MACZAC Hotspots 3/16/2020

Submitted by Rich Brunner of Maui:

I was out with the Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Foundation on Monday, 2/3/20, and the Coxswain of the medium fast response boat said that he already touches bottom when going into Kihei boat ramp. As stated in the article (https://mauinow.com/2020/02/04/county-to-repair-coastal-dune-in-kihei/) it was just dredged 6 months ago. The Kihei boat ramp is the closest point from Molokini and is used to connect with EMS. The Lahaina Harbor channel is starting to become an issue with sand shoaling. HDOT Harbors has a systematic program to dredge their harbors, DOBOR small boat harbors has no process to anticipate the inevitable sand being transported back into the channels around the State. Maybe HB2422 an audit could help.

https://mauinow.com/2019/11/14/moku-o-wailuku-ahupuaa-sign-project-seeks-community-input/

https://mauinow.com/2020/02/17/preliminary-signs-for-moku-o-wailuku-ahupuaa-project-to-be-unveiled/

Submitted by Bob Nishimoto of East Hawaii Island:

https://www.hawaiitribune-herald.com/2020/02/24/hawaii-news/study-examines-coastal-erosion-drawbacks-of-standard-setback-requirements/

County to Repair Coastal Dune in Kīhei

Posted By *'A'Ali'Ikumaka Dukelow* On February 4, 2020 @ 12:24 pm In Maui News | Comments Disabled

Courtesy photo

A project to provide targeted sand dune restoration at the southern end of Kamaole I Beach Park is slated to begin next week and last up to three weeks, the county announced on Tuesday.

The project will improve degraded conditions from intense use and high wave erosion.

County officials say coastal dune restoration is an increasing priority as extensive sand dunes on Maui are a key part of a healthy beach system.

Vegetated dunes trap windblown sand, store excess sand reserves and serve as natural erosion buffers. Dunes also provide habitat for native and endangered plants, insects and shorebirds.

“Maui has benefited from a long-standing and very successful program of dune restoration. This project is another good example of dune management as a pro-active measure in the face of coastal erosion and sea level rise,” University of Hawai‘i Sea Grant Program representative Tara Owens said in a press release.

The county has partnered with Hawai‘i Sea Grant and community volunteers to complete the project.

Restoration efforts will include replacing sand, re-designating shoreline access pathways, installing dune signs and re-establishing native dune plants.

Crews will use sand that the Department of Land and Natural Resources dredged and stockpiled from the Kīhei Boat Ramp last year.

According to the county, the dredged sand must be replaced within the same beach system in the South Maui region to mitigate sand losses and beach erosion.

Sand will be transported from the Kīhei Boat Ramp and placed within the dune restoration area at Kama‘ole I Beach Park.

There will be intermittent roadway and sidewalk closures throughout the duration of the project to allow for truck access.

Drivers are asked to use alternate routes to South Kīhei Road, such as Pi‘ilani Highway or Liloa Drive.

Impacts will occur along South Kīhei Road, south of the restroom to the southern boundary of the park, from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday. The project is not expected to affect public access to the beach park’s restrooms or showers.

For more information, call 270-7855 or send an email to don.couch@co.maui.hi.us [1].

Article printed from Maui Now: **https://mauinow.com**

URL to article: **https://mauinow.com/2020/02/04/county-to-repair-coastal-dune-in-kihei/**

URLs in this post:

[1] don.couch@co.maui.hi.us: **mailto:don.couch@co.maui.hi.us**

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Moku ‘O Wailuku Ahupua‘a Sign Project Seeks Community Input

Posted By *Wendy Osher* On November 14, 2019 @ 10:24 am In Featured,Maui News | No Comments

Public input is being sought for a new Moku ‘O Wailuku Ahupua‘a Sign project.

“The purpose of this signage project is to educate residents and visitors about Hawai‘i’s ancient land division system, their boundaries, stories and sense of place, and to encourage and support the concept of sustainability,” said Vernon Kalanikau, the project’s coordinator.

Vernon Kalanikau shared information on the Kula Kai Ahupua‘a project during this year’s Hawaiian Airlines Made in Maui County Festival held on Nov. 1 & 2 at the MACC. Photo courtesy of the Made in Maui County Festival.

“We completed an ahupua‘a signage project for the Kula Kai area, also known as Kīhei, in October of last year. Now, we are looking to gain feedback from the community and Hawaiian cultural practitioners, kumu and people from their ahupua‘a so we can determine land division or boundaries and gather mo‘olelo to help design ahupua‘a signs for their respective ahupua‘a within Moku ‘O Wailuku.”

The first community meeting to get feedback on the ahupua‘a of Waikapū, Wailuku, Waiehu and Waihe‘e, will be held from 6 pm to 8 pm on Tuesday, Nov. 26 at the J. Walter Cameron Center Auditorium located at 95 Mahalani Street in Wailuku. Future meetings will be announced at a later date.

On the island of Maui, there are a total of 12 traditional land divisions. The Wailuku ahupua‘a is comprised of Wailuku and Kahului areas including near Spreckelsville and Maui Veterans Highway (formerly known as Mokulele Hwy).

According to organizers, the concept of private property was unknown to ancient Hawaiians, but they did follow a complex system of land division. All land was controlled ultimately by the highest chief or king who held it in trust for the whole population and each island was divided into moku.

Each moku was in turn, divided into ahupua‘a, narrower wedge-shaped land sections that typically ran from the mountains to the sea. The size of each ahupua‘a – a large, traditional socioeconomic, geologic, and climatic subdivision of land – depended on the resources of the area. Poorer agricultural regions were split into larger ahupua‘a to compensate for the relative lack of natural abundance.

Ahupua‘a also varied in size depending on the economic means of the location and political divisions of the area. Each ahupua‘a was ruled by an ali‘i and included a lowland mala (cultivated area) and upland forested region.

The Moku ‘O Wailuku Ahupua‘a Sign project is a cultural grants program funded by the County of Maui Office of Economic Development. Maui Food Technology Center will be assisting Kalanikau with the administrative work, community outreach and marketing for the project.

For more information, contact Vernon at (808) 385-0731 or email MFTC at info@mauifoodtechnology.org.

The Maui Food Technology Center, Inc. is a nonprofit organization dedicated to encouraging, educating and creating opportunities for entrepreneurs seeking to earn a living through value-added products, agriculture, cultural practices, environmental sustainability, technology and economic diversification.

Article printed from Maui Now: **https://mauinow.com**

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Preliminary Signs for Moku ‘O Wailuku Ahupua‘a Project to be Unveiled

Posted By *Wendy Osher* On February 17, 2020 @ 9:39 am In Featured,Maui News | Comments Disabled

During a previous community meeting on the Moku ‘O Wailuku Ahupua‘a Sign project, Vernon Kalanikau shared information on the 12 moku on Maui island. Photo by: Maui Food Technology Center

The next community meeting for the Moku ‘O Wailuku Ahupua‘a Sign project will be held from 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesday, Feb. 25, 2020 at the J. Walter Cameron Center Auditorium located at 95 Mahalani Street in Wailuku.

The Moku ‘O Wailuku Ahupua‘a Sign project is a cultural grants program funded by the County of Maui Office of Economic Development that aims to bring awareness of Maui Nui’s ancient land division system.

“We extend a big mahalo to everyone who has attended the past two community meetings and shared their manao on the Moku ‘O Wailuku,” said project coordinator Vernon Kalanikau. “Their input on these ahupua’a which includes the areas of Kahului, Wailuku, Waikapū, Waiehu, Waihe‘e, Spreckelsville and Maui Veterans Highway (formerly known as Mokulele Highway) has provided us with invaluable insights that have helped to shape the signage content and design, as well as the location of these ahupua’a signs.”

During the Feb. 25 meeting, Kalanikau will unveil preliminary designs and identify potential signage locations. Installation of the completed signs is slated for June 2020.

The community meeting is hosted by the Maui Food Technology Center. Refreshments will be served.

Those interested in attending are asked to RSVP by calling Vernon Kalanikau at (808) 385-0731 or email Luana Mahi at info@mauifoodtechnology.org.

Maui Food Technology Center, Inc. is assisting Kalanikau with the administrative work, community outreach and marketing for the project. MFTC is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization dedicated to encouraging, educating and creating opportunities for entrepreneurs seeking to earn a living through value-added products, agriculture, cultural practices, environmental sustainability, technology and economic diversification.

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Hawaii Tribune Herald
Aloha Big Island
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Studying coastal erosion

Report notes potential problems with standard shoreline setback requirements

By STEPHANIE SALMONS
Hawaii Tribune-Herald

Research on the Big Island's coastal erosion, led by a University of Hawaii at Hilo graduate student, is being used to shape county planning policies.

Bethany Morrison, a planner with the county Planning Department, said the project was initiated because the county has a "very standard" shoreline setback requirement, regardless of the land type or climate-related changes that might be happening.

MORRISON

LAURSEN

Hawaii County is the only county in the state that hasn't done research to understand the island's shoreline changes, she said, but it's something the county has been working towards for "quite a while."

"This project was a really good opportunity for collaboration between research and applied management, so that we were able to get a product that made sense and helped build the research capacity of (the university)," Morrison said.

The two-year research project, which lasted from August 2016-May 2018, was funded by UH-Hilo's Manager Climate Corps, a program of the Pacific Islands Climate Adaptation Science Center — itself a collaboration between the U.S. Department

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of the Interior and a consortium hosted by UH-Hilo, University of Hawaii at Manoa and University of Guam.

The study, led by UH-Hilo graduate student Rose Hart, evaluated shoreline erosion in three areas of Hawaii Island — Kapoho, Honolii and Hapuna Beach — by comparing historic photographs, new drone imagery and topographic surveys.

Data was then combined with projected sea level rises and other data to estimate further coastline impacts.

A case study on the research, titled "Reality Check: Collaborative Research Contributes to Real-Life Policy Decisions," was recently published on the U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit website.

According to the case study — co-authored by Scott Laursen, a program specialist with the PICASC who coordinates the MCC program, and Morrison — UH-Hilo staff met with county planners, including Morrison, in 2016, who expressed the need for research that would support a "more comprehensive and effective coastal development setback policy."

Despite the island's differing shoreline geology, the county's initial general plan only required a development setback distance of 40 feet from shorelines across the entire island.

"This largely arbitrary line did not account for different uses of the land, nor the constantly shifting environments distinct to each type of shoreline," the case study reads. "Ultimately, it left some communities exposed to coastal hazards. The blanket policy applied over the entire island simply didn't fit with the reality of the coast's wide-ranging responses to the increasing effects of climate change."

Laursen said the national climate adaptation centers were developed to help cultural and natural resource managers adapt to the impacts of climate change.

When he began his work with MCC in 2015, Laursen said he made his way around the Big Island interviewing various natural resource managers to find long-standing relationships and professional partnerships within the community because humans, as a species, "have always adapted through communities and cultures."

Courtesy photo

Hurricane Lane, which dropped record amounts of rain on the Big Island in 2018, led to mudslides and other impacts along the Hamakua coast.

The goal was to not build new relationships, but to find existing ones and support those through collaborative research, he said.

"To me, individually, it really helps to show the power of local relationships and how important it is to recognize that and build science with that understanding and actually within those local relationships to make the research products more useful on the ground, beyond a publication in academic journals," Laursen said of the research.

According to the case study, the study findings were presented to the county Planning Department in May 2018, and suggestions were offered on how the county could use the data to create "place-based set backs."

Morrison said the research is included in the draft update of the general plan, Hawaii County's long-range planning guide, which calls for site-specific setback requirements.

The county is already looking to expand upon that initial research.

According to Morrison, there is a grant application into FEMA, and agreement with the state Coastal Zone Management program to "do the site work to be able to establish research-based shoreline setback."

The new study would evaluate different shoreline types for the entire island to understand what changes might be coming and use that information to establish shoreline policies.

The U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit is a website that aims to improve people's ability to understand and manage climate-related risks and opportunities.

The case study was also published on the Pacific Islands Regional Climate Assessment website.

Email Stephanie Salmons at ssalmons@hawaiitribune-herald.com.-