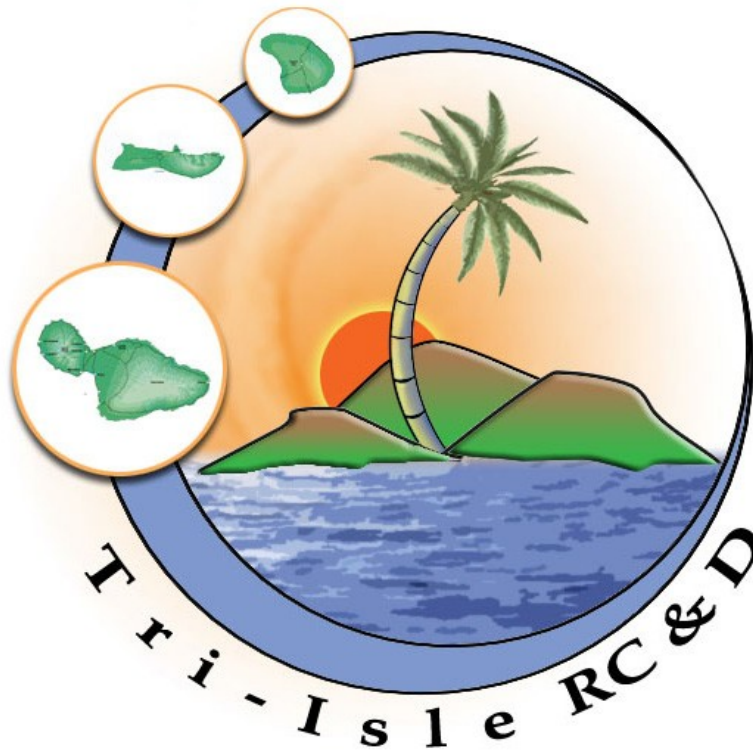


# **TRI-ISLE RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**

## **AREA PLAN 2009 - 2014**



**Prepared by the  
Tri-Isle RC&D Council, Inc.  
Kahului, Maui, Hawaii**

**Assisted by the  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources  
Conservation Service**

**and Cooperating Federal, State and Local Agencies**

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## ***Introduction***

The Tri-Isle Resource Conservation & Development Council, Inc. (RC&D) is an independent non-profit, community-based organization whose primary objective is to promote community development and natural resource conservation. Tri-Isle RC&D serves the islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

A well-developed Area Plan provides a basis and direction for the Tri-Isle RC&D Council to serve the area to the best of its ability. It improves the organization's ability to capitalize on changing conditions, increase overall productivity, and formulate better strategic decisions that result in the implementation of a more efficient and effective program in the Tri-Isle RC&D area. The Area Plan is open-ended and dynamic, and it outlines the tasks the Council plans to accomplish. It identifies needs and opportunities, as well as broad and specific objectives to reach each goal.

## ***Organization Overview***

**VISION.** A community of partnerships that values and conserves our natural resources as it acts to build an economy to enrich the lives of our residents.

**MISSION.** Tri-Isle Resource Conservation and Development Program supports projects that enhance the quality of life in Maui County through economic development and protection of our natural resources.

**BACKGROUND AND COUNCIL STRUCTURE.** Under the sponsorship of Maui County's five Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and as a part of a national program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly known as the Soil Conservation Service), the Tri-Isle Resource Conservation & Development Council, Inc. (RC&D) was authorized by Congress as Hawaii's first RC&D Area in 1970. The Council was licensed as a state non-profit and incorporated as a federal non-profit 501(c)3 corporation in February 1990.

Tri-Isle RC&D is directed by a local Council or Board of Directors. The Council is composed of 15 volunteers from various member groups or appointed as at-large members. The council includes one member from each of the five Soil and Water Conservation Districts in Maui County, four County Department representatives (including the

Directors from Planning, Economic Development, Public Works and Environmental Management, and Water Supply), one member from Maui Economic Development Board, and five at-large members from the community.

**GEOGRAPHIC & SOCIOECONOMIC.** The County of Maui is the second largest county in the State of Hawaii. It consists of four main islands (Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe) and has a total land area of 1,161.6 square miles. It is the third most populous county in the state with a total estimated resident population of 121,000. The main population centers are Kahului, Kihei, Makawao, Lahaina, and Wailuku on Maui; Kaunakakai on Molokai; and Lanai City on Lanai. The primary economic sectors are tourism and agriculture.

### **(1) ISLAND OF MAUI OVERVIEW**

The island of Maui is the County's economic center and seat of the county government. It is the largest island in the County with an extreme length of 48 miles, an extreme width of 26 miles and an area of 728.6 square miles. Maui has 120 miles of coastline; and 76 percent of the area is within five miles of the coast. It is also the most populous island in the County with 117,644 residents. The main population areas are Hana, Kihei-Makena, Lahaina, Makawao-Pukalani-Kula, Paia-Haiku, and Wailuku-Kahului.

Maui's distinctive shape is the result of two volcanoes, Haleakala (10,023 feet) creating the larger eastern part of the island, and the West Maui Mountains (5,778 feet) creating the western part. The two are connected by a low, flat isthmus. Twenty-five percent of Maui's land area has an elevation of less than 500 feet, while 41 percent has an elevation of 2,000 feet or more. Thirty-nine percent of the island has a slope of less than 10 percent; and 36 percent of the area has a slope of 20 percent or more.

Land ownership is fairly concentrated on Maui. The small number of large landowners which dominate the land holdings include Alexander & Baldwin, Inc.; C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.; Maui Land & Pineapple, Inc.; Amfac, Inc.; Haleakala Ranch; Ulupalakua Ranch; Kaonoulu Ranch, Ltd.; and Kaupo Ranch, Ltd. Approximately 53 percent of the total acreage has been classified agricultural and 42 percent has been classified conservation. Less than five percent has been classified urban. The resort and tourist areas are primarily on the west coast in the Lahaina-Kaanapali area and in the south coast's Kihei-Wailea area.

Tourism is Maui's primary economic activity. Other important activities are construction and agriculture. Maui is an important producer of

sugar, pineapple, coffee, flowers, vegetables and livestock. High tech, aquaculture, scientific research and marine projects are increasingly important to the economy.

Maui is connected to the rest of Hawaii and the mainland by frequent daily flights to and from the airport in Kahului. The flight time to Honolulu airport is less than 30 minutes, and less than five hours to the West Coast. General aviation airfields are also located at Kapalua-West Maui and at Hana. Maui Island has 597 miles of highway. (The County of Maui has 139,546 registered motor vehicles.) Limited public bus transportation is available on Maui. The Kahului Harbor offers barge and container freight facilities. Cruise ships also dock at Kahului Harbor where more comfortable, safe and attractive accommodations are planned to accommodate the passengers.

## **(2) ISLAND OF MOLOKAI OVERVIEW**

The island of Molokai is nine miles northwest of Maui, across the Pailolo Channel. It is the second largest island in the County with an extreme length of 38 miles, an extreme width of 10 miles, and an area of 247.6 square miles (excluding the 13.3 square miles of Kalawao County, a State-administered Hansen's disease settlement and the site of the Kalaupapa National Historical Park). Molokai has 88 miles of coast; and 100 percent of the area is within five miles of the coast. Molokai rises from east to west and from south to north to a maximum elevation of 4,961 feet. Thirty-seven percent of the area has an elevation of less than 500 feet and 18 percent has an elevation of 2,000 feet or more. Fifty-three percent of the island has a slope of less than 10 percent and 26 percent has a slope of 20 percent or more. There are 14 miles of sea cliffs with heights of 1,000 feet or more running along the eastern part of the north shore.

The Kalaupapa Peninsula juts out of the north central coast of Molokai. It is the site of the Kalaupapa National Historic Park and the home of the remaining registered Hansen's Disease patients. Access, with improved trails leading into the Park, now includes the mule ride down the 1,600 foot *pali* (cliff) which was revived several years ago.

Molokai has a resident population of 7,257 and it is the only island in the state with a plurality of Native Hawaiians or part-Native Hawaiians. Kaunakakai, a traditional country town, is the main population center.

Land ownership on Molokai is dominated by a small number of large landowners, the largest of whom are Molokai Ranch, Ltd., Puu-O-Hoku Ranch, Kawela Plantation Development Association, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, the State of Hawaii, and Kaluakoi Corporation.

Approximately two-thirds of Molokai is classified as agricultural and 30 percent is classified as conservation land. Molokai's resort district is located on the west side at Kaluakoi. Nearby in the town of Maunaloa there is a 22-room country lodge. In addition, several upscale campsites featuring tentalows, running water and other amenities have been developed on Molokai Ranch land in close proximity to the town.

Large-scale pineapple production was introduced in 1920, and had been the primary economic activity on Molokai until the major reduction in operations began in the mid-1970's. Recent economic activity has been based on tourism, diversified agriculture and aquaculture. Other economic activities include ranching, coffee, and subsistence farming, fishing, and hunting.

The airport is located at Hoolehua in the center of the island, and the harbor at Kaunakakai offers barge facilities. There are 129 miles of highway (12 of which are unpaved). Limited public bus transportation is available on Molokai. A passenger ferry was revived in 2001 and operates between Kaunakakai and Lahaina. The ferry may lead to the introduction of an ocean passenger transport system providing a much needed alternative to the reliance on automobiles.

### **(3) ISLAND OF LANAI OVERVIEW**

The island of Lanai lies 10 miles to the west of Maui across the Auau channel. It is the third largest island in the County with an extreme length of 18 miles, extreme width of 13 miles, and an area of 140.4 square miles. Lanai has 47 miles of coast; and 100 percent of its area is within five miles of the coast. It is a low hump shaped island with a maximum elevation of 3,366 feet. Twenty-five percent of the area has an elevation of less than 500 feet and six percent has an elevation of 2,000 feet or more. Sixty-one percent of the island has a slope of less than 10 percent and 16 percent has a slope of 20 percent or more.

Lanai has a resident population of 3,193 and 98 percent live in Lanai City. A majority of the population is Filipino. Land ownership is highly concentrated; 98 percent of the island is owned by Castle & Cooke, Inc.

Pineapple was introduced to Lanai in the 1920's and, until recently, was the dominant economic activity. (Lanai was formerly known as the "Pineapple Island.") In 1970, Castle & Cooke first announced resort development plans for Lanai and in 1988 construction began on two new resort hotels. In 1992, Castle & Cooke announced it would cease large-scale pineapple production on Lanai. With the development of two resorts, the Lodge at Koele and the Manele Bay Hotel, tourism now

provides the primary economic activity for the island. Sales of luxury homes and condos at Manele Bay, as well as capital investments by the Lanai Company offer the promise for significant economic growth.

The airport is located between Lanai City and Kaunalapau Harbor, located on the west side of the island. The harbor offers barge facilities. There are 46 miles of highway (14 of which are unpaved). No public bus transportation is available on Lanai. Daily, regularly scheduled ferry service operates between Lanai (Manele Bay Small Boat Harbor) and Lahaina, Maui. A short 45-minute ride, it is popular with visitors and residents alike.

**NATURAL RESOURCES.** The islands of Maui County, and all of the Hawaiian Islands, are part of a chain of volcanic islands in the center of the Pacific Ocean, blessed with a mild sub-tropic climate and rich volcanic soil. The near shore and reef areas possess an abundance of fishes, crustaceans, mollusks and corals. The commercial fleet fishes the area around the islands for bottom fish, pelagic tuna and billfish. Unfortunately, fishing catches have decreased in recent years.

The County's climate is subtropical with little annual variation. Daytime temperatures are moderated by tradewinds and rain showers are common. More depends on location than season. The average daily temperature at the Kahului Airport ranges between 71.5 degrees Fahrenheit in the coolest month and 79.2 degrees in the warmest. However, the average daily temperature at the summit of Haleakala (10,023 feet above sea level) ranges between 42.6 degrees in the coolest month and 50.0 degrees in the warmest. Likewise, precipitation varies greatly. The windward or eastern sides tend to receive more rain. For example Hana on the east end of Maui receives an average annual rainfall of 69 inches, Haleakala receives 44 inches, and Kihei (in Haleakala's rain shadow) receives 13 inches.

Mild weather and rich soil allow Maui County to be an important producer of agricultural products including sugar, pineapple, raspberries, seed corn, coffee, flowers, vegetables and livestock, as well as related research. A variety of environmental habitats and conditions presents numerous and unique opportunities for scientific research and economic activities from astronomical observations and facilities on Haleakala to aquaculture production at the coastlines. The NIFTAL research project under the University of Hawaii's College of Tropical Agriculture took particular advantage of the multiple climates of Maui. Its work on nitrogen fixation in legumes brought international attention and participation.



**AGRICULTURE.** Although there was an 18% decline in total acreage devoted to agriculture between 1992 and 1997, the acreage has remained nearly steady in the past five years and farming remains a crucial base for the Maui economy, as well as contributing significantly to the beauty of the region and resident/visitor satisfaction. Excellent climate and growing conditions are supportive not only of the large commodity crops of sugar and pineapples, but also corn, grain, soybeans, fruits, vegetables, and other specialty crops such as tropical flowers, protea, and taro. Extensive marketing for “Grown On Maui” brand name products, including the famous Maui onion, offers high economic growth potential locally and in the national and international markets, as does the marketing of diversified agricultural products like protea and raspberries.

Medicinal plants and herbs offer major economic growth opportunities. Preliminary research indicates that cultivation/gathering of medicinal/protocol plants and herbs in the Hana region of Maui alone could generate millions of dollars per year in revenue. Hana is ideally suited for this industry. High quality medicinal plants and herbs already grow abundantly in remote sections of the region.

**DEMOGRAPHICS.** The 2000 U.S. Census tabulated a Maui County resident population of 128,241, a 31.1 percent increase over the 1990 population of 100,504.

The 2000 Census count of households in Maui County is 43,622 with an average of three persons per household, approximately the same as the state average. In 2000, the male to female ratio, the number of males per 100 females, of the Maui County population is 101. Over one quarter (27.8 percent) of the population is under 21 years, and 11.4 percent is 65 and over. The median age is 33.4 years.

According to a 2001 survey by the Hawaii State Department of Health, a plurality of Maui County's population is Caucasian (29.3 percent), while 18.6 percent of the population is mixed (non-Hawaiian), another 24.8 percent is Native Hawaiian or part-Native Hawaiian, 10.6 percent is Japanese, 15.0 percent is Filipino, and 1.6 percent is other. The definitions used by the Hawaii State Department of Health differ from those in the census reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Persons of mixed race are listed separately by the Department of Health, while in the census tabulations, they are assigned to one of the unmixed groups on the basis of self-identification or race of mother.

County-wide, the largest group is Caucasian followed by Filipino, Japanese and Native Hawaiian. There is a slight plurality of Native

Hawaiians in Hana, and on Molokai, the predominate group is Native Hawaiian.

The 1999 census bureau estimate for the percentage of persons in Maui below the poverty level was 10.5 percent. This was based on the Mainland poverty thresholds, and since Native Hawaiian thresholds are approximately 15 percent higher, this understates the percent of persons below the poverty level in Maui.

## ***Resource Needs & Opportunities***

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES.** Tri-Isle began the process of updating the Area Plan in 2008. A Planning Committee was formed by the Council and has met periodically to revise and update the Area Plan.

Citizen input from local public meeting discussions held on Maui, Molokai and Lanai were considered as this Area Plan was assembled and finalized. The Tri-Isle staff and Council members attended local community and organizational meetings to gather input and receive recommendations on the Area Plan. The Area Plan has been developed to adhere to NRCS policy requirements including elements of land conservation, water management, community development, and land management.

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.** Maui County and its residents keenly appreciate the beauty and fragility of the islands, and agree that protection of the environment is a primary goal. The County's limited resources mandate that economic and community development go in tandem with conservation and preservation of the environment.

### **(1) LAND CONSERVATION**

Agriculture has long been a strong component of the economy of the County. It is, however, an industry which is at a crossroads in its development having evolved from historically large-scale sugarcane, pineapple and ranching activities mixed with secondary smaller traditional crops, to a more diversified mix of orchards, floral and foliage nurseries, bananas, and other fruits and vegetables. Efforts continue to encourage the implementation of erosion and sediment control practices on agricultural lands.

### **(2) WATER MANAGEMENT**

Lack of consistent water supplies is currently one of the major issues facing agriculture on Maui. Drought conditions have persisted in recent years. Existing water supplies also have infrastructure limitations with areas of upcountry Maui experiencing weak water pressure even during non-drought periods.

### **(3) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

With the interest in subsistence farming, and Hawaiian culture and history has come an increased interest in developing a larger and more stable aquaculture industry. Commercial aquaculture production continues to grow in importance in Maui County. Efforts to restore some of the ancient fishponds have begun on Molokai for fish and *limu* (seaweed) production. At least one farmer has begun exporting, for a premium price, live animals as breeding stock to the Far East. The full potential of this growing industry remains to be exploited, especially on Molokai.

Electric power for Maui County is primarily produced from imported oil supplemented by alternate energy in the form of biomass (bagasse) and hydro-power. Hawaiian electrical producers are keenly aware of this dependence on outside supplies of fuel and have been actively engaged in research and development of alternative resources such as wind, hydro, geo-thermal, solar, ocean thermal and bio-mass power.

Maui County boasts numerous recycling programs which not only help the environment but also create savings, profits and jobs. New waste management and recycling businesses have been established, expanded or supported by the County over the past years through its Public Works Recycling Grant Program. Projects include landfill diversion, composting, glass/plastic/paper recycling, greenwaste, biodiesel purification, materials exchange and public education.

### **(4) LAND MANAGEMENT**

Large sections of the County have been set aside as open spaces. Many portions have been designated as conservation districts ensuring continued protective status for these areas. The entire county is covered by Coastal Zone rules and regulations. Wetlands are scarce and protected, and provide important habitats for Hawaiian and migratory birds and other wildlife.

Maui County is the home of 297 endangered plants and animals including the Silversword plant (ahinahina), the Crested Honeycreeper (akohekohe), the Parrotbill and the Hawaiian Goose (nene), which are only found in the Haleakala National Park. Two endangered water

birds, the Hawaiian Stilt (ae'o) and the Hawaiian Coot (alae ke'oke'o), are also found on Maui.

Maui's most famous winter visitors are the Humpback whales, which are protected by both State and Federal law. The State is now part of the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary whose headquarters is located on Maui. This concern for the environment extends year round from the management of the land to the coastal waters around the islands which also provide rich opportunities for snorkeling, fishing and other water activities.

## ***Goals, Objectives and Strategies***

### **(1) LAND CONSERVATION**

**Goal 1:** Assist all three (3) islands of Maui County in maintaining the integrity of the land resource by reducing the effects of soil erosion and sedimentation from agricultural lands for the next five (5) years.

**Objective 1:** Promote ten (10) projects or activities that reduce soil erosion and sedimentation by 2014.

#### **Strategies:**

1. Support and coordinate the development of conservation plans for 100% of Ag Development Program (ADP) participants in order to encourage the implementation of erosion and sediment control practices by 2014.
2. Support and fund six (6) projects that address erosion & sedimentation concerns by 2014.
3. Support and participate in two (2) of Maui County's watershed partnerships whose purpose is to implement soil conserving and sediment reducing management practices by 2012.

### **(2) WATER MANAGEMENT**

**Goal 2:** Conserve water resources, including irrigation and rural water supply, on all three (3) islands by 2014.

**Objective 1:** Encourage and assist two (2) community groups in addressing domestic and agricultural water challenges by 2014.

#### **Strategies:**

1. Support development of one (1) domestic or agricultural water system in underserved communities by 2014.

2. Conserve native and beneficial landscape vegetation on a thousand (1,000) acres to support normal groundwater recharge of the island's aquifers by 2012.
3. Support wastewater recycling strategies on two (2) projects to conserve and protect water resources by 2013.

**Goal 3:** Address water quality threats to the island environment in three (3) watersheds by 2014.

**Objective 1:** Reduce natural and man-made threats to Maui's surface, ground and near-shore waters by implementing three (3) projects by 2014.

**Strategy:**

1. Promote two (2) partnership projects to improve water quality in the County of Maui by 2014.

**(3) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**Goal 4:** Support two (2) sustainable community-based development initiatives each year for the next five (5) years.

**Objective 1:** Promote development of two (2) appropriate local resource-based industries by 2014.

**Strategy:**

1. Support and seek funding for two (2) environmentally sustainable entrepreneurial ventures by 2014.

**Objective 2:** Promote alternative energy solutions on all three (3) islands of Maui County by 2014.

**Strategy:**

1. Work with government, private industry and local groups to support three (3) energy conservation programs and sustainable energy systems and self-sufficiency by 2014.

**Objective 3:** Promote five (5) educational opportunities by 2014.

**Strategies:**

1. Support agricultural and other rural business training programs that educate three hundred (300) people by 2014.
2. Support youth training in agriculture and other entrepreneurial job skills for one hundred (100) students through collaboration with MCC, Extension Service, Business Resource Centers, etc. by 2014.

**Objective 4:** Support two (2) cultural resource preservation efforts each year for the next five (5) years.

**Strategy:**

1. Adopt ten (10) projects consistent with community historic and cultural values by 2014.

**Objective 5:** Promote one (1) recreational opportunity each year for the next (5) years.

**Strategy:**

1. Support five (5) recreation projects on public and private lands through community-based partnerships by 2014.

**Goal 5:** Support agricultural development and self-sufficiency on all three (3) islands by 2014.

**Objective 1:** Assist farm enterprise and diversified agriculture development throughout Maui County by 2014.

**Strategies:**

1. Provide business and technical assistance to ten (10) ag enterprises, with focus on diversified, alternative, organic, and value added operations by 2014.
2. Utilize appropriate and efficient technologies and improved business management methods on two (3) projects by 2012.

**(4) LAND MANAGEMENT**

**Goal 6:** Protect native ecosystems and other native species habitat on all three (3) islands in Maui County by 2014.

**Objective 1:** Increase public awareness of Maui County's natural resources by educating a hundred (100) people on native ecosystems and habitat by 2014.

**Strategy:**

1. Develop information programs to educate twenty (20) citizens on conserving Maui County's natural environment each year for the next five (5) years.

**Objective 2:** Provide leadership in controlling and eradicating invasive species on a thousand (1,000) acres by 2013.

**Strategy:**

1. Support the Maui Invasive Species Committee (MISC) and its partners in controlling alien species threats on 250 acres per year until 2013.

**Objective 3:** Protect and preserve pristine and high quality native ecosystems on two hundred (200) acres by 2014.

**Strategy:**

1. Work in partnership with groups (watershed, native species, conservation) and government agencies to address preservation strategies on all three (3) islands by 2014.

**Goal 7:** Support conservation and protection of land and water resources on six hundred (600) acres by 2012.

**Objective 1:** Promote Maui County Soil and Water Conservation Programs on all four (4) islands by 2012.

**Strategy:**

1. Work closely with Soil and Water Conservation Districts to provide RC&D assistance/co-sponsorship of programs on two (2) projects by 2012.

**Objective 2:** Conserve and protect land and water resources from man-made and natural threats on two hundred (200) acres a year until 2012.

**Strategy:**

1. Support and collaborate with watershed partnerships to reduce damage and improve resource quality through appropriate conservation treatments on two hundred (200) acres by 2012.

**Objective 3:** Support community recycling and waste stream reduction efforts on all three (3) islands of Maui County by 2014.

**Strategy:**

1. Work with the county to improve the quantity and scope of recycling efforts through bottle bill initiatives, green waste diversion and other appropriate strategies by 2014.

## ***Current and Potential Partnerships with USDA & Others***

The Tri-Isle RC&D partners with various organizations and agencies and will continue to seek new partnerships that further its mission. The projects of the Tri-Isle RC&D are a result of activities conducted in partnership with the following government agencies, conservation partners, community organizations, businesses, and volunteers which support projects that improve the quality of life for the islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai.

### **Federal Agencies**

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service - Wildlife Services

Farm Service Agency

Forest Service

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Rural Development

U. S. Department of Commerce

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary

National Marine Fisheries Service

National Marine Sanctuary Program

U.S. Geological Survey - Biological Resources Division

U.S. Department of Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service

National Park Service - Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program

U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Highway Administration

### **State of Hawaii**

Department of Agriculture

Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism

Department of Health

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands

Department of Land & Natural Resources

Division of Aquatic Resources

Division of Forestry & Wildlife

Division of Land Management

Na Ala Hele Trails & Access Program

Department of Transportation

Office of Hawaiian Affairs

University of Hawaii

College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources

Maui Community College

Maui Community College, Molokai Education Center

Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii

### **County of Maui**



Department of Environmental Management  
Department of Housing and Human Concerns  
Department of Parks & Recreation  
Department of Planning  
Department of Public Works  
Department of Solid Waste  
Department of Water Supply  
Office of Economic Development  
Office of the Prosecuting Attorney

**Conservation Partners**

Auwahi Restoration Group  
Community Development Council  
Conservation Council of Hawaii  
East Maui Irrigation Company  
East Maui Watershed Partnership  
Kahoolawe Island Reserve Commission  
Lanai Hale Forest  
Lanai Invasive Species Committee  
Lanai Watershed Partnership  
Leeward Haleakala Watershed Restoration Partnership  
Maui Association of Landscape Professionals  
Maui County Farm Bureau  
Maui Farmers Cooperative Exchange  
Maui Forest Bird Recovery Program  
Maui Invasive Species Committee  
Maui Nui Botanical Gardens  
Maui Outdoor Circle  
Molokai Invasive Species Committee  
Molokai Land Trust  
Soil and Water Conservation Districts  
    West Maui Soil and Water Conservation District  
    Olinda-Kula Soil and Water Conservation District  
    Hana Soil and Water Conservation District  
    Central Maui Soil and Water Conservation District  
    Molokai-Lanai Soil and Water Conservation District  
The Nature Conservancy  
The Nature Center  
West Maui Watershed Partnership

**Local Community Organizations**

Alliance the Heritage of East Maui  
Aloha Aina  
Aloha Festivals  
Bikeways Maui  
Chinese Cultural Society of Maui

Community Work Day Program  
Friends of Keokea  
Hawaiian Association of Watershed Partnerships  
Ho`aloha Aina  
Ike`aina (Kanepuu)  
Kalama Park Action Team  
Kihei Canoe Club  
Kihei Community Association  
Kula Community Association  
Lanai Recycling Center  
Lanai Redemption Center  
Laulima Kuha`o  
Living Indigenous Forest System  
Makawao Community Association  
Malama Hana  
Malama Wailuku  
Maui Chamber of Commerce  
Maui Economic Development Board, Inc.  
Maui Filipino Group  
Maui Hotel Association  
Maui Ranch Estates Owners Association  
Maui Visitors Bureau  
Molokai Community Service Council  
Molokai Community Pastures Association  
Paniolo Parade  
Paukukalo Hawaiian Homes Community Association  
Roi Roundup  
South Maui Sustainability Organization  
Teens on Call  
Upcountry Ag Fair  
Wailuku Community Association  
Wailuku Main Street Association  
Waste Not Want Not

**Businesses**

Akaku Maui Community Television  
B.P. Bishop Museum  
Coast Recreation  
First Light Studios  
Goodfellow Brothers, Inc.  
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company  
Hui No Ke Ola Pono  
International Archeological Research Institute, Inc.  
Kapalua Land Company  
Kuha`o Business Center  
Landscape Structures, Inc.

Lokahi Pacific  
Maui Cattle Company  
Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc.  
Maui Electric Company  
Maui Pineapple Company  
Molokai Pacific Island Teleservices  
Munekiyo & Hiraga  
Warren S. Unemori Engineering  
Welker Construction

## ***Linkages to the NRCS Strategic Plan***

The goals, objectives and strategies within each of the four statutory areas of emphasis are linked to the six mission goals articulated in the agency's Strategic Plan for 2005-2010.

- (1) High Quality, Productive Soils (Land Conservation)
- (2) Clean and Abundant Water (Water Management)
- (3) Healthy Plant and Animal Communities (Land Management)
- (4) Clean Air (Land Management or Water Management)
- (5) Adequate Energy Supply (Community Development)
- (6) Working Farm and Ranch Lands (Community Development)

## ***Required Clauses, Statements, and Signatures***

The Tri-Isle RC&D Council agrees that the RC&D Program will be conducted in compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions as contained in Title VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-259) and other nondiscrimination statutes; namely, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture (7CFR-15, Subparts A&B) which provide that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, or handicap/disability, be excluded from participation in, or be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial (or technical) assistance from the Department of Agriculture or any agency thereof.

The Tri-Isle RC&D Council agrees that the signing of this document constitutes agreement to comply with federal laws concerning restrictions on lobbying, a drug-free workplace, and responsibilities for procurement, suspension, and disbarment.

The Tri-Isle RC&D Council hereby adopts this RC&D Area Plan and agrees to effectively utilize the assistance provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to realize the goals and objectives outlined herein.

### **TRI-ISLE RC&D COUNCIL**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Wesley Nohara, President

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jeff Pearson, Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

### **USDA NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE**

The Director hereby acknowledges the attached Area Plan of the Tri-Isle RC&D Council as meeting the requirements under Public Law 97-98 to receive assistance from USDA.

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Lawrence T. Yamamoto, Director

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Date

## ***Appendix - Staffing Plan***

Day-to-day operations are supported by Tri-Isle RC&D's 4 staff members, including the Coordinator, Executive Director, Program Assistant, and Financial Manager.

**NRCS STAFF.** The Coordinator is an employee of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service and furnished by the agency to support the local RC&D program.

**RC&D STAFF.** The Executive Director, Program Assistant, and Financial Manager are employees of the Council.