## A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC LAND LIABILITY.

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

SECTION 1. Act 190, Session Laws of Hawaii 1996 (Act 190),
 created a process for the State and counties to provide legally
 adequate warning signs to warn the public of potentially
 dangerous ocean conditions adjacent to state beach parks and
 county beach parks. Act 190 also established the task force on
 beach and water safety.

7 Over the ensuing twenty-seven years, the department of land 8 and natural resources (department) and the counties posted the 9 requisite warning signage at state beach parks and county beach 10 parks in consultation with the task force on beach and water 11 safety, adequately warning of ocean dangers at virtually all 12 public beaches that warrant the signage.

Section 171-8.6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, provides for a risk assessment working group that was established twenty years ago pursuant to Act 82, Session Laws of Hawaii 2003 (Act 82). Act 82 also mandated the adoption of rules for warning sign design and placement of warning signs to warn the public of the

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potential danger and risks of the natural conditions on improved
 public lands.

3 When the signage initiatives were new, it made sense to assemble the task force and working group to guide staff on new 4 5 methods to warn the public. The department and the counties, 6 however, are no longer reliant on them regarding design and 7 placement of warning signs. State and county staff routinely 8 continue to maintain and manage warning signage, along with a 9 variety of other closure and regulatory signage in an internal 10 process that is institutionalized as an essential element of 11 management. New trail, park, or beach locations that need 12 warning signage are rarely identified, so this process is 13 predominantly for sign monitoring and replacement due to deleterious sign conditions. 14

The purpose of this Act is to abolish the task force on beach and water safety and the risk assessment working group and to require the design and placement of warning signs, devices, and systems on certain areas of the State to be approved by the chairperson of the board of land and natural resources for state lands and to be approved by the mayor of the respective county for county lands. This Act is intended to eliminate bureaucracy





1 and an unfunded mandate to manage and assemble groups that have 2 not and may not need to meet for years at a time but maintain 3 the liability protection for the government. 4 SECTION 2. Section 663-1.56, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 5 amended to read as follows: 6 "[+]§663-1.56[+] Conclusive presumptions relating to duty 7 of public entities to warn of dangers at public beach parks. 8 The State or county operating a public beach park shall (a) 9 have a duty to warn the public specifically of dangerous 10 shorebreak or strong current in the ocean adjacent to a public beach park if these conditions are extremely dangerous, typical 11 12 for the specific beach, and if they pose a risk of serious 13 injury or death. 14 (b) A sign or signs warning of dangerous shorebreak or strong current shall be conclusively presumed to be legally 15

16 adequate to warn of these dangerous conditions, if the State or 17 county posts a sign or signs warning of the dangerous shorebreak 18 or strong current and the design and placement of the warning 19 sign or signs has been approved by the chairperson of the board 20 of land and natural resources[. The chairperson shall consult 21 the governor's task force on beach and water safety prior to



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1	approving the design and placement of the warning sign or		
2	signs.] for state beach parks and the mayor of the county in		
3	which the sign or signs shall be placed for county beach parks.		
4	(c) A sign or signs warning of other extremely dangerous		
5	natural conditions in the ocean adjacent to a public beach park		
6	shall be conclusively presumed to be legally adequate to warn of		
7	the dangerous natural conditions, if the State or county posts a		
8	sign or signs warning of the extremely dangerous natural		
9	condition and the design and placement of the sign or signs have		
10	been approved by the chairperson of the board of land and		
11	natural resources[ <del>. The chairperson shall consult the task</del>		
12	force on beach and water safety prior to issuing an approval of		
13	the design and placement of a warning sign or signs pursuant to		
14	this section.] for state beach parks and the mayor of the county		
15	in which the sign or signs shall be placed for county beach		
16	parks.		
17	[ <del>(d) The State or county operating a public beach park may</del>		
18	submit a comprehensive plan for warning of dangerous natural		
19	conditions in the ocean adjacent to a public beach park to the		
20	chairperson of the board of land and natural resources who shall		
21	review the plan for adequacy of the warning as well as the		

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1	design and placement of the warning signs, devices, or systems.
2	The chairperson shall consult with the task force on beach and
3	water safety prior to issuing an approval of the plan. The task
4	force on beach and water safety may seek public comment on the
5	plan. In the event that the chairperson approves the plan for
6	the particular beach park after consulting with the task force
7	and the State or county posts the warnings provided for in the
8	approved plan, then the warning signs, devices, or systems shall
9	be conclusively presumed to be legally adequate to warn for all
10	dangerous natural conditions in the ocean adjacent to the public
11	beach park.

12 (e)] (d) Neither the State nor a county shall have a duty 13 to warn on beach accesses, coastal accesses, or in areas that 14 are not public beach parks of dangerous natural conditions in 15 the ocean.

16 [(f)] (e) Neither the State nor [any] a county shall have
17 a duty to warn of dangerous natural conditions in the ocean
18 other than as provided in this section.

19 [-(g)] (f) In the event that a warning sign, device, or
20 system posted or established in accordance with this section is
21 vandalized, otherwise removed, or made illegible, the conclusive

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1 presumption provided by this section shall continue for a period 2 of five days from the date that the vandalism, removal, or 3 illegibility is discovered by the State or county. The State or 4 county operating a public beach park shall maintain a record 5 regarding each report of vandalism, removal, or illegibility 6 that results in the replacement of a warning sign, device, or 7 system at a State or county public beach park. The record shall 8 include the date and time of the reporting and the replacement 9 of the warning sign, device, or system. [The State and county 10 shall provide a copy of the record annually to the chairperson 11 of the board of land and natural resources and the task force on 12 beach and water safety.

13 (h)] (g) The chairperson shall consider the needs of the 14 public to be warned of potentially dangerous conditions in the 15 ocean adjacent to a public beach park prior to issuing an 16 approval for the design and placement of a warning sign [or a 17 comprehensive-plan]. The chairperson may require warning 18 devices or systems in addition to the signing before approving 19 the design and placement of a warning sign [or a comprehensive 20 plan]. The approval of the design and placement of a warning

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1 approving the design and placement of a warning sign pursuant to 2 this section.] chairperson of the board for state beach parks 3 and the mayor of the county in which the sign or signs shall be 4 placed for county beach parks. 5 [(b) The State or a county may submit to the board a 6 comprehensive plan for warning of dangerous natural conditions

7 at a particular area of improved public lands. The board shall 8 review the plan for adequacy of the warning as well as the 9 design and placement of the warning signs, devices, or systems. 10 The board shall consult with the risk assessment working group before approving the plan. The risk assessment working group 11 12 shall seek public comment on the plan. In the event that the board after consulting with the risk assessment working group 13 14 approves the plan for a particular area of improved public 15 lands, and the State or a county posts the warnings provided for 16 in the approved plan, then the warning signs, devices, or 17 systems shall be conclusively presumed to be legally adequate 18 warning of all dangerous natural conditions on the improved 19 public lands.

(c) (b) The State or a county shall have no duty to warn
 of dangerous natural conditions on unimproved public lands.

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1 [(d)] (c) If a warning sign, device, or system is posted 2 or established in accordance with this section on unimproved 3 lands, the posting or establishment of the warning sign, device, 4 or system shall not create a duty on the part of the State or 5 county to warn of other dangerous natural conditions on 6 unimproved lands or to place or establish an additional warning 7 sign, device, or system in other locations on the unimproved 8 lands. 9 [-(e)-] (d) The State and the counties shall implement and 10 maintain a sign inspection program in which a park caretaker or 11 other authorized person conducts documented inspections of all 12 signs in the park or trail area on a quarterly or more frequent 13 basis. 14 Records shall be kept under the sign inspection program

15 which document the date of each sign inspection and whether the 16 particular sign inspected was in place, free of vandalism, and 17 legible. [The State and the counties shall annually provide the 18 board with a copy of the documentation of all-sign inspections 19 under the sign inspection program.]

20 The conclusive presumption provided by this section shall21 continue for any sign posted pursuant to this section for a

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1 period of one hundred twenty days after the last inspection that 2 documented that the sign was in place and legible, after which 3 the presumption shall lapse until the time at which the sign is 4 subsequently inspected and documented to be in place and in 5 legible condition.

6 In any circumstance in which the conclusive presumption 7 lapses because of the lack of a documented inspection, the 8 presumption shall be reestablished if the State or county, as 9 the case may be, proves by a preponderance of the evidence that 10 at the time of the incident at issue, the sign was in place and 11 in legible condition.

12 [(f) The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 91
13 establishing standards to guide the department of land and
14 natural resources and the risk assessment working group in the
15 general design and placement of warning signs; provided that
16 chapter 91 shall not apply to any other process or action
17 undertaken pursuant to this part.

18 (g) The State and the counties shall implement an accident 19 reporting and recordkeeping program whereby all known accidents 20 in park and trail areas are documented on an accident report 21 form, and all such accident reports are kept on a permanent

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1	basis. The risk assessment working group shall review and use		
2	accident reports kept as part of this program as part of its		
3	consultation to the board under this section.]"		
4	SECTION 4. Section 171-8.6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is		
5	repealed.		
6	[" <b>[\$171-8.6] Risk assessment working group</b> . (a) There is		
7	established a risk assessment working group that shall be		
8	administratively attached to the department. The risk		
9	assessment working group shall provide consultation to the board		
10	regarding the design and placement of warning signs, devices, or		
11	systems on improved public lands as defined in section 663-51,		
12	including any comprehensive plan submitted by the State, a		
13	county, or managing entity, to the board for approval. The risk		
14	assessment working group shall consist of the following members,		
15	who shall serve without compensation:		
16	(1) The chairperson of the board, or designee;		
17	(2) The mayor of each county, or designee;		
18	(3) The administrators of the department's division of		
19	forestry and wildlife and the division of state parks,		
20	or their designees;		
21	(4) The attorney general, or designee; and		

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1	(5) A person appointed by the chairperson of the board
2	knowledgeable in warning sign design.
3	[(b)] The risk assessment working group shall submit a
4	report of its recommendations and of the consultation provided
5	to the board of land and natural resources under [Act 82,
6	Session Laws of Hawaii 2003], including a listing of warning
7	signs, devices, and systems on improved and unimproved public
8	lands subsequently approved or disapproved by the board, to the
9	legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of
10	each regular session."]
11	SECTION 5. Act 190, Session Laws of Hawaii 1996, as
12	amended by Act 101, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, as amended by
13	Act 170, Session Laws of Hawaii 2002, as amended by Act 152,
14	Session Laws of Hawaii 2007, is amended by amending section 3 to
15	read as follows:
16	"SECTION 3. [There is established the task force on beach
17	and water safety which shall be administratively attached to the
18	department of land and natural resources. The task force shall
19	provide consultation to the chairperson of the board of land and
20	natural resources regarding the design and placement of warning
21	signs, devices, or systems at public beach parks including any

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1	comprehen	sive plan submitted by the State or county operating a			
2	public beach park to the chairperson of the board of land and				
3	natural resources for approval. The task force shall consist of				
4	the follo	wing members, who shall serve without compensation:			
5	<del>(1)</del>	The chairperson of the board of land and natural			
6		resources, or a designated representative;			
7	<del>(2)</del>	The director of business, economic development, and			
8		tourism, or a designated representative;			
9	<del>(3)</del>	The chairperson of the department of oceanography at			
10		the University of Hawaii at Manoa, or a designated			
11		representative; and			
12	-(4)-	Four persons appointed by the governor, each of whom			
13		shall be publicly employed water safety personnel;			
14		provided that the governor shall appoint one person			
15		from each of the respective counties.			
16	The chair	person of the board of land and natural resources shall			
17	serve as	chairperson of the task force. The task force shall			
18	<del>submit a</del>	report-of its recommendations to the legislature and			
19	the gover	nor no later than twenty days prior to the convening of			
20	<del>the 1997,</del>	1998, and 1999 Regular Session.] Repealed."			

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SECTION 6. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

3 SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 3000.



#### Report Title:

Beach and Water Safety Task Force; Risk Assessment Working Group

#### Description:

Abolishes the Task Force on Beach and Water Safety and the Risk Assessment Working Group. Requires the design and placement of warning signs, devices, and systems to be approved by the Chairperson of the Board of Land and Natural Resources for state beach parks and the county mayors for county beach parks. Effective 7/1/3000. (HD1)

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