#### A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT.

#### BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 The legislature finds that the land-sea 2 interface is a complex social-ecological system characterized by 3 natural ecological processes and human-induced changes. 4 Holistic management of the shoreline is a critical element of an 5 ecosystem-based approach to the land-sea interface in coastal 6 zone management programs. Anthropogenic alteration of shoreline 7 environments has resulted in significant loss of sandy beach 8 ecosystems and eroded the resilience of these systems to 9 disturbance. Cumulative impacts from human activities have made 10 coastal ecosystems among the most transformed and degraded 11 environments worldwide. 12 In Hawaii, beach loss on Maui has been estimated at nineteen per cent since the 1950s, with over eight kilometers of dry sand beach lost, and similar losses have been reported for

nineteen per cent since the 1950s, with over eight kilometers of dry sand beach lost, and similar losses have been reported for Oahu. Much of the beach loss on Hawaiian shores is attributed to the construction of hard stabilization structures for erosion control, commonly referred to as "armoring." Pre-coastal zone management estimates for Hawaii from the early 1970s indicate 2012-0133 HB SMA-2.doc



- 1 that more than seven per cent of the total shoreline of the
- 2 major islands was armored, with Oahu exhibiting 25.6 per cent of
- 3 its shoreline being armored. Many pre-coastal zone management
- 4 structures are unrecorded and non-conforming with existing law,
- 5 and amnesty programs have been developed for some shorelines to
- 6 bring existing structures into legal compliance. Current
- 7 conservative estimates indicate that up to forty per cent of
- 8 Oahu's shoreline is now armored.
- 9 The purpose of Act is to enhance the efficacy of coastal
- 10 zone management programs in successfully managing shorelines
- 11 under erosion risk and to maintain or enhance the resilience of
- 12 coastal ecosystems and communities.
- 13 SECTION 2. Section 205A-26, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 14 amended to read as follows:
- 15 "\$205A-26 Special management area guidelines. (a) In
- 16 implementing this part, the authority shall adopt the following
- 17 guidelines for the review of developments proposed in the
- 18 special management area:
- 19 (1) All development in the special management area shall
- 20 be subject to reasonable terms and conditions set by
- the authority in order to ensure:

1		(A)	Adequate access, by dedication or other means, to
2			publicly owned or used beaches, recreation areas,
3			and natural reserves is provided to the extent
4			consistent with sound conservation principles;
5		(B)	Adequate and properly located public recreation
6			areas and wildlife preserves are reserved;
7		(C)	Provisions are made for solid and liquid waste
8			treatment, disposition, and management which will
9			minimize adverse effects upon special management
10			area resources; and
11		(D)	Alterations to existing land forms and
12			vegetation, except crops, and construction of
13			structures shall cause minimum adverse effect to
14			water resources and scenic and recreational
15			amenities and minimum danger of floods, wind
16			damage, storm surge, landslides, erosion,
17			siltation, or failure in the event of earthquake.
18	(2)	No d	evelopment shall be approved unless the authority
19		has	first found:
20		(A)	That the development will not have any
21			substantial adverse environmental or ecological
22			effect, except as such adverse effect is

1		minimized to the extent practicable and clearly
2		outweighed by public health, safety, or
3		compelling public interests. Such adverse
4		effects shall include $[-7]$ but not be limited to $[-7]$
5		the potential cumulative impact of individual
6		developments, each one of which taken in itself
7		might not have a substantial adverse effect, and
8		the elimination of planning options;
9	(B)	That the development is consistent with the
10		objectives, policies, and special management area
11		guidelines of this chapter and any guidelines
12		enacted by the legislature; [and]
13	(C)	That the development is consistent with the
14		county general plan and zoning. Such a finding
15		of consistency does not preclude concurrent
16		processing where a general plan or zoning
17		amendment may also be required[-]; and
18	(D)	That the development will not interfere with the
19		natural course of the beach, including further
20		accretion or erosion in the case of development
21		that includes the construction of any structure,

1			retaining wall, or other object to prevent or
2			mitigate coastal erosion of private property; and
3	(3)	The	authority shall seek to minimize, where
4		reas	sonable:
5		(A)	Dredging, filling or otherwise altering any bay,
6			estuary, salt marsh, river mouth, slough or
7			lagoon;
8		(B)	Any development which would reduce the size of
9			any beach or other area usable for public
10			recreation;
11		(C)	Any development which would reduce or impose
12			restrictions upon public access to tidal and
13			submerged lands, beaches, portions of rivers and
14			streams within the special management areas and
15			the mean high tide line where there is no beach;
16		(D)	Any development which would substantially
17			interfere with or detract from the line of sight
18			toward the sea from the state highway nearest the
19			coast; and
20	4	(E)	Any development which would adversely affect
21			water quality, existing areas of open water free
22			of visible structures, existing and potential

1	fisheries and fishing grounds, wildlife habitats,
2	or potential or existing agricultural uses of
3	land.
4	(b) The authority shall identify, categorize, and
5	prioritize zones within the special management area that may
6	consist of specific habitats, ecosystems, or other resource
7	types that are targeted for preservation or hazard mitigation.
8	The guidelines for reviewing developments within special
9	management areas adopted pursuant to subsection (a) shall
10	include guidelines specific to the preservation of or mitigation
11	of hazards to the habitat or resource within each specific zone.
12	(c) The authority shall presume that one foot of sea level
13	rise will occur by 2050, and three feet of sea level rise will
14	occur by 2100, and plan accordingly."
15	SECTION 3. Section 205A-27, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
16	amended to read as follows:
17	"\$205A-27 Designation of special management area
18	authority. The authority is designated the special management
19	area authority and is authorized to carry out the objectives,
20	policies, and procedures of this part[-]; provided that the
21	authority may delegate special management area authority to any
22	authority, as defined in section 205A-22, as necessary."
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1	SECT	ION 4. Section 205A-46, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
2	amended b	y amending subsections (a) and (b) to read as follows:
3	"(a)	A variance may be granted for a structure or activity
4	otherwise	prohibited in this part if the authority finds in
5	writing,	based on the record presented, that the proposed
6	structure	or activity is necessary for or ancillary to:
7	(1)	Cultivation of crops;
8	(2)	Aquaculture;
9	(3)	Landscaping; provided that the authority finds that
10		the proposed structure or activity will not adversely
11		affect beach processes and will not artificially fix
12		the shoreline;
13	(4)	Drainage;
14	(5)	Boating, maritime, or watersports recreational
15		facilities;
16	(6)	Facilities or improvements by public agencies or
17		public utilities regulated under chapter 269;
18	(7)	Private facilities or improvements that are clearly in
19		the public interest;
20	(8)	Private facilities or improvements which will neither
21		adversely affect beach processes, including further
22		accretion or erosion of a beach, nor artificially fix



1		the	shoreline; provided that the authority [also
2		find	<del>.s</del> ] <u>:</u>
3		(A)	Finds that hardship will result to the applicant
4			if the facilities or improvements are not allowed
5			within the shoreline area; and
6		<u>(B)</u>	Determines that alternatives that would have less
7			adverse impacts on the shoreline are not
8			feasible;
9	(9)	Priv	ate facilities or improvements that may
10		arti	ficially fix the shoreline; provided that the
11		auth	ority [ <del>also finds</del> ]:
12		(A)	Finds that shoreline erosion is likely to cause
13			hardship to the applicant if the facilities or
14			improvements are not allowed within the shoreline
15			area[ <del>, and the authority imposes conditions to</del>
16			prohibit any structure seaward of the existing
17			shoreline unless it];
18		<u>(B)</u>	Finds that alternatives that would have less
19			adverse impacts on the shoreline, such as beach
20			nourishment, are not feasible; and
21		<u>(C)</u>	Finds that the structure is clearly in the public
22			interest; or

1	(10)	Moving of sand from one location seaward of the
2		shoreline to another location seaward of the
3		shoreline; provided that the authority also finds that
4		moving of sand will not adversely affect beach
5		processes, will not diminish the size of a public
6		beach, and will be necessary to stabilize an eroding
7		shoreline.
8	(d)	[Hardship shall be defined in rules adopted by the
9	authority	under chapter 91. Hardship] The authority shall adopt
10	rules, pu	rsuant to chapter 91, to establish a clear process and
11	guideline	s for determining the following:
12	(1)	Specific types of facilities and improvements for
13		which variances may be granted pursuant to this
14		section and, if a variance is granted, specific
15		guidelines for where in relation to the shoreline
16		these facilities and improvements may be placed and
17		under what conditions;
18	(2)	How projects will be determined by the authority to
19		benefit the public interest such that a variance may
20		be granted for the project; and
21	(3)	How hardship will be defined for purposes of granting
22		a variance; provided that hardship shall not be

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1	determined as a result of county zoning changes,
2	planned development permits, cluster permits, or
3	subdivision approvals after June 16, 1989, or as a
4	result of any other permit or approval listed in rules
5	adopted by the authority.
6	The rules adopted pursuant to this subsection shall include
7	definitions of terms used, any potential exclusions from the
8	process established under the rules, and measures that will be
9	taken by the authority to enforce the rules."
10	SECTION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
11	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
12	SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2012.
13	

JAN 2 5 2012

INTRODUCED BY: (BR)

#### Report Title:

Coastal Zone Management; Special Management Area; Shoreline Setbacks

#### Description:

Requires counties to more strongly consider negative impacts on beaches when assessing developments within special management areas and shoreline setback variance applications and to establish guidelines for the granting of variances.

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