provides, to protect public trust multiple uses?

DLNR BILLS TO GAIN FLEXIBILITY IN AG LEASE MANAGEMENT

In the 2020 Legislative session, DLNR introduced HB2358 and SB2914 to amend Chapter 171, HRS, in a way that would:

- Provide incentives for DLNR and ranchers to work together on mutually beneficial terms to promote public priorities by providing DLNR with statutory powers similar to those exercised by DOA in the management of its leases.
- Give DLNR authority to extend pasture leases up to an aggregate term of 65 years, and to amend the leases to place grazing or other use restrictions on high resource value portions of the lease premises.
- Allow DLNR to factor use restrictions as well as the value of any land conservation and stewardship services lessees are required to perform under their leases in determining an appropriate rent to charge.

Why are some State ranch lands so important to DLNR?

Alpine Communities Subalpine Dry Forest & Shrubland Montane Dry Forest & Shrubland Montane Mesic Forest & Shrubland Lowland Wet Forest & Shrubland Lowland Mesic Forest & Shrubland Lowland Dry Forest & Shrubland Lowland Dry Forest & Shrubland Coastal Dry Shrubland & Grassland Wet Cliff Dry Cliff Wetland Non-native

25 50 75 100 Kilometers

25



modified lands





Hawai'i Watershed Partnerships



State Land Use Boundaries







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Waiea

- 1,200-acre parcel proposed by SB2812/HB2035 to be transferred to DOA
- In the Agricultural District.
- Landlocked and no applicants seeking use.
- Valuable watershed for the South Kona area and habitat for four endangered forest birds.
- Proposed as a Natural Area Reserve.



Waiea

- Triangular parcel sandwiched between
 Wildlife Refuges being managed for rare bird recovery.
- Contains an aviary to recover 'alalā







- 1,902-acre General Lease requested by DOA and proposed to be transferred by SB2812/HB2035.
- In the Agricultural District.
- Extensive volunteer effort to replant the unique Koaia tree ecosystem.



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Koaia



• Part of a 15,400-acre mauka to makai restoration project to protect Pelekane bay and the coral reefs of the Kohala coast from erosion caused by the loss of Kohala's leeward forests.



Fencing and Restoration Began in 2015



Koaia Before/After Fence Construction and Restoration


Successful Restoration of the Koaia Forest



Landscape-scale conservation

Three Mountain Alliance

connectivity & resilience





Hawaii's Native Forests & Agricultural Diversification w/ Koa LNR 172

The current koa supply is only 36% of what the market demands.

The Hawaii Forest Industry Association is worried the koa market could collapse due to a lack of supply and rising prices.

DLNR is working with public and private partners to develop a koa forestry economic model





Kapāpala Koa Canoe Management Area

Forest Stewardship Program

10 Year Program

Eligible Lands: Privately owned or public lands under long-term lease; must be forested or have the potential for reforestation. 5 acre minimum

Incentives: 50% reimbursement for creation of management plan

50% reimbursement of practices





Forest Stewardship Program Silvopasture

J.B. Friday

Agroforestry



Forest Carbon

- State carbon reduction
- Freshwater recharge
- Erosion control
- Endangered species
- Carbon offset revenues



Wildlife Resources GAME AND NON GAME MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES















Mahalo