
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the coastal zone
2 management program was established as part of the coastal zone
3 management law under Act 188, Session Laws of Hawaii 1977. The
4 Act declared that it is state policy regarding scenic and open
5 space resources to protect, preserve and, where desirable,
6 restore or improve the quality of coastal scenic and open space
7 resources; regarding coastal ecosystems, to protect valuable
8 coastal ecosystems from disruption and minimize adverse impacts
9 on all coastal ecosystems; regarding coastal hazards, to reduce
10 hazards to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream
11 flooding, erosion, and subsidence; and regarding managing
12 development, to improve the development review process,
13 communication, and public participation in the management of
14 coastal resources and hazards.

15 The legislature further finds that a 2012 study by the
16 United States Geological Survey and university of Hawaii
17 researchers indicates that seventy per cent of beaches in the



1 State are undergoing a trend of chronic sand loss and shoreline
2 retreat and more than thirteen miles of beach have been
3 completely lost to erosion fronting seawalls and revetments.
4 The Hawaii sea level rise vulnerability and adaptation report,
5 accepted by the Hawaii climate change mitigation and adaptation
6 commission in 2017, finds that with just 1.1 feet of sea level
7 rise many more miles of beach could be lost to erosion (e.g.,
8 five miles on Kauai, seven miles on Oahu, and eight miles on
9 Maui) if widespread armoring is allowed. In consideration of
10 its findings, the report recommends enabling beaches to persist
11 with sea level rise and suggests integration of sea level rise
12 considerations into the Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Act
13 (chapter 205A, Hawaii Revised Statutes).

14 The legislature further finds that the convergence of
15 development densification along shorelines and increasing
16 landward migration of shorelines due to sea level rise and other
17 human and natural impacts, as well as extensive beach loss
18 fronting shoreline armoring, has resulted in a situation where
19 existing policies and regulations must be updated to address
20 critical shortcomings to protect beaches and other coastal
21 environments from further degradation while also reducing



1 exposure of shorefront communities to increasing erosion and
2 flooding hazards with sea level rise. In a recent study by the
3 university of Hawaii coastal geology group, primary causes for
4 failure of coastal zone management policy objectives were
5 identified as being related to the following:

- 6 (1) Current polices, ordinances, and practices allowing
7 hardening of shorelines in the case of demonstrated
8 hardship brought on by coastal erosion through a
9 variance process. The hardship variance also
10 inadvertently incentivizes the siting of structures
11 nearer to the coastline owing to increased likelihood
12 that shoreline hardening will be authorized. This
13 variance process in conjunction with increasing
14 landward migration of the shoreline, ensures that
15 pressure on regulatory agencies to allow shoreline
16 armoring will continue to increase under existing
17 policies. Further, amplified erosion, known as
18 "flanking" occurs on properties located adjacent to
19 existing shoreline hardening. The amplified erosion
20 in combination with the hardship variance spurs a
21 continuous cycle of hardening and flanking that can



1 extend along an entire beach. The university of
2 Hawaii study, which demonstrated this effect in a
3 section of northeast Oahu, reports that roughly forty-
4 five per cent of observed shoreline hardening was
5 implemented in response to adjacent hardening. This
6 combination of beach erosion and coastal policy that
7 has allowed widespread shoreline armoring has caused
8 narrowing or elimination of beaches to the extent that
9 these beaches can no longer be used for public
10 recreation and cultural practice.

11 (2) Current policies, ordinances, and practices allowing
12 for renovation and expansion of single-family homes,
13 extending building lifetimes indefinitely and allowing
14 for virtually complete coverage of coastal parcels by
15 structures within erosion and flood-prone coastal
16 areas. The university of Hawaii study demonstrated
17 this policy weakness, reporting that the average
18 building surface area increased by twenty per cent
19 following implementation of the Coastal Zone
20 Management Act. As sea levels continue to rise, our
21 concentrated shoreline development will be exposed to



1 coastal hazards, thus increasing the likelihood of
2 mass structural failure and deposit of debris on
3 public beach resources.

4 In response to the inadequacies of the current coastal zone
5 management policies and regulations with respect to the
6 protection of beaches, beach access and beach ecosystems, due
7 primarily to sea level rise and other natural and human impacts,
8 but also related to the inability of existing polices and
9 regulations to reconcile development along dynamic beach systems
10 while protecting these natural environments, the legislature
11 finds that state coastal zone management policies must be
12 strengthened to conserve beaches for present and future
13 generations while also reducing hazard exposure to our
14 shorefront communities.

15 The purpose of this Act is to amend chapter 205A, Hawaii
16 Revised Statutes, to strengthen state policies to reduce
17 residential exposure to coastal hazards and to protect state
18 beaches and to update language for consistency with other Hawaii
19 Revised Statutes.

20 SECTION 2. Section 205A-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
21 amended to read as follows:



1 "§205A-2 Coastal zone management program; objectives and
2 policies. (a) The objectives and policies in this section
3 shall apply to all parts of this chapter.

4 (b) Objectives.

5 (1) Recreational resources;

6 (A) Provide coastal recreational opportunities
7 accessible to the public.

8 (2) Historic resources;

9 (A) Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore
10 those natural and manmade historic and
11 prehistoric resources in the coastal zone
12 management area that are significant in Hawaiian
13 and American history and culture.

14 (3) Scenic and open space resources;

15 (A) Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore
16 or improve the quality of coastal scenic and open
17 space resources.

18 (4) Coastal ecosystems;

19 (A) Protect valuable coastal ecosystems, including
20 reefs, beaches, and coastal dunes, from



- 1 disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all
2 coastal ecosystems.
- 3 (5) Economic uses;
- 4 (A) Provide public or private facilities and
5 improvements important to the State's economy in
6 suitable locations.
- 7 (6) Coastal hazards;
- 8 (A) Reduce hazard to life and property from tsunami,
9 storm waves, stream flooding, erosion,
10 subsidence, sea level rise, and pollution.
- 11 (7) Managing development;
- 12 (A) Improve the development review process,
13 communication, and public participation in the
14 management of coastal resources and hazards.
- 15 (8) Public participation;
- 16 (A) Stimulate public awareness, education, and
17 participation in coastal management.
- 18 (9) Beach protection;
- 19 (A) Protect beaches and coastal dunes for public use
20 and recreation[-], ecosystem services, and as
21 natural barriers to coastal hazards; and



1 (B) Improve coordination and funding of coastal
2 resource planning and management.

3 (10) Marine resources;

4 (A) Promote the protection, use, and development of
5 marine and coastal resources to assure their
6 sustainability.

7 (c) Policies.

8 (1) Recreational resources;

9 (A) Improve coordination and funding of coastal
10 recreational planning and management; and

11 (B) Provide adequate, accessible, and diverse
12 recreational opportunities in the coastal zone
13 management area by:

14 (i) Protecting coastal resources uniquely suited
15 for recreational activities that cannot be
16 provided in other areas;

17 (ii) Requiring [~~replacement~~] protection of
18 coastal resources having significant
19 recreational and ecosystem value including,
20 but not limited to coral reefs, surfing
21 sites, fishponds, and sand beaches, when



1 [~~such~~] these resources will be unavoidably
2 damaged by development; or requiring
3 reasonable monetary compensation to the
4 State for recreation when replacement is not
5 feasible or desirable;

6 (iii) Providing and managing adequate public
7 access, consistent with conservation of
8 natural resources, to and along shorelines
9 with recreational value;

10 (iv) Providing an adequate supply of shoreline
11 parks and other recreational facilities
12 suitable for public recreation;

13 (v) Ensuring public recreational uses of county,
14 state, and federally owned or controlled
15 shoreline lands and waters having
16 recreational value consistent with public
17 safety standards and conservation of natural
18 resources;

19 (vi) Adopting water quality standards and
20 regulating point and nonpoint sources of
21 pollution to protect, and where feasible,



- 1 restore the recreational value of coastal
- 2 waters;
- 3 (vii) Developing new shoreline recreational
- 4 opportunities, where appropriate, [~~such as~~
- 5 including but not limited to artificial
- 6 lagoons, artificial beaches, and artificial
- 7 reefs for surfing and fishing; and
- 8 (viii) Encouraging reasonable dedication of
- 9 shoreline areas with recreational value for
- 10 public use as part of discretionary
- 11 approvals or permits by the land use
- 12 commission, board of land and natural
- 13 resources, and county authorities; and
- 14 crediting [~~such~~] this dedication against the
- 15 requirements of section 46-6;
- 16 (2) Historic resources;
- 17 (A) Identify and analyze significant archaeological
- 18 resources;
- 19 (B) Maximize information retention through
- 20 preservation of remains and artifacts or salvage
- 21 operations; and



- 1 (C) Support state goals for protection, restoration,
2 interpretation, and display of historic
3 resources;
- 4 (3) Scenic and open space resources;
 - 5 (A) Identify valued scenic resources in the coastal
6 zone management area;
 - 7 (B) Ensure that new developments are compatible with
8 their visual environment by designing and
9 locating [~~such~~] these developments to minimize
10 the alteration of natural landforms and existing
11 public views to and along the shoreline;
 - 12 (C) Preserve, maintain, and, where desirable, improve
13 and restore shoreline open space and scenic
14 resources; and
 - 15 (D) Encourage those developments that are not coastal
16 dependent to locate in inland areas;
- 17 (4) Coastal ecosystems;
 - 18 (A) Exercise an overall conservation ethic, and
19 practice stewardship in the protection, use, and
20 development of marine and coastal resources;



- 1 (B) Improve the technical basis for natural resource
2 management;
- 3 (C) Preserve valuable coastal ecosystems, including
4 reefs, beaches, and dunes, of significant
5 biological or economic importance;
- 6 (D) Minimize disruption or degradation of coastal
7 water ecosystems by effective regulation of
8 stream diversions, channelization, and similar
9 land and water uses, recognizing competing water
10 needs; and
- 11 (E) Promote water quantity and quality planning and
12 management practices that reflect the tolerance
13 of fresh water and marine ecosystems and maintain
14 and enhance water quality through the development
15 and implementation of point and nonpoint source
16 water pollution control measures;
- 17 (5) Economic uses;
- 18 (A) Concentrate coastal dependent development in
19 appropriate areas;
- 20 (B) Ensure that coastal [~~dependent~~] development [~~such~~
21 as], including but not limited to residential and



1 commercial^s development, transportation
 2 infrastructure, harbors and ports, and coastal
 3 related development [~~such as~~], including but not
 4 limited to visitor industry facilities and energy
 5 generating facilities, are located, designed, and
 6 constructed to minimize exposure to coastal
 7 hazards including projected impacts from sea
 8 level rise, and minimize adverse social, visual,
 9 and environmental impacts in the coastal zone
 10 management area; and

11 (C) Direct the location and expansion of coastal
 12 [~~dependent developments~~] development to areas
 13 presently designated and used for [~~such~~] these
 14 developments and permit reasonable long-term
 15 growth at [~~such~~] these areas, and permit coastal
 16 [~~dependent~~] development outside of presently
 17 designated areas when:

18 (i) Use of presently designated locations is not
 19 feasible;



- 1 (ii) Adverse environmental effects and risks from
2 coastal hazards and sea level rise are
3 minimized; and
- 4 (iii) The development is important to the State's
5 economy;
- 6 (6) Coastal hazards;
- 7 (A) Develop and communicate adequate information
8 about [~~storm~~] high wave [~~, tsunami, flood,~~] events
9 and hazards related to hurricanes, tsunamis,
10 floods, erosion, subsidence, sea level rise, and
11 point and nonpoint source pollution [~~hazards~~];
- 12 (B) [~~Control~~] Minimize risks to development in areas
13 subject to [~~storm~~] high wave [~~, tsunami, flood,~~]
14 events and hazards related to tsunamis, floods,
15 erosion, [~~hurricane,~~] hurricanes, wind,
16 subsidence, sea level rise, and point and
17 nonpoint source pollution [~~hazards~~];
- 18 (C) Establish zoning controls to minimize hazards and
19 exposure of residential and commercial
20 development in areas subject to impacts related



- 1 to sea level rise, including erosion, wave
2 inundation, and high tide flooding;
- 3 ~~[(C)]~~ (D) Ensure that developments comply with
4 requirements of the ~~[Federal]~~ Flood Insurance
5 Program; ~~[and~~
- 6 ~~-(D)]~~ (E) Prevent coastal flooding from inland
7 projects; and
- 8 (F) Avoid grading of and damage to coastal dunes.
- 9 (7) Managing development;
- 10 (A) Use, implement, and enforce existing law
11 effectively to the maximum extent possible in
12 managing present and future coastal zone
13 development;
- 14 (B) Facilitate timely processing of applications for
15 development permits and resolve overlapping or
16 conflicting permit requirements; and
- 17 (C) Communicate the potential short and long-term
18 impacts of proposed significant coastal
19 developments early in their life cycle and in
20 terms understandable to the public to facilitate



- 1 public participation in the planning and review
2 process;
- 3 (8) Public participation;
- 4 (A) Promote public involvement in coastal zone
5 management processes;
- 6 (B) Disseminate information on coastal management
7 issues by means of educational materials,
8 published reports, staff contact, and public
9 workshops for persons and organizations concerned
10 with coastal issues, developments, and government
11 activities; and
- 12 (C) Organize workshops, policy dialogues, and site-
13 specific mediations to respond to coastal issues
14 and conflicts;
- 15 (9) Beach protection;
- 16 (A) Locate new structures inland from the shoreline
17 setback to conserve open space, minimize
18 interference with natural shoreline processes,
19 and minimize loss of improvements due to erosion;
- 20 (B) Prohibit construction of private erosion-
21 protection structures [~~seaward of the shoreline~~],



- 1 including but not limited to seawalls and rock
2 revetments, except [~~when they result in improved~~
3 ~~aesthetic and engineering solutions to erosion~~]
4 at [~~the~~] sites [~~and do not~~] where they do not
5 interfere with beach processes and existing
6 recreational and waterline activities;
- 7 (C) Minimize the construction of public coastal
8 erosion-protection structures [~~seaward of the~~
9 ~~shoreline,~~], including but not limited to
10 seawalls and rock revetments;
- 11 (D) Prohibit private property owners from creating a
12 public nuisance by inducing or cultivating the
13 private property owner's vegetation in a beach
14 transit corridor; and
- 15 (E) Prohibit private property owners from creating a
16 public nuisance by allowing the private property
17 owner's unmaintained vegetation to interfere or
18 encroach upon a beach transit corridor;
- 19 (10) Marine and coastal resources;
- 20 (A) Ensure that the use and development of marine and
21 coastal resources are ecologically and



- 1 environmentally sound and economically
- 2 beneficial;
- 3 (B) Coordinate the management of marine and coastal
- 4 resources and activities to improve effectiveness
- 5 and efficiency;
- 6 (C) Assert and articulate the interests of the State
- 7 as a partner with federal agencies in the sound
- 8 management of ocean resources within the United
- 9 States exclusive economic zone;
- 10 (D) Promote research, study, and understanding of
- 11 ocean and coastal processes, climate change and
- 12 sea level rise, marine life, and other ocean
- 13 resources to acquire and inventory information
- 14 necessary to understand how [~~ocean~~] coastal
- 15 development activities relate to and impact upon
- 16 ocean and coastal resources; and
- 17 (E) Encourage research and development of new,
- 18 innovative technologies for exploring, using, or
- 19 protecting marine and coastal resources."

20 SECTION 3. Section 205A-26, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
 21 amended to read as follows:



1 "§205A-26 Special management area guidelines. In
2 implementing this part, the authority shall adopt the following
3 guidelines for the review of developments proposed in the
4 special management area:

5 (1) All development in the special management area shall
6 be subject to reasonable terms and conditions set by
7 the authority in order to ensure:

8 (A) Adequate access, by dedication or other means, to
9 publicly owned or used beaches, recreation areas,
10 and natural reserves is provided to the extent
11 consistent with sound conservation principles;

12 (B) Adequate and properly located public recreation
13 areas and wildlife preserves are reserved;

14 (C) Provisions are made for solid and liquid waste
15 treatment, disposition, and management [~~which~~
16 that will minimize adverse effects upon special
17 management area resources; and

18 (D) Alterations to existing land forms and
19 vegetation, except crops, and construction of
20 structures shall cause minimum adverse effect to
21 water resources, beaches, and coastal dunes, and



1 scenic and recreational amenities and [~~minimum~~
2 ~~danger of~~] minimize impacts from floods, wind
3 damage, storm surge, landslides, erosion, sea
4 level rise, siltation, or failure in the event of
5 earthquake.

6 (2) No development shall be approved unless the authority
7 has first found:

8 (A) That the development will not have any
9 [~~substantial~~] significant adverse environmental or
10 ecological effect, except as [~~such~~] any adverse
11 effect is minimized to the extent practicable and
12 clearly outweighed by public health, safety, or
13 compelling public interests. [~~Such~~] The adverse
14 effects shall include, but not be limited to, the
15 potential cumulative impact of individual
16 developments, each one of which taken in itself
17 might not have a [~~substantial~~] significant adverse
18 effect, and the elimination of planning options;

19 (B) That the development is consistent with the
20 objectives, policies, and special management area



1 guidelines of this chapter and any guidelines
 2 enacted by the legislature; and

3 (C) That the development is consistent with the
 4 county general plan, community plan, and zoning.
 5 [~~Such a~~] A finding of consistency does not
 6 preclude concurrent processing where a general
 7 plan, community plan, or zoning amendment may
 8 also be required.

9 (3) The authority shall seek to minimize, where
 10 reasonable:

11 (A) Dredging, filling or otherwise altering any bay,
 12 estuary, salt marsh, river mouth, slough or
 13 lagoon;

14 (B) Any development [~~which~~] that would reduce the
 15 size of any beach or other area usable for public
 16 recreation;

17 (C) Any development [~~which~~] that would reduce or
 18 impose restrictions upon public access to tidal
 19 and submerged lands, beaches, portions of rivers
 20 and streams within the special management areas



1 and the mean high tide line where there is no
2 beach;

3 (D) Any development [~~which~~] that would substantially
4 interfere with or detract from the line of sight
5 toward the sea from the state highway nearest the
6 coast; and

7 (E) Any development [~~which~~] that would adversely
8 affect water quality, existing areas of open
9 water free of visible structures, existing and
10 potential fisheries and fishing grounds, wildlife
11 habitats, or potential or existing agricultural
12 uses of land."

13 SECTION 4. Section 205A-29, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
14 amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

15 "(b) No agency authorized to issue permits pertaining to
16 any development within the special management area shall
17 authorize any development unless approval is first received in
18 accordance with the procedures adopted pursuant to this part.
19 For the purposes of this subsection, county general plan, state
20 land use district boundary amendments, and zoning changes are



1 not permits. This section shall not apply to permits for uses
2 within the state land use conservation district."

3 SECTION 5. Section 205A-43, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
4 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

5 "(a) Setbacks along shorelines are established of not less
6 than [~~twenty feet and not more than~~] forty feet inland from the
7 shoreline. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter
8 91, and shall enforce the shoreline setbacks and rules
9 pertaining thereto."

10 SECTION 6. Section 205A-43.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
11 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

12 "(a) Prior to action on a variance application, the
13 authority shall hold a public hearing under chapter 91. By
14 adoption of rules under chapter 91, the authority may delegate
15 responsibility to the department. Public and private notice,
16 including reasonable notice to abutting property owners and
17 persons who have requested this notice, shall be provided, but a
18 public hearing may be waived prior to action on a variance
19 application for:

- 20 (1) Stabilization of shoreline erosion by the moving of
21 sand entirely on public lands;



- 1 (2) ~~[Protection]~~ Temporary protection of a legal structure
2 ~~[costing more than \$20,000,]~~ or public facility
3 (excluding shore protection structures), under an
4 emergency authorization issued by the authority;
5 provided that the structure or facility is at risk of
6 immediate damage from shoreline erosion~~[,]~~ and the
7 authorization does not exceed three years;
- 8 (3) Other structures or activities; provided that no
9 person or agency has requested a public hearing within
10 twenty-five calendar days after public notice of the
11 application; or
- 12 (4) Maintenance, repair, reconstruction, and minor
13 additions or alterations of legal boating, maritime,
14 or watersports recreational facilities, ~~[which]~~ that
15 result in little or no interference with natural
16 shoreline processes."

17 SECTION 7. Section 205A-44, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

19 "(a) The mining or taking of sand, dead coral or coral
20 rubble, rocks, soil, or other beach or marine deposits from the
21 shoreline area is prohibited with the following exceptions:



- 1 (1) ~~[The inadvertent taking from the shoreline area of the~~
2 ~~materials, such as those inadvertently carried away on~~
3 ~~the body, and on clothes, toys, recreational~~
4 ~~equipment, and bags,~~
- 5 ~~(2)]~~ Where the mining or taking is authorized by a variance
6 pursuant to this part;
- 7 ~~(3)]~~ (2) The clearing of these materials from existing
8 drainage pipes and canals and from the mouths of
9 streams including clearing for the purposes under
10 section 46-11.5; provided that the sand removed shall
11 be placed on adjacent areas unless the placement would
12 result in significant turbidity;
- 13 ~~(4)]~~ (3) The cleaning of the shoreline area for state or
14 county maintenance purposes, including the clearing
15 for purposes under section 46-12; provided that the
16 sand removed shall be placed on adjacent areas unless
17 the placement would result in significant turbidity;
- 18 ~~(5)]~~ (4) The taking of driftwood, shells, beach glass,
19 glass floats, or seaweed;
- 20 ~~(6)]~~ (5) The exercise of traditional cultural practices as
21 authorized by law or as permitted by the department



1 pursuant to article XII, section 7, of the Hawaii
 2 State Constitution; or
 3 ~~[-7-]~~ (6) For the response to a public emergency or a state
 4 or local disaster."

5 SECTION 8. Section 205A-46, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
 6 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

7 "(a) A variance may be granted for a structure or activity
 8 otherwise prohibited in this part if the authority finds in
 9 writing, based on the record presented, that the proposed
 10 structure or activity is necessary for or ancillary to:

- 11 (1) Cultivation of crops;
- 12 (2) Aquaculture;
- 13 (3) Landscaping; provided that the authority finds that
 14 the proposed structure or activity will not adversely
 15 affect beach processes and will not artificially fix
 16 the shoreline;
- 17 (4) Drainage;
- 18 (5) Boating, maritime, or watersports recreational
 19 facilities;
- 20 (6) Facilities or improvements by public agencies or
 21 public utilities regulated under chapter 269;



- 1 (7) Private facilities or improvements that are clearly in
2 the public interest;
- 3 (8) Private facilities or improvements ~~[which]~~ that will
4 neither adversely affect beach processes ~~[nor~~
5 ~~artificially fix the shoreline,]~~ result in flanking
6 of adjacent properties, or curtail public access;
7 provided that the authority ~~[also finds that]~~ may
8 consider hardship that will result to the applicant if
9 the facilities or improvements are not allowed within
10 the shoreline area;
- 11 (9) Private facilities or improvements that may
12 artificially fix the shoreline; provided that the
13 authority also finds that ~~[shoreline erosion is likely~~
14 ~~to cause hardship to the applicant if the facilities~~
15 ~~or improvements are not allowed within the shoreline~~
16 ~~area, and the authority imposes conditions to prohibit~~
17 ~~any structure seaward of the existing shoreline]~~ the
18 action will neither adversely affect beach processes,
19 result in flanking of adjacent properties, nor curtail
20 public access unless it is clearly in the public
21 interest ~~[,]~~ , for example, in the case of an imminent



1 threat of a road or highway failure, or to other
2 critical public infrastructure; provided further that
3 the authority may consider hardship that will result
4 to the applicant if the facilities or improvements are
5 not allowed within the shoreline area; or

6 (10) Moving of sand from one location seaward of the
7 shoreline to another location seaward of the
8 shoreline; provided that the authority also finds that
9 moving of sand will not adversely affect beach
10 processes, will not diminish the size of a public
11 beach, and will be necessary to stabilize an eroding
12 shoreline."

13 SECTION 9. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
14 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

15 SECTION 10. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2100.

Report Title:

Climate Change; Sea Level Rise; Barriers; Flooding; Coastal Zone Management

Description:

Requires new developments to plan for the impacts of projected sea level rise and prohibits development in areas significantly affected by projected sea level rise. (HB549 HD1)

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