

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION , DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS



Approval of South Molokai Shoreline Erosion Management Plan (SM-SEMP)

December 19-20, 2022

DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS - PLANNING OFFICE



Previous Steps – SM-SEMP

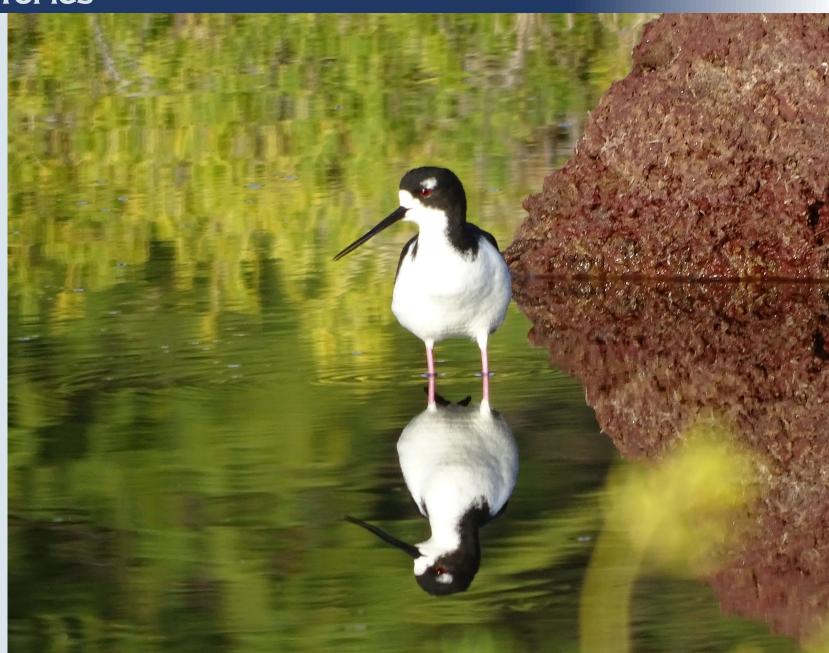
- Updated the Hawaiian Homes Commission (HHC) on the South Molokai Shoreline Erosion Management Plan (SM-SEMP) project at its January 2022 and March 2022 meetings.
- Held a second Focus Group meeting on Zoom on April 5, 2022 to vet preliminary draft recommendations
- Provided project update on Molokai at April 18, 2022 Community Meeting
- Revised preliminary draft recommendations to reflect input received during Focus Group Meeting #2
- Held in-person community open house on Molokai on November 14, 2022 to review findings and recommendations and explore opportunities for beneficiary participation in implementation.
 Bringing Final Draft of SM-SEMP to HHC at its regular meeting in December 2022.

FINAL DRAFT SO. MOLOKA'I SHORELINE EROSION MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVE AND PRESENTATION TOPICS

Objective: HHC Approval of the Final SM-SEMP

Presentation:

- SM-SEMP purpose
- Planning goal and principles
- Planning process
- Place-based 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



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. <u>Educating</u> 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:

And the second of the second o				South Moloka'i Shoreline Erosion Management Plan
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.

PLACE-BASED PLANNING CONTEXT

FINAL DRAFT SO. MOLOKA'I SHORELINE EROSION MANAGEMENT PLAN Kalama'ula, Kaunakakai (Malama Park) Kapa'akea, Kamiloloa and One Ali'i Island of Moloka'i

Hawaiian Home Lands Along the Shoreline that Comprise the Project Area.

Home Land **Project Location**

Hotel Moloka'i



Kaunakakai Harbor & Wharf

Kapa'akea

oloka'i Shores

Ighwa

Kaloko'el

Fishpond

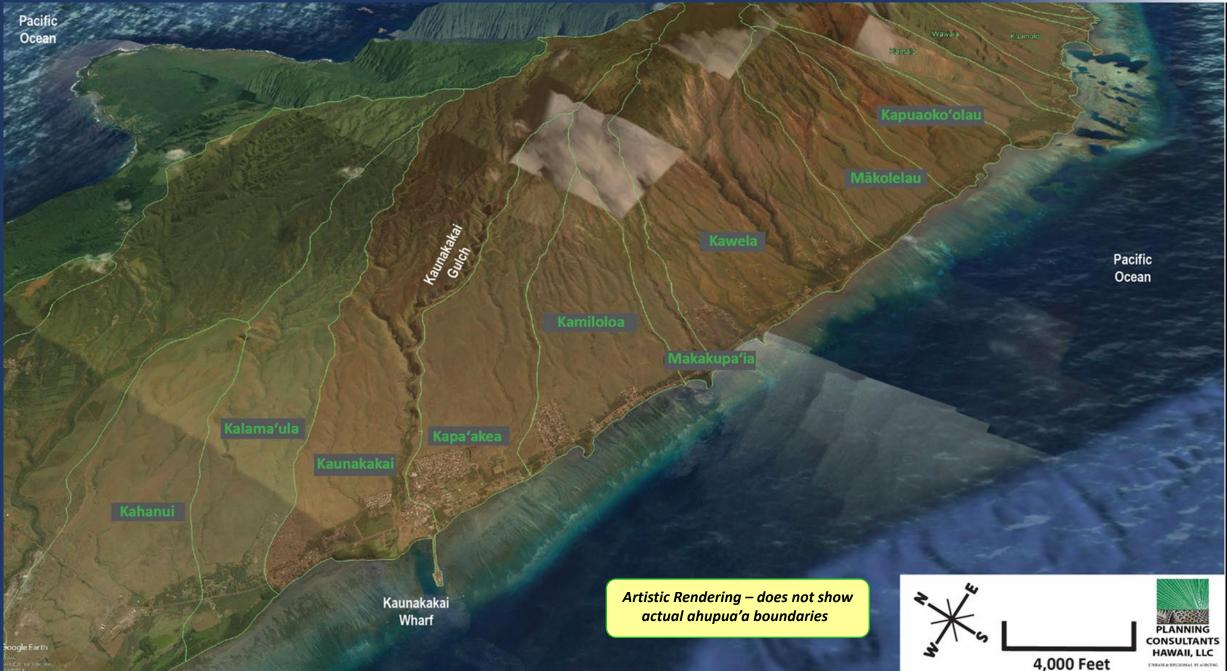
Kamiloloa-One Ali'i

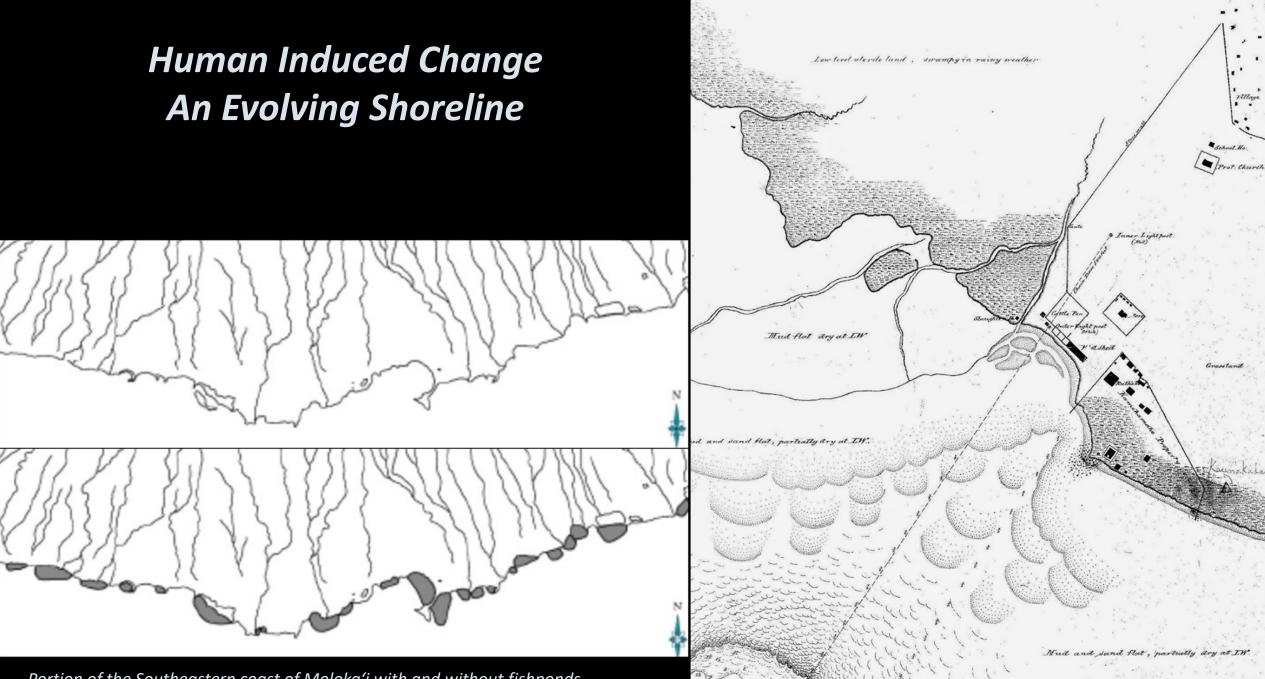
Ali'i Fishpond-

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Project Area







Portion of the Southeastern coast of Moloka'i with and without fishponds. (Roberts, Lucile M., 4)

Figure 3.5: Kaunakakai Harbor, Moloka'i by G. E. G. Jackson, 1882

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



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

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

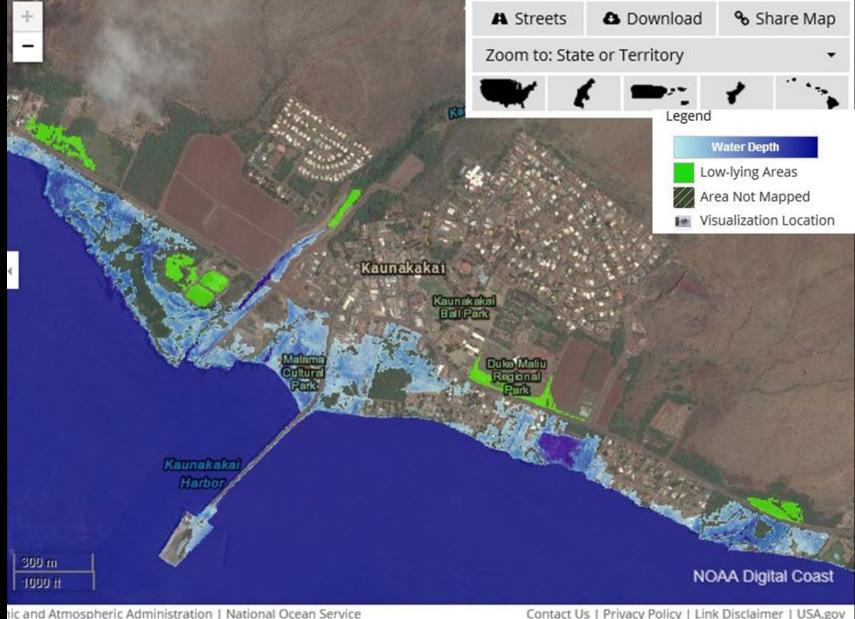


Aerial Imagery, South Shore Moloka'i, 2021 (Google Earth Image 2021 Maxar Technologies, Data SOEST/UHM)



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



Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts – Sea Level: + 3 ft MHHW



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

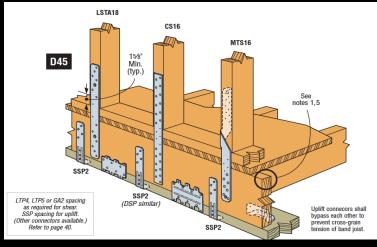




Hazard Accommodation

- *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



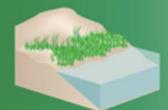


Protection from Coastal Hazards

GREEN - SOFTER TECHNIQUES

GRAY - HARDER TECHNIQUES

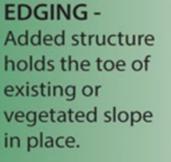
Living Shorelines

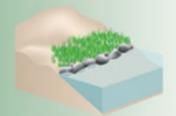


VEGETATION ONLY -Provides a buffer to upland areas

and breaks small waves. Suitable only for low wave energy environments.



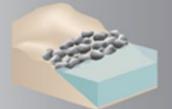




SILLS -Parallel to existing or vegetated shoreline, reduces wave energy, and prevents erosion. Suitable for most areas except high wave energy environments.

BREAKWATER -

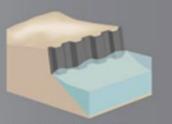
(vegetation optional) - Offshore structures intended to break waves, reducing the force of wave action, and encourage sediment pre-existing accretion. Suitable for most areas.



Coastal Structures

REVETMENT -

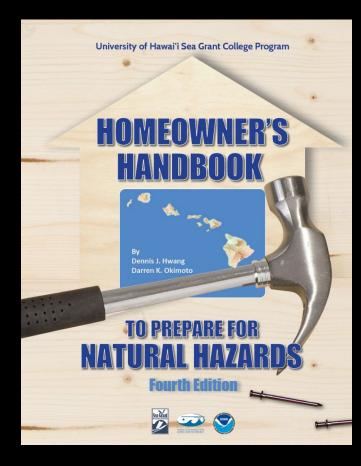
Lays over the slope of the shoreline and protects it from erosion and waves. Suitable for sites with hardened shoreline structures.

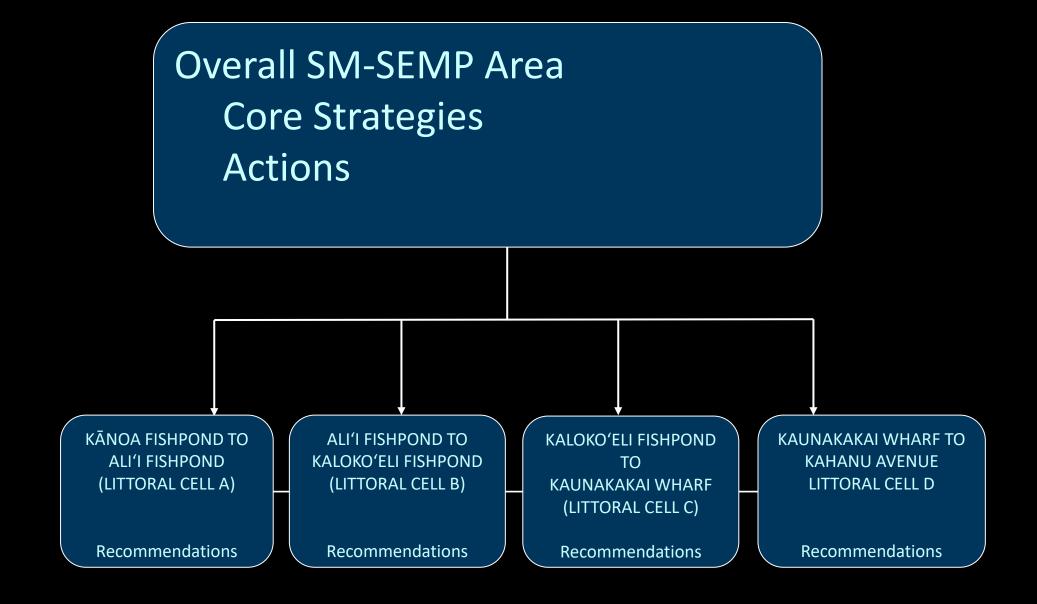


BULKHEAD -Vertical wall parallel to the shoreline intended to hold soil in place. Suitable for areas highly vulnerable to storm surge and wave forces.

Additional Community Outreach

- Lā Pilina Community Resilience Event on Nov. 12,
 2022 at Mitchell Pau'ole Center, Kaunakakai
- SM-SEMP Community Open House on Nov. 14, 2022 at Kūlana 'Ōiwi Hālau, Kalamaula
- Distributed copies of "Homeowner's Handbook to Prepare for Natural Hazards" Fourth Ed., Hwang & Okimoto
- Shared info on Shoreline Erosion Strategies and Recommendations
- Provided sign-up sheet for beneficiaries interested in participating in implementation projects





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

CORE STRATEGIES Action Highlights¹

<u>Restore</u> natural shoreline function.

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

Strengthen the regulation and management of shoreline resources.

- Remove and replace invasive plants and trees with climate adapted, drought tolerant native grasses, shrubs, and trees such as 'aki'aki grass, pohuehue, 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.

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.
- 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.

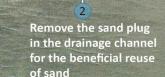
- Require new dwellings to be elevated above flood hazard zones (base flood elevation, SLR inundation) by more than one foot in elevation (freeboard).
- Encourage lessees to reconfigure dwellings by moving the kitchen mauka and elevating food preparation areas so that stove, refrigerator, and appliances 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.

<u>Prepare</u> 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 area's 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.





One Ali'i

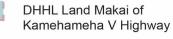
Support the restoration of Ali'i Fishpond including the removal of invasive mangrove

Kamehameha

Trade winds



Ali'i Fishpond-



Sediment Discharge

 Vegetated berm enhancement
 Plant appropriate native grasses, shrubs, and trees to stabilize the

1 Coastal habitat restoration

shoreline

 Remove kiawe trees and replace with appropriate native trees

> Littoral Cell A

Final Draft Recommendation

Trade winds

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The RELEVEN

Kānoa Fishpond-



Support the restoration of Kaloko'eli Fishpond including the removal of invasive mangrove

Trade winds

shoreline

Coastal habitat restoration

 Vegetated berm enhancement
 Plant appropriate native grasses, shrubs, and trees to stabilize the

Remove kiawe trees and replace with appropriate native trees

Kalokoʻeli Fishpond

Kamiloloa

Hotel Moloka'i

Support the removal of invasive vegetation and replace with native species

In consultation with the State DOT, consider nature-based solutions to mitigate shoreline erosion along the highway Ali'i Fishpond

Cell B

Final Draft Recommendations

Sediment Discharge

DHHL Land Makai of Kamehameha V Highway

LEGEND:

Koheo Wetland

Mud/Silt

Change: Invasive kiawe trees disrupt shoreline processes and impede lateral access along the shoreline.

Change:—/ Flanking erosion exacerbated by shoreline armoring to the east.

Change: Shoreline armoring

Mud/Silt

Kapa'akea

Sediment flows from the Kapa'akea watershed into nearshore coastal waters.

> Kamehameha Highway

Kamiloloa

Kalokoʻeli Fishpond

Invasive — Mangrove

Change:

Kaunakakai

Tradewinds and ocean currents move sand alongshore until it is disrupted by the pier where there is a buildup of sediment, shoreline accretion, and impaired water quality.

Littora Cell C

Change:---

Trade winds

Kalokoʻeli Fishpond causes tradewind currents to diffract. This disrupts and impedes the western movement of sand along the shoreline.

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LEGEND:

- DHHL Land Makai of Kamehameha V Highway
- Ocean Currents
 During Trade Wind Conditions
 Sediment Discharge
- Alongshore Movement of Sand
- xxxxx Invasive Kiawe Trees

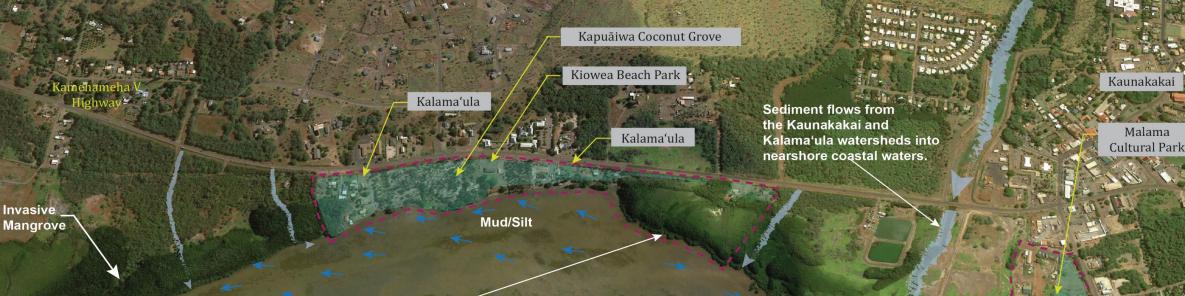


Coastal Hydrodynamics



Final Draft Recommendations

Remove Kiawe Trees and Replace with Natives



Mud/Silt

Trade winds

LEGEND:

 SM-SEMP Project Area
 DHHL Land Makai of Kamehameha V Highway
 Ocean Currents During Trade Wind Conditions

Sediment Discharge

Change: -

Invasive mangrove has grown over the sandy shoreline, resulting in the loss of both sandy beach and lateral access along the shoreline between Kalama'ula and the Kaunakakai Wharf. The mangrove's roots trap sediment and slow the water's movement creating anoxic conditions that can be detrimental to fish and aquatic life.

Mud/Silt

Kaunakakai Wharf

Change:---

Due to the Kaunakakai Wharf, the nearshore current is not as influenced by wind and incoming ocean swell. Bottom currents move sediment easterly towards the deep channel adjacent to the pier leading to offshore depths.

The Kaunakakai Wharf also causes tradewind currents to diffract. This impairs water quality and disrupts and impedes tradewinds and the western movement of sand along the shoreline.

Trade winds

Coastal Hydrodynamics

Kapuāiwa Coconut Grove

Kalama'ula

Kiowea Beach Park

Remove and replace the mangrove with appropriate native vegetation Coastal habitat restoration - Vegetated berm enhancement - Plant appropriate native grasses, shrubs, and trees to stabilize the shoreline

Kalama'ula

- Monitor the salinity of the pools and the brackishness of the coconut grove

3 Remove and replace the mangrove with appropriate native vegetation

> Coastal habitat restoration 2 - Vegetated berm enhancement - Plant appropriate native grasses,

 Plant appropriate native grasses, shrubs, and trees to stabilize the shoreline

Kaunakakai Wharf-

Potential sand deposit for beach restoration and beneficial reuse projects

Kaunakakai

Malama

Cultural Park

LEGEND:

SM-SEMP Project Area

DHHL Land Makai of Kamehameha V Highway

rade winds

Sediment Discharge

Final Draft Recommendations

Trade winds

RECOMMENDED ACTION

 Approve the South Molokai Shoreline Erosion Management Plan (SM-SEMP) (Exhibit A); and
 Authorize dissemination of the South Molokai Shoreline Erosion Management Plan (SM-SEMP).

SOUTH MOLOKA'I SHORELINE EROSION MANAGEMENT PLAN

NEXT STEPS

- Finalize Plan
- Distribute Plan
- Procure consultant for "Developing Community Resilience for Molokai Coastal Homesteads" project (2023-2025)

- Send newsletter update to South Molokai beneficiary community in 1st quarter 2023.
- Conduct additional site visits and meet with coastal homestead community stakeholders to coordinate implementation of naturebased solutions for shoreline erosion
- Meet internally to discuss longer-term strategies to address chronic shoreline erosion