



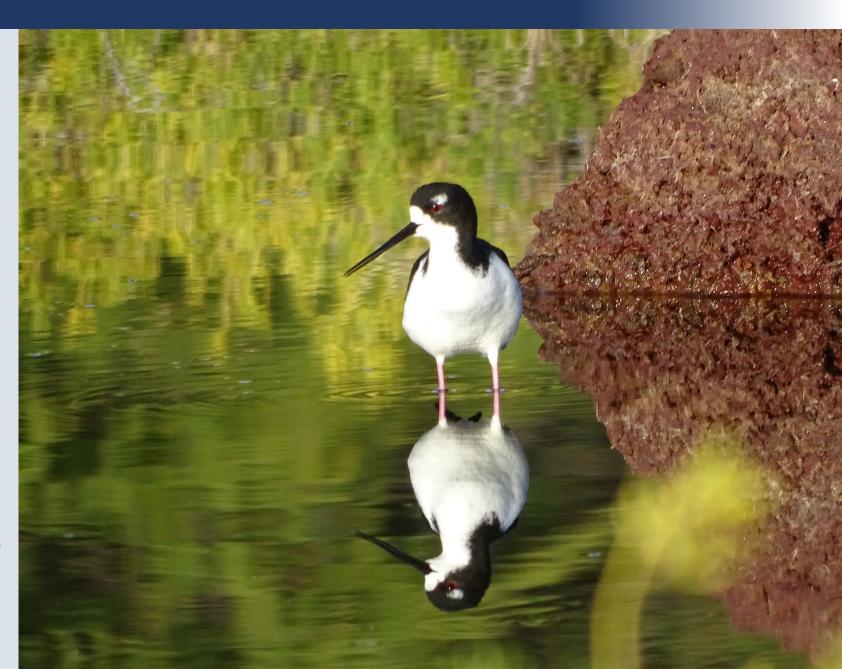
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Draft South Molokai Shoreline Erosion Management Plan (SM-SEMP)

March 21-22, 2022

PRESENTATION TOPICS

- Project purpose
- Planning goal and principles
- Planning process
- Planning context
 - Location within the ahupua'a
 - Physical characteristics
 - Human induced change
 - Littoral "beach" cells
 - Sea level rise and erosion issues and challenges
- Shoreline erosion management options
- SM-SEMP recommendations
 - Overall core strategies and actions
 - Site specific recommendations (littoral "beach" cells A-D)



SM-SEMP Purpose:

Provide a roadmap to enable DHHL to proactively plan for and manage shoreline erosion.

The plan does this by:

- 1. <u>Investigating</u> the underlying causes of shoreline erosion, and the likely future progression;
- 2. <u>Identifying</u> effective and sustainable shoreline erosion management strategies that maintain natural processes and consider community needs; and
- 3. Educating the community as to the causes of shoreline erosion and appropriate management responses.

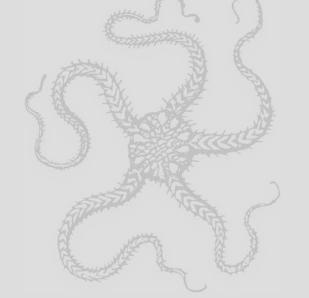


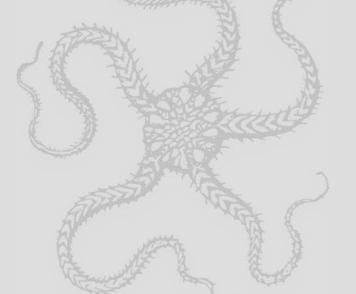
Planning Goal:

Work with the beneficiary community to create a shoreline erosion management plan that is informed by Native Hawaiian knowledge and values, is respectful of the project area's unique communities, and leads to a healthier and more resilient shoreline for generations of homesteaders and the broader community.

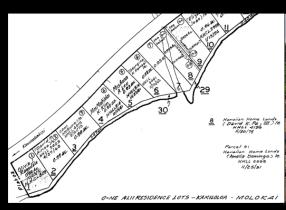
Planning Principles:

- Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- ❖ Ahupua'a Mauka to Makai Approach
- ❖ Place Based (culture, nature, history)
- Littoral Beach Cell not Parcel by Parcel
- Opportunities for Community Based Implementation



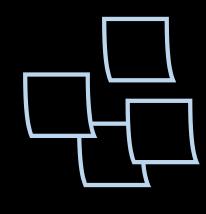


Planning Process:











PHASE 1
Desktop Research

PHASE 2 Field Surveys

PHASE 3 Stakeholder Outreach

PHASE 4 Stakeholder Vetting of Draft Recommendations

PHASE 5 Prepare the Draft and Final SM-SEMP

Document the project area's mo'olelo, history, terrestrial environment, physical coastal processes, and erosion hotspots within the context of the project area's ahupua'a.

Conduct field observations of shoreline conditions to gather valuable background data and photographs of past flooding, shore conditions, shore reference features, and shoreline change.

Work with Hawaiian Homestead beneficiaries, lineal descendants, government, and community stakeholders to identify shoreline erosion threats and appropriate management responses.

Prepare conceptual draft recommendations for vetting by a diverse group of Hawaiian Homesteaders and other stakeholders.

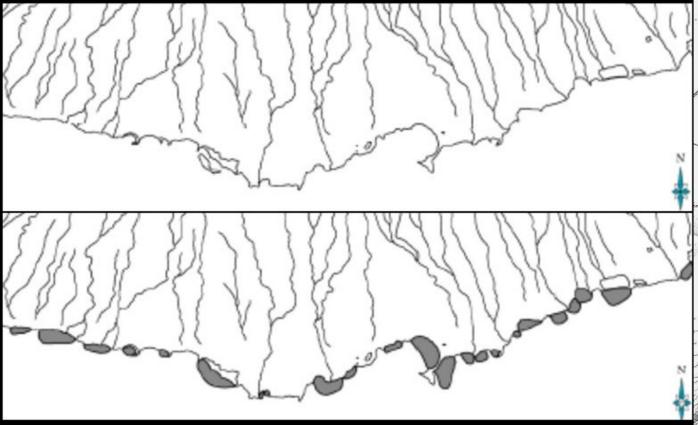
Prepare the Draft and Final SM-SEMP using information generated through the first four phases.

PLANNING CONTEXT

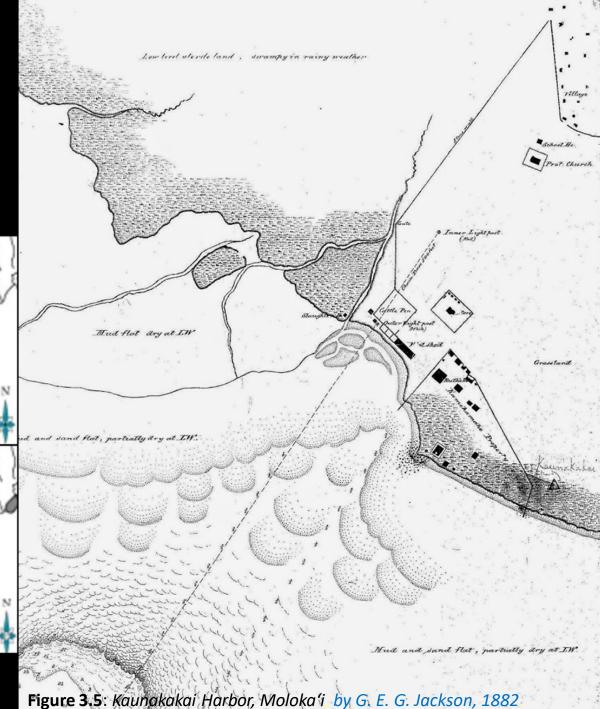




Human Induced Change An Evolving Shoreline







5240 Acres 2286. Acres. 11454 Acres 1216 Acres 1425. Ac. Govt. Kalokoeli Cane Field Cans Field Salt Mursh March & Muit Flat Scale - 300'=1" -Note-Elevations in blas figures (Ditum plane 4 above mean high hide.)

Hawaiian Government Survey, Molokai Middle & West Section, M.D. Monsarrat 1886.

Kaunakakai and Vicinity, American Sugar Co., Molokai Hawaiian Islands, May 1900.



USGS, aerial imagery of Kaunakakai and adjacent coastline. February 27, 1950.



Aerial Imagery, South Shore Moloka'i, 2021 (Google Earth Image 2021 Maxar Technologies, Data SOEST/UHM)



Sea Level Rise Issues and Challenges

- Coastal flooding and erosion
- Impact on community infrastructure such as Kamehameha V Highway and parks
- Loss of land and structures
- Damage to property
- Cesspool and septic system failure
- Impact on native flora and fauna
- Impact on cultural resources
- Access to and along the shoreline
- Diminished coastal water quality



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SOUTH MOLOKA'I SHORELINE EROSION MANAGEMENT PLAN



Realign



Accommodate



Protect

Shoreline Erosion Management Options

1. Adaptive realignment

Relocate, reorient, reposition, retreat, redevelop & rebuild

2. Hazard accommodation

Elevate, reconfigure, waterproof, reinforce & strengthen

3. Protection from coastal hazards

Nature-based restoration, rock sill & sedge, dry stack wall, rubble mound, groin, revetment & seawall

Adaptive Realignment

- Relocate or Rebuild on higher locations of a property
- **Reorient** dwellings and **Reposition** buildings to be perpendicular to the shore rather than parallel to it
- **Reposition** buildings to reduce exposure to coastal hazards
- **Retreat** to mauka lands
- Redevelop further inland and out of harm's way

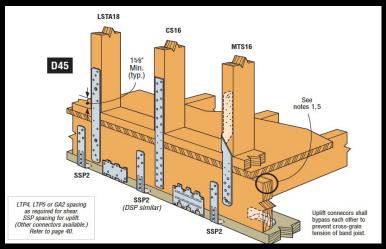




Hazard Accommodation

- **Elevate** the building allowing the building to be removed if threatened and use the first floor for parking and live upstairs.
- **Reconfigure** a dwelling so that the kitchen, major appliances, and utilities are on the mauka or inland side of a house
- **Prohibit** or **Limit** slab on grade construction in flood and sea level rise inundation zones
- Reinforce and Retrofit dwellings to strengthen the building with hurricane clips and continuous load path to minimize damage





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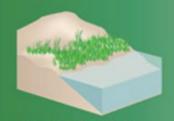
SOUTH MOLOKA'I SHORELINE EROSION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Protection from Coastal Hazards

GREEN - SOFTER TECHNIQUES

GRAY - HARDER TECHNIQUES

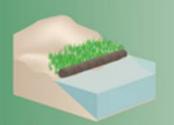
Living Shorelines



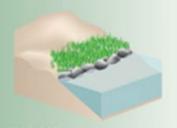
VEGETATION

ONLY -Provides a buffer to upland areas and breaks small waves. Suitable only for low wave energy

environments.

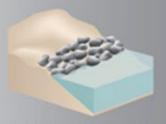


EDGING -Added structure holds the toe of existing or vegetated slope in place.



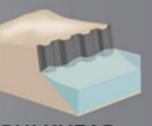
SILLS -Parallel to existing or vegetated shoreline, reduces wave energy, and prevents erosion. Suitable for most areas except high wave energy environments.

BREAKWATER -(vegetation optional) - Offshore structures intended to break waves, reducing the force of wave action, and encourage sediment pre-existing accretion. Suitable for most areas.



Coastal Structures

REVETMENT -Lays over the slope of the shoreline and protects it from erosion and waves. Suitable for sites with hardened shoreline structures.

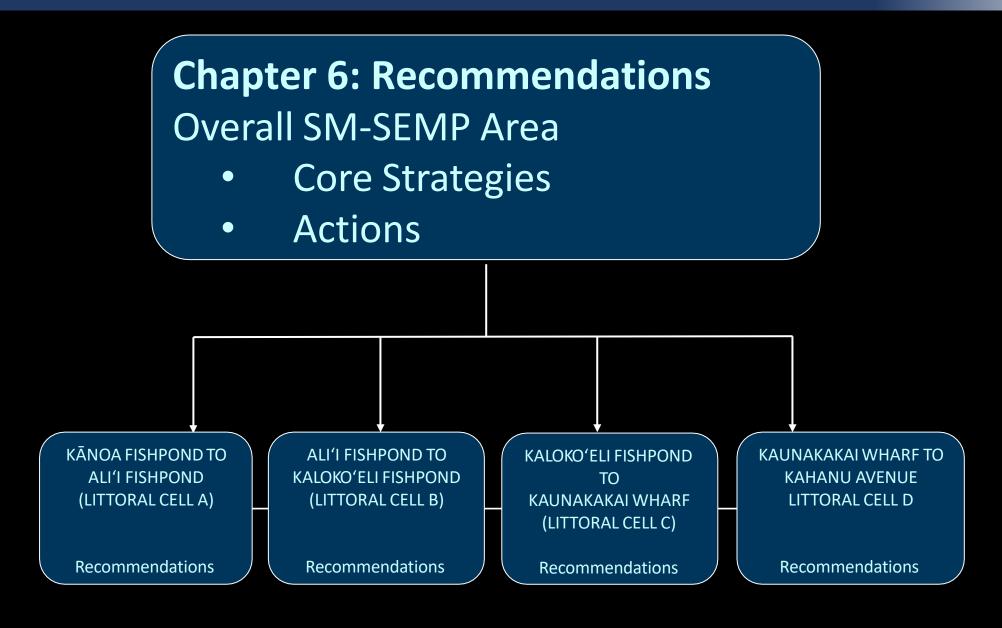


BULKHEAD -Vertical wall parallel to the shoreline intended to hold soil in place. Suitable for areas highly vulnerable to storm surge and wave forces.

2021 FOCUS GROUP MEETING: for 8 types of threatened resources, the group rated 10 possible remedies

TABLE 2 - THREATENED ASSETS AND POSSIBLE REMEDIES

	WHAT IS UNDER THREAT	RESPONSE or REMEDY	X = Dislike √ = OK ♥ = Like	WHAT ARE THE COSTS & BENEFITS: Effectiveness, Environmental, Pollution & Visual Impacts
PARKS INFRASTRUCTURE (flood innundation, erosion)		 Soft & Green Sand Bags Rock Sill & Sedge Rock Gabions Boulder Mound Sheet Pile Bulkhead Seawall Rock Revetment Groin Realign / Retreat 	1.	2. 3. 4. 5.



DRAFT SOUTH MOLOKA'I SHORELINE EROSION MANAGEMENT PLAN OVERALL SM-SEMP CORE STRATEGIES AND ACTION HIGHLIGHTS

CORE STRATEGIES

Action Highlights¹

Restore natural shoreline function.

- Remove and replace invasive plants and trees with climate adapted, drought tolerant native grasses, shrubs, and trees such as 'aki'aki grass, pōhuehue, naupaka, and milo.
- Develop a detailed vegetation management plan to guide shoreline and dune restoration within the SM-SEMP Area.
- Remove man-made debris between the high and low water line including tires, appliances, vehicle parts, concrete and asphalt rubble, CMU blocks, pallets, steel and plastic drums, and other non-indigenous materials and dispose of it properly.

Educate beneficiaries on the causes and consequences of sea level rise and coastal erosion, including appropriate mitigation measures.

Provide beneficiaries living in flood prone areas with the following information:

- "Answers to Questions about Substantially Improved / Substantially Damaged Buildings", FEMA publication 213, August 2018.
- "Homeowners Handbook to Prepare for Natural Hazards" 4th Edition, by Dennis Hwang and Darren Okimoto, Sea Grant, University of Hawai'i.
- Flood zone and sea level rise exposure maps.

- Strengthen the regulation and management of shoreline resources.
- Recommend consistency with identified State of Hawai'i and Maui County regulations governing buildings and construction, the shoreline, and flood hazard areas.
- Recommend consistency with Federal and State DLNR regulations regarding shoreline surveys, armoring, and coastal construction on submerged lands.

<u>Adapt</u> structures and systems to better withstand coastal hazards.

- Require new dwellings to be elevated above flood hazard zones (base flood elevation, SLR inundation) by more than one foot in elevation (freeboard).
- Encourage lessees to reconfigure dwellings by moving the kitchen mauka and elevating food preparation areas so that stove, refrigerator, and appliances are elevated or located at the highest, driest part of the property.
- Convert cesspools to septic systems wherever feasible to reduce the risk of contaminated water and protect beneficiary health.

Prepare for the relocation, or retirement, of structures out of areas threatened by sea level rise and coastal erosion.

- Prepare a community-based plan for the relocation of vulnerable buildings, infrastructure, and public facilities away from areas threatened by sea level rise and/or coastal erosion.
- Prepare and implement a planned obsolescence strategy for infrastructure at risk of damage from SLR, coastal erosion, and flooding including roads, drainages, wastewater treatment, and centralized utility systems and services.

¹ This table includes a sample of the SM-SEMP's highlighted actions. A complete list of the SM-SEMP's actions is in Chapter 6.



















Next Steps

- Draft SM-SEMP ready for HHC review and comment
- Preparing for 2nd focus group meeting in late March / early April 2022.
- Final Draft of SM-SEMP will be brought to HHC at its regular meeting on Molokai in April 2022.
- PO will be scheduling an in-person community open house for Molokai coastal homesteaders to review findings and recommendations and explore opportunities for beneficiary participation in implementation.
- PO starting scoping and procurement for "Developing Community Resilience for Molokai Coastal Homesteads" project (2022-2024).

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