

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF
HAWAII



**STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ROBERT K. MASUDA
FIRST DEPUTY

M. KALEO MANUEL
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

**Testimony of
SUZANNE D. CASE
Chairperson**

**Before the House Committee on
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**Thursday, February 6, 2020
9:13am**

State Capitol, Conference Room 325

**In consideration of
HOUSE BILL 1848
RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT**

House Bill 1848 proposes to require new development to plan for the impacts of projected sea level rise and restricts development in areas significantly affected by projected sea level rise. It amends policies and objectives related to coastal zone management to reduce residential exposure to coastal hazards and protects state and public shoreline access. Defines “beach” and “coastal hazards.” Increases the minimum shoreline setback. **The Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department) supports this measure and offers the following comments.**

In 2017, the Legislature passed legislation which Governor Ige signed into law as Act 32, establishing the Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission (Climate Commission). Act 32 also established a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Coordinator (Climate Coordinator) position. The Climate Commission and Climate Coordinator are housed within the Department’s Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands.

In their September 2018 meeting, the Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission (Climate Commission), on which the Chair of the Board of Land and Natural Resources is a co-chair, agreed to five priority recommendations for countering impacts of sea level rise, including requesting that all new development, redevelopment, and modifications be directed away from beach areas; urging counties to incorporate the 3.2 foot sea level rise exposure area (SLR-XA) as detailed in the Hawaii Sea Level Rise Vulnerability and Adaptation Report (Hawaii Sea Level Rise Report) into their general and community plans; and bring resources to assist in planning and implementing for sea level rise and other climate related impacts.

Further, the Hawaii Sea Level Rise Report, accepted by the Climate Commission in December 2017, recommendations include that the State support sustainable and resilient land use and community development; seek opportunities to development outside the SLR-XA; develop shoreline (i.e., beach and dune) protection, conservation, and restoration priorities and guidelines; integrate sea level rise vulnerability considerations into the Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Act (Chapter 205A, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS)); and enable “legacy” beaches to persist with sea level rise.

It is the mission of the Department to manage public lands and ocean resources, including beaches throughout the State. The Department is very much at the forefront of addressing impacts related to coastal erosion and beach loss in Hawaii. Beaches are central to our culture and economy. As described in SECTION 1 of the bill, our beaches are being lost at alarming rates due to natural processes and human impacts including sea level rise and concentrated shoreline development, threatening alongshore public access and upland development.

When shore-front property and homes are threatened by coastal erosion and flooding, the Department often faces intense pressure from landowners to permit erosion-protection structures such as seawalls and rock revetments. The science is clear that installing coastal armoring on a chronically eroding beach leads to beach narrowing and loss and increased erosion to unprotected neighboring properties. Increasing protection for beaches and other coastal resources, as well as strengthening prohibitions against seawalls and revetments, and strengthening zoning controls and shoreline building setbacks through the proposed updates to Chapter 205A HRS are critical if we want to allow our beaches to persist with sea level rise while improving resilience of our beachfront communities.

The Department brings attention to the issue of “hardship.” Section 205A-46(a)(8)(9) allows for the application of variances for uses otherwise prohibited in Chapter 205A, HRS. House Bill 1848 allows for the application of a variance except for areas with “sand beaches,” but then goes on to state that the authority may consider hardship if the improvements are not allowed in the shoreline area. If the intent of the bill is that someone who is experiencing hardship may not apply for a variance for a shoreline structure on a sand beach, the Department feels that the language could be modified to ensure that this intent is unambiguously expressed. Possible language is as follows:

(9) Private facilities or improvements that may artificially fix the shoreline[;], provided that the ~~[authority also finds that shoreline erosion is likely to cause hardship to the applicant if the facilities or improvements are not allowed within the shoreline area and the authority imposes conditions to prohibit any structure seaward of the existing shoreline unless it is clearly in the public interest]~~ authority may consider hardship that will result to the applicant if the facilities or improvements are not allowed within the shoreline area, and provided further that a variance to artificially fix the shoreline may not be granted in areas with sand beaches and in areas where artificially fixing the shoreline may interfere with existing recreational and waterline activities; or

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this measure.



STATE OF HAWAII
HAWAII CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION
COMMISSION
POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

Testimony of
Anukriti Hittle
Coordinator, Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission

Before the House Committees on
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
and
WATER, LAND and HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

Thursday, February 6, 2020
9:15 AM
State Capitol, Conference Room 325

In support of
HOUSE BILL 1848
RELATING TO COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

House Bill 1848 proposes to require new development to plan for the impacts of projected sea level rise and restricts development in areas significantly affected by projected sea level rise. It amends policies and objectives related to coastal zone management to reduce residential exposure to coastal hazards and protects state and public shoreline access. **On behalf of the Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission (Commission) I offer the following comments in support of this measure.**

The Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission “recognizes the urgency of climate threats and the need to act quickly. It promotes ambitious, climate-neutral, culturally responsible strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation in a manner that is clean, equitable and resilient.” The Commission, established by Act 32 SLH 2017 to uphold the United States’ pledges under the Paris Agreement, is the coordinating body for policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation for the state. It is a high-level multi-jurisdictional body that guides the priorities of the state’s climate response. Co-chaired by DLNR and Office of Planning, it consists of 20 members—chairs of four legislative committees, and executive department heads at the county and state levels.

At its September 2018 meeting, the Climate Commission agreed to five priority recommendations for countering impacts of sea level rise, including requesting that all new development, redevelopment, and modifications be directed away from beach areas; urging counties to incorporate the 3.2 foot sea level rise exposure area (SLR-XA) as detailed in the Hawaii Sea Level

Co-Chairs:
Chair, DLNR
Director, Office of Planning

Commissioners:
Chair, Senate AEN
Chair, Senate WTL
Chair, House EEP
Chair, House WTH
Chairperson, HTA
Chairperson, DOA
CEO, OHA
Chairperson, DHHL
Director, DBEDT
Director, DOT
Director, DOH
Chairperson, DOE
Director, C+C DPP
Director, Maui DP
Director, Hawai'i DP
Director, Kaua'i DP
The Adjutant General
Manager, CZM

Rise Vulnerability and Adaptation Report (Hawaii Sea Level Rise Report) into their general and community plans; and bring resources to assist in planning and implementing for sea level rise and other climate related impacts.

This measure acts on the Commission's priority recommendations, and is a crucial component of Hawaii's adaptation to the impacts of sea level rise.

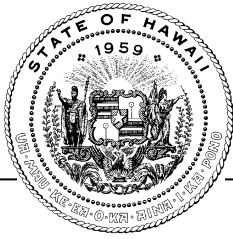
Thank you for the opportunity to offer comments in support of this measure.

References:

Habel, S.L., Anderson, T., Fletcher, C.H. and Thompson, P.R., 2019, September. COMPOUNDING MECHANISMS OF SEA LEVEL RISE INDUCED FLOODING PRODUCES DOUBLING OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURE IN HONOLULU BY THE 2030S. In *GSA Annual Meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, USA-2019*. GSA.

Habel, S.L., 2019. *SEA-LEVEL RISE FLOODING AND RELATED IMPACTS: PRIMARY URBAN CORE, HONOLULU, HAWAI 'I* (Doctoral dissertation, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI 'I AT MĀNOA).

McKenzie, T., Habel, S.L. and Dulai, H., 2019, September. INCREASED COASTAL POLLUTION EXPECTED UNDER FUTURE SEA LEVEL STANDS: CHEMICAL EVIDENCE FOR TIDAL GROUNDWATER INUNDATION OF COASTAL WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE. In *GSA Annual Meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, USA-2019*. GSA.



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DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

MARY ALICE EVANS
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

Statement of
MARY ALICE EVANS
Director, Office of Planning
before the
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Thursday, February 6, 2020
9:13 AM
State Capitol, Conference Room 325

in consideration of
HB 1848
RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Wildberger, and Members of the House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection.

The Office of Planning (OP) supports the intent of HB1848 with amendments, but respectfully disagrees with Section 1, page 2, lines 20-21 through page 4 which cites a recent study by the University of Hawaii Coastal Geology Group identifying the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program policies as a cause of coastal erosion. This conclusion, on the part of the study, is a fundamental misunderstanding of the purpose of the CZM Program. CZM intent is to mitigate harm to coastal resources but does not prevent development allowed by County planning and zoning.

The implementation of the Coastal Zone Management Act, which is a federal law, does not increase building surface area, as stated on page 4, Lines 13-17. The Coastal Zone Management program was established in Hawaii in 1978, and among many responsibilities administers the Special Management Area (SMA) permitting and shoreline setback policies which implement *mitigative measures through a discretionary permit to existing land uses* that are allowed by zoning. CZM does not serve as a mechanism to enable development. The SMA and shoreline setbacks are important components of the broader, comprehensive coastal and shoreline management framework that, in addition to HRS Chapter 205A, includes HRS Chapter 183C Conservation District and HRS Chapter 342 D Water Pollution. Therefore, the Hawaii CZM Program and HRS Chapter 205A are not singular managers of the shoreline.

Many of the existing shoreline structures such as seawalls and revetments were built prior to State CZM law. CZM policy does not promote the construction of these structures. Shoreline protection and management is the shared responsibility of several state agencies and the counties.

The Office of Planning supports the intent of HB1848 and provides the following proposed amendments to Sections 2 through 8:

1. **Page 5, lines 20-21, and page 6, lines 1-6**, the OP recommends clarifying the definition of “Beach” as follows:

“Beach” means a coastal landform composed predominantly of sand from eroded rock, coral, and/or shell material that is ~~[built]~~ established and ~~[maintained]~~ shaped by ~~[tides and waves]~~ wave action and tidal processes. ~~["Beach" also means a dynamic system encompassing]~~ Such coastal landform encompasses sand deposits in nearshore submerged areas, and sand dunes~~;~~ or upland beach deposits landward of the shoreline, and ~~[providing]~~ provides benefits for public use and recreation, for coastal ecosystems, and as a natural ~~[barrier]~~ buffer against coastal hazards.

2. **Page 8, lines 11-21**, the OP recommends replacing the term “barriers” with “buffers” against coastal hazards, and adding coastal resources to the objectives as follows:

(9) Beach protection;

(A) Protect beaches and coastal dunes for:

(i) Public use and recreation;

(ii) Benefits of coastal ecosystems; and

(iii) Natural ~~[barriers to]~~ buffers against coastal hazards; and

(B) Coordinate and fund beach management and protection; and

(10) Marine and coastal resources;

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

3. **Page 14, lines 6-18**, given that presently designated areas for coastal developments may be changed with best available information on the risks of coastal hazards, including sea level rise, the OP recommends deleting the term “presently” before designated areas as follows:

(C) Direct the location and expansion of coastal developments to areas ~~[presently]~~ designated and used for these developments and permit reasonable long-term growth at these areas, and permit coastal development outside of ~~[presently]~~ designated areas when:

(i) Use of ~~[presently]~~ designated locations is not feasible;

(ii) Adverse environmental effects and risks from coastal hazards are minimized; and

(iii) The development is important to the State's economy;

4. **Page 17, line 19**, the OP recommends changing word “avoid” with “minimize” as follows:

(D) [~~Avoid~~] Minimize grading of and damage to coastal dunes.

5. **Page 18, lines 20-21, and page 19, line 1**, for coastal zone management policies, the OP recommends promoting research, study and understanding on the **impacts of climate change and sea level rise**, instead of “climate change and sea level rise”.
6. **Page 20, lines 6-11**, the OP recommends excluding the construction of a single-family residence situated on a shoreline parcel explicitly from the list of “not development” as follows:
 - (1) Construction or reconstruction of a single-family residence that is less than seven thousand five hundred square feet of floor area, is not situated on a shoreline parcel or a parcel that is impacted by waves, storm surges, high tide, or shoreline erosion, and is not part of a larger development;
7. **Page 22, lines 19-21**, for language clarification, the OP recommends the definition of excluded “Development” end after “...sirens” as follows:
 - (17) Construction, installation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of civil defense warning or signal devices and sirens[;].
8. **Page 27, lines 1-3**, the OP supports the amendments to §205A-43(a) to require setbacks along shorelines are established of not less than forty feet inland from the shoreline.
9. **Page 27, line 18**, the OP recommends deleting the term “Temporary” given that there is no temporary concept in Chapter 205A, and the subject protection is under an emergency authorization issued by the authority.

The OP further proposes the following technical amendments for the purpose of clarity, consistency, and style.

§205A-22, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending the definitions of "Department" and "Development" to read as follows:

"Department" means the planning department [~~in~~] of the counties of Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii, and the department of [~~land utilization~~] planning and permitting in the city and county of Honolulu, or other appropriate agency as designated by the county councils.

"Development" means any of the uses, activities, or operations on land or in or under water within a special management area that are included below:

- (1) Placement or erection of any solid material or any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste;
- (2) Grading, removing, dredging, mining, or extraction of any materials;

- (3) Change in the density or intensity of use of land, including but not limited to the division or subdivision of land;
- (4) Change in the intensity of use of water, ecology related thereto, or of access thereto; and
- (5) Construction, reconstruction, [~~demolition,~~] or alteration of the size of any structure.

§205A-29(a), Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

(a) The authority in each county, upon consultation with the central coordinating agency, shall adopt rules under chapter 91 setting the special management area use permit application procedures, conditions under which hearings must be held, and the time periods within which the hearing and action for special management area use permits shall occur. The authority shall provide for adequate notice to individuals whose property rights may be adversely affected and to persons who have requested in writing to be notified of special management area use permit hearings or applications. The authority shall also provide public notice [~~statewide~~] that is at minimum circulated throughout the county and at least twenty days in advance of the hearing. The authority may require a reasonable filing fee which shall be used for the purposes set forth herein.

Any rule adopted by the authority shall be consistent with the objectives, policies, and special management area guidelines provided in this chapter. Action on the special management permit shall be final unless otherwise mandated by court order.

§205A-44(b), Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

(b) Except as provided in this section, structures are prohibited in the shoreline area without a variance pursuant to this part. Structures in the shoreline area shall not need a variance if:

- (1) They were completed prior to June 22, 1970;
- (2) They received either a building permit, board approval, or shoreline setback variance prior to June 16, 1989;
- (3) They are outside the shoreline area when they receive either a building permit or board approval;
- (4) They are necessary for or ancillary to continuation of existing agriculture or aquaculture in the shoreline area on June 16, 1989;
- (5) They are minor structures permitted under rules adopted by the department which do not affect beach processes or artificially fix the shoreline and do not interfere with public access or public views to and along the shoreline; or
- (6) Work being done consists of maintenance, repair, reconstruction, and minor additions or alterations of legal boating, maritime, or watersports recreational facilities, which are publicly owned, and which result in little or no interference with natural shoreline processes;

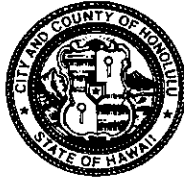
provided that permitted structures may be repaired, but shall not be enlarged, rebuilt or replaced within the shoreline without a variance.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

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KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



MARK YONAMINE, P.E.
DIRECTOR

HAKU MILLES, P.E.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

February 5, 2020

The Honorable Nicole E. Lowen, Chair
The Honorable Tina Wildberger, Vice-Chair
and Members of the Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection
The House
State Capitol, Room 325
415 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chair Lowen, Vice-Chair Wildberger, and Members:

SUBJECT: House Bill No. 1848
Relating to the Environment

The Department of Design and Construction (DDC) respectfully supports the intent of House Bill No. 1848. However, based on practical considerations, DDC requests that Section 4 of the bill be revised to amend Section 205A-22, Hawaii Revised Statutes, to revise the definition of "Development" as follows:

"Development" does not include the following:

...(2) Repair or maintenance of roads and highways, including appurtenances such as guardrails, retaining walls, and other structures intended for safe operation of the road or highway, within existing rights-of-way; ... (4) Repair and maintenance of underground utility lines, including but not limited to water, sewer, drainage, power, and telephone and minor appurtenant structures such as pad mounted transformers, drain structures, and sewer pump stations;

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our comments on House Bill No. 1848.

Sincerely,


for Mark Yonamine, P.E.
Director

HB-1848

Submitted on: 2/4/2020 8:27:43 AM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2020 9:13:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Alexandra Kahn	Surfrider Oahu	Support	No

Comments:

HB-1848

Submitted on: 2/4/2020 8:49:43 AM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2020 9:13:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ted Bohlen	Climate Protectors Coalition	Support	No

Comments:

Date: [February 6, 2020](#)

Time: 9:13 [am.](#)

Place: Conference Room 325

Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Wildberger and Energy and Environmental Protection Committee members:

The Climate Protectors Coalition **strongly supports HB 1848!**

The Climate Protectors Coalition is a new group inspired by the Mauna Kea Protectors but focused on reversing the climate crisis. As a tropical island State, Hawaii will be among the first places harmed by the global climate crisis, with more intense storms, loss of protective coral reefs, and rising sea levels.

We must do all we can to reduce our carbon footprint and become at least carbon neutral as soon as possible, including by amending coastal zone policies to reduce residential exposure to coastal hazards. It is now appropriate and prudent to require new developments to plan for projected impacts of sea level rise, restrict development in affected shoreline areas, and increase setback requirements. Please pass this bill! Mahalo!

HB-1848

Submitted on: 2/4/2020 1:31:05 PM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2020 9:13:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dyson Chee	Hawaii Youth Climate Coalition	Support	No

Comments:

HB-1848

Submitted on: 2/4/2020 3:41:51 PM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2020 9:13:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Henry Curtis	Life of the Land	Support	Yes

Comments:



HB 1848, RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT

FEBRUARY 6, 2020 · HOUSE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMITTEE · CHAIR SEN. NICOLE E. LOWEN

POSITION: Support.

RATIONALE: IMUAlliance supports SB 1848, relating to the environment, which requires new developments to plan for the impacts of projected sea level rise and restricts development in areas significantly affected by projected sea level rise; amends policies and objectives related to coastal zone management to reduce residential exposure to coastal hazards and protect state beaches and public shoreline access; defines "beach" and "coastal hazards"; and increases the minimum shoreline setback.

According to a report produced by the Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission, global sea levels could rise more than three feet by 2100, with more recent projections showing this occurring as early as 2060. In turn, over the next 30 to 70 years, approximately 6,500 structures and 19,800 people statewide will be exposed to chronic flooding.

Additionally, an estimated \$19 billion in economic loss would result from chronic flooding of land and structures located in exposure areas. Finally, approximately 38 miles of coastal roads and 550 cultural sites would be chronically flooded, on top of the 13 miles of beaches that have already been lost on Kaua'i, O'ahu, and Maui to erosion fronting shoreline armoring, like seawalls.

Furthermore, according to research conducted by Michael B. Gerrard from Columbia Law School, modern-day slavery tends to increase after natural disasters or conflicts where large numbers of people are displaced from their homes. In the decades to come, says Gerrard, **climate change will very likely lead to a significant increase in the number of people who are displaced and, thus vulnerable, to human trafficking.** While the Paris Climate Agreement of 2015 established objectives to limit global temperature increases and several international agreements are aimed at combating modern-day slavery, it is highly uncertain whether they will be adequate to cope with the scale of the problem that is likely to occur as a result of climate change.

As we work to reduce carbon emissions and stave off the worst consequences of climate change, we must begin preparing for the adverse impact of sea level rise on our shores. We are now quantifying the speed at which we must act. We cannot continue to develop the 25,800-acre statewide sea level rise exposure area—one-third of which is designated for urban use—without risking massive structural damage and, potentially, great loss of life.

Therefore, our state should take steps to protect Hawai'i's coastal areas, including by requiring new developments to plan for the impacts of climate change and restricting development in areas significantly affected by projected sea level rise. For the sake of our keiki, we cannot afford to wait to solidify strategies to preserve our island home for generations to come.



SIERRA CLUB OF HAWAI'I

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WATER, LAND, & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

February 6, 2020 9:15 AM Room 325

In SUPPORT of HB1848: Relating to the Environment

Aloha Chair Lowen, Chair Yamane, and members of the committees,

On behalf of our 20,000 members and supporters, the Sierra Club of Hawai'i **strongly supports HB1848** Relating to the Environment.

This bill updates Chapter 205A-the Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Act, to incorporate sea level rise within its objectives, policies, and permitting processes related to Special Management Areas and Shoreline Setbacks. This is necessary and timely, as sea level rise is here and will continue, at increasing rates, in future years. Its impacts are already being felt, especially in the form of narrowing or loss of beaches--a public trust resource which should be afforded the highest levels of protection.

As noted in Section 1 of the bill, a study by UH researchers titled "Failure to protect beaches under slowly rising sea levels" documents that over the time period covered by the study (1925-2015) more than thirteen miles of beach statewide have been completely lost to erosion fronting seawalls and revetments, due in part to a history of county agencies ("authorities" under Chapter 205A) frequently granting shoreline setback variances where the authorities have made a finding that denial of such variances would present a hardship to the private property applicants.

We strongly support the intent of this bill to halt, and reverse, the narrowing and loss of beaches and public access caused in large part by granting of shoreline setback variances, especially as we enter a new era of sea level rise. As the sea level rises we can expect a dramatic increase in the number of variances sought to armor coastal properties. It is appropriate to take measures now to guard against further coastal armoring and promote managed retreat alternatives where feasible.



SIERRA CLUB OF HAWAII
MĀLAMA I KA HONUA. *Cherish the Earth.*

Thank you very much for this opportunity to provide testimony on **HB1848**.

Mahalo,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dave Raney".

Dave Raney
Co-Chair
Sierra Club Climate Adaptation and Restoration Team

HB-1848

Submitted on: 2/4/2020 10:47:06 AM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2020 9:13:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Elizabeth c McDermott	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

We know without question that Hawaii will be experiencing significant sea level rise in the years to come. UH scientist Chip Fletcher has extensively studied and documented those areas most likely to be affected. We are seeing these impacts already with our roads collapsing into the sea, flooding during King Tides, beaches eroding. It would be insanity NOT to consider these impacts when we evaluate development plans for the future ahead. I strongly support this measure.

HB-1848

Submitted on: 2/4/2020 12:13:23 PM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2020 9:13:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Noel Morin	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha,

This measure is overdue - we must establish new rules to govern development in coastal areas, places that will be rendered inhabitable by future sea level rise. The current protocol that allows for hardening of coastal areas to protect property is contributing to even more erosion and future liabilities.

I support this measure.

Noel Morin

HB-1848

Submitted on: 2/5/2020 8:19:34 AM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2020 9:13:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
James Pratt	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I am a high school student on the island of Kauai, and I really hope that my representatives protect my environment from rising seas and climate change.

HB-1848

Submitted on: 2/5/2020 8:25:38 AM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2020 9:13:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Emma Thain	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

HB-1848

Submitted on: 2/5/2020 10:47:07 AM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2020 9:13:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Anika	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

HB-1848

Submitted on: 2/5/2020 10:53:00 AM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2020 9:13:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lucas McSweeney	Individual	Support	No

Comments: