

State of Hawai'i
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

November 9, 2018

Chairperson and Members
Board of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawai'i
Honolulu, Hawai'i

Land Board Members:

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO RESTRICT ACCESS TO PORTIONS OF THE 'ĀHIHI-KĪNA'U NATURAL AREA RESERVE, MAUI, FOR A PERIOD OF UP TO TWO YEARS (NOVEMBER 9, 2018-NOVEMBER 8, 2020), PURSUANT TO HAWAII ADMINISTRATIVE RULES § 13.209-4.5, TAX MAP KEYS: 2-1-4:073 (PORTION) AND 2-1-004:113

SUMMARY

This submittal would extend the closure of remote and sensitive portions of 'Āhihi-Kīna'u Natural Area Reserve that have been closed almost continuously since 2008. The most popular and easily accessed portions of the Reserve would continue to remain open during visiting hours (5:30 a.m. – 7:30 p.m.).

BACKGROUND:

In 1973, 'Āhihi-Kīna'u was designated a Natural Area Reserve (NAR), making it one of the most highly protected lands under state jurisdiction. By law, all resources within the Reserve are protected from harm or disturbance. The NAR includes rare and endangered natural and cultural resources, including anchialine pool ecosystems, near-shore marine ecosystems, lava flow formations and their associated habitats, extensive intact Hawaiian cultural and historic sites, as well as remnant native coastal dry shrublands and forests. At the time the area had little or no visitation.

By April 2004, growing numbers of people in the area led to user conflicts between the public and commercial activity, in particular, commercial kayak tours. Responding to concerns about unregulated commercial activity, and apparent over use by the public of sensitive natural and cultural resources found there, the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) formed the 'Āhihi-Kīna'u Natural Area Reserve/ Keone'ō'io Advisory Group (AKNAR/KAG) to act as a public forum and to provide advice to management decision-making. After meeting with the AKNAR/KAG, the Natural Area Reserves System Commission (NARSC), and the public, the DLNR in 2004 prohibited all commercial activity in the NAR and neighboring Keone'ō'io (La Perouse Bay). This decision was based on a DLNR Hierarchy of Use Policy (1998) which directs DLNR to protect the resources first, allow public use second, and allow commercial use third, and only if it does not conflict or interfere with public use and resource protection.

Later in 2004, DOFAW secured a grant from the Hawai'i Tourism Authority to increase management at 'Āhihi-Kīna'u. This grant funded two Rangers to support a dedicated on-site presence. A separate grant to the Hawai'i Wildlife Fund supported the presence of naturalists to provide information for visitors to the Reserve. During this time, human use studies, a cultural resources study, and natural resources

surveys were conducted in order to document the health and status of the resources and any changes that may have occurred after the ban on commercial activity. These studies showed that user numbers did not significantly decrease after the ban and negative impacts to protected resources were still occurring.

In order to address the continuing concerns about resource damage and negative impacts by visitors, the AKNAR/KAG then recommended restricting all public access to Cape Kina'u because natural and cultural resources were being trampled and degraded by misguided users who were hiking out on unmarked trails to go snorkeling. The NARSC approved the Advisory Group's recommendation, and voted unanimously in 2005 to recommend to the BLNR an immediate restriction of public access to this area. Before the recommendation was forwarded to the BLNR, however, the Attorney General advised that the Department did not have the legal authority to take such action.

The NARS Administrative Rules were then amended, effective January 2007, and, among other things, specifically authorized the Department to close areas or restrict access to protect natural, geological or cultural resources or public safety to portions of *or* an entire NAR for a period of up to 2 years at a time.

On August 1, 2008, with approval from the NARSC and BLNR, staff restricted access to portions of 'Āhihi-Kīna'u NAR, and subsequently the Board has enacted continued closures of this area, with the most recent closure extension occurring June 9, 2016 as item C1. During this time, the 2008 Action Plan was implemented resulting in the successful execution of baseline surveys for geological, coastal, marine, anchialine, and cultural resources. Human activity was also monitored by rangers.

After analyzing the data from the resource surveys, it became clear that some of the resources in the restricted areas were showing improvement. Endangered birds were utilizing areas of the Reserve that they had never been recorded in, most likely due to impacts of the high human use before the restrictions. Breeding success showed improvement and new species of migratory birds appeared in the Reserve for the first time. Green sea turtles were also recorded basking on beaches in one of the restricted areas on a consistent basis. Previous to the 2008 restrictions, turtles had never been recorded in these popular recreational areas. Hawaiian monk seals have also hauled ashore to rest in the same areas.

In addition to conducting resource and human surveys, staff also worked with The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i to develop a management plan for the Reserve to guide conservation efforts and to communicate management goals and objectives to constituents and partners. Ten community meetings were held to gather expert input and suggestions. The management plan includes long term goals as well as an implementation plan, to guide short term management. The management plan was recommended by the NARSC and subsequently approved by the BLNR in 2012.

In addition to addressing the threats posed by human activity to the natural resources of the Reserve, the management plan also recognized that resources and public safety may be impacted by the possible presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in the Reserve. The Reserve was formerly part of the Kāneohe bombing range used for target practice during World War II. Staff found UXO, resulting in a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Site Investigation in 2008, that concluded there was sufficient justification to have USACE proceed with a more detailed Remedial Investigation (RI) across the Reserve to determine the hazard level in this area.

USACE remediation projects follow CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) guidelines used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. These include Phase 1: Site Investigation (completed in 2008); Phase 2: Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (completed June 2018); and Phase 3: Remedial Action to complete the process (completed September 2018). The Remedial Action phase cleared Maonakala village and surrounding kipuka, the coastline, 3 major trails and a buffer around all anchialine ponds (see map). However this leaves the majority of the

NAR makai (southwest) of the highway uncleared and per the USACE and Department of Health un-fit for open public access.

ANALYSIS:

The Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) requests continued closure of portions of 'Āhihi-Kina'u NAR. While the CERCLA process has identified potential for future access, unfettered access now would result in resource damage and UXO liability for the State. The UXO removal resulted in the recommendation of possible remedies that will help DOFAW determine how much and what types of human use can be allowed in the Reserve that will not negatively impact the natural or cultural resources, put anyone at risk from possible undetected UXO found there, or diminish the overall value of the Reserve. The public will have the opportunity to review and offer in-put as part of the considerations for how and where to protect the NAR resources and allow for public use, being certain that negative impacts will not accrue. Some proposed actions may necessitate UXO training for staff, or clearing of specific trails and other areas, particularly cultural sites, during this next requested closure period.

The location of the proposed closed area is the same as what has been closed since 2008. The Kanahena ("Dumps") parking area and a trail that includes the first 1.5 miles of coastline would remain open. After the 1.5 miles of trail, a smoothwire fence barrier and signs discourage further access. The remainder of the NAR would be closed (see map).

The 'Āhihi-Kina'u NAR/Keone'ō'io Advisory Group has endorsed this process, and members present had no objections to the continued closure of the Reserve at its March 24, 2016 meeting on Maui. The NARS Commission approved the continued closure at its October 16, 2018 meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

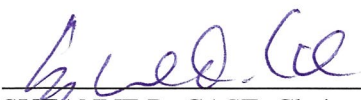
That the Board of Land and Natural Resources approve the proposed access restriction to portions of the 'Āhihi-Kina'u Natural Area Reserve, Maui, for a period of up to two years (November 9, 2018-November 8, 2020), pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules § 13.209-4.5, Tax Map Keys: 2-1-004:073 (portion) and 2-1-004:113.

Respectfully submitted,



DAVID G. SMITH, Administrator
Division of Forestry and Wildlife

APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL:



SUZANNE D. CASE, Chairperson
Board of Land and Natural Resources

Attachments: Maps

**AHIHI-KINAU
NATURAL AREA RESERVE**

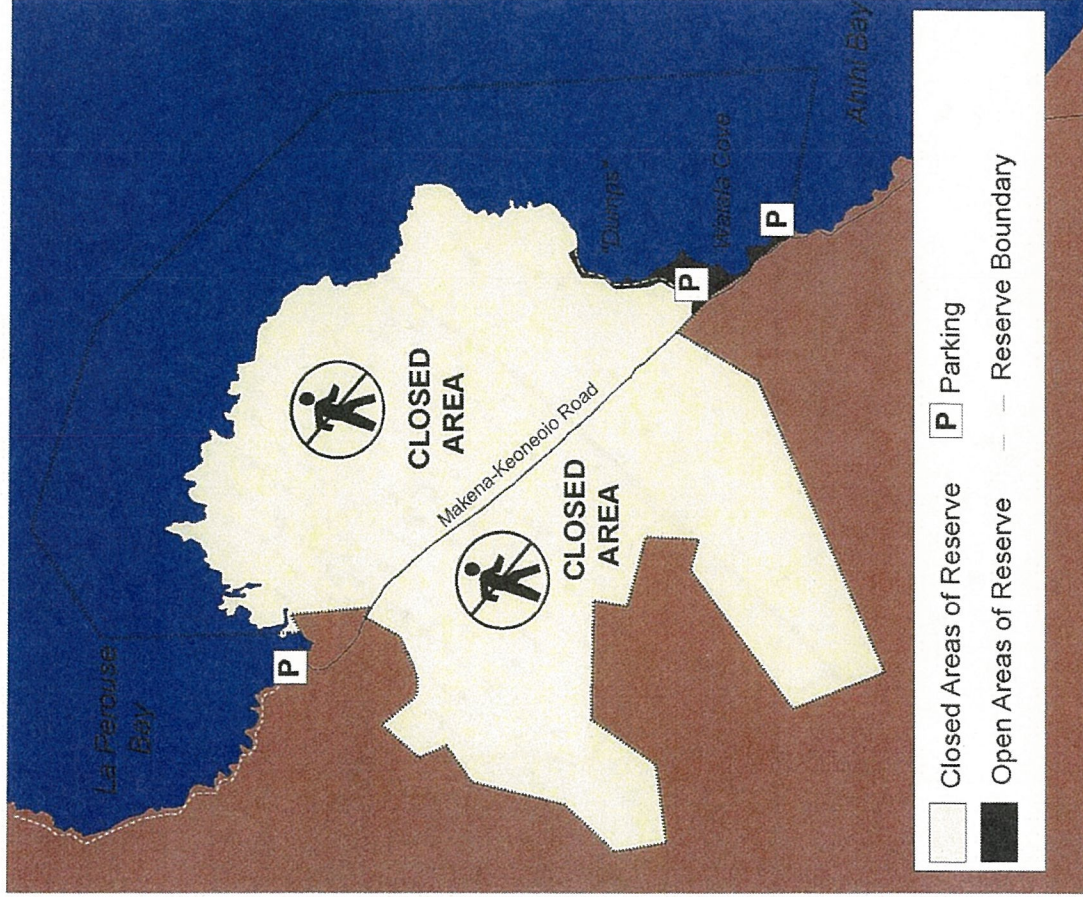
NOTICE
Areas Closed

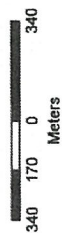
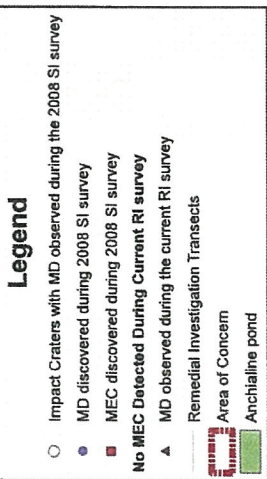
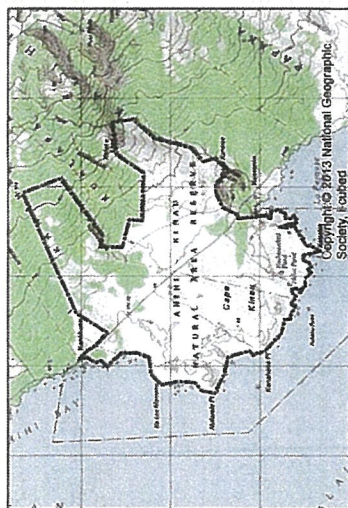
Public access to portions of
Ahihi-Kinau Natural Area Reserve
has been restricted to address
impacts occurring to the resource:

**Please *Kokua* and
do not enter closed areas.**

HRS §13-209-4(16) If present in closed area,
violators may be cited and/or arrested.
Convictions shall result in a misdemeanor
and fines up to \$1,000 and/or up to a year in jail.

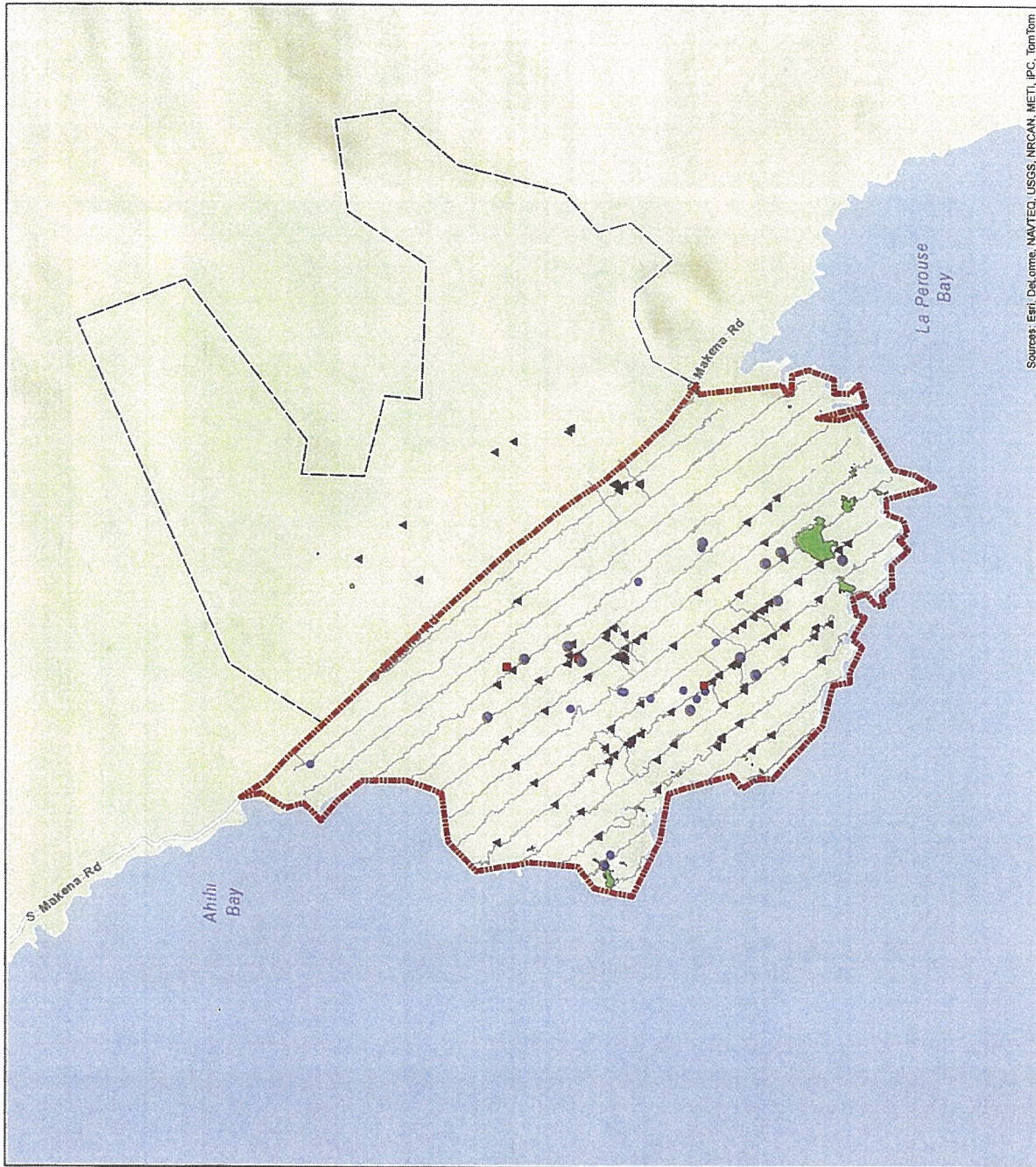
STATE OF HAWAII - DLNR
DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE (984-8101)





Area of Concern

Figure 7-1



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, USGS, NRCAN, METI, IPC, TomTom

Kanahena Munitions Response Site (MRS)

