INFORMATIONAL BRIEFING

Shoreline Setbacks and the Special Management Area

Bills 41 & 42 (2022)

City Council Committee on Zoning & Planning November 17, 2022

Office of Climate Change, Sustainability and Resiliency Department of Planning and Permitting DEPT. COM. 793 ZP





Public Safety and Acting on Community Voice

Motivation

• Modernize shoreline management to ensure public health and safety, beaches and coastal access

Implementation

- Act 16 (2020), HRS 205A
- Community-based / Council-adopted Development and Sustainable Communities Plans, ROH Ch. 24
- Community-based / Council-adopted O'ahu Resilience Strategy, Action 29
- Community-based / Council-adopted / FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan, Actions 4 and 7

<u>Objectives</u>

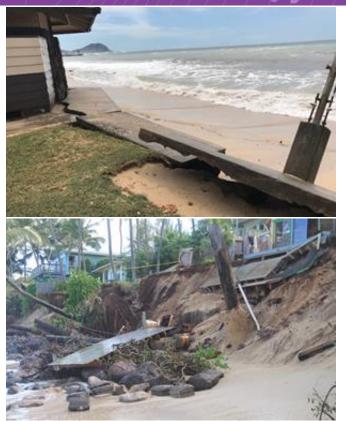
- Increase public health and safety
- Review of existing repair / redevelopment regulations
- Support beach preservation and coastal access
- Contextual, place-based solutions
- Accommodations for specific conditions, shallow lots
- Mitigate SMA permitting increases due to Act 16 (2020)
- Establish clearer permitting processes for all parties (applicants, DPP, and City Council)



Special Management Area and Coastal Hazards



- SMA: designated area requiring additional considerations
- Not a targeted growth area/part of affordable housing strategy
- Increasing recognition of impacts to development, i.e., Act 16
- Problems today for public recreation/community facilities, private development, and public trust resources
- Admin / Council attempt to support public safety through permits





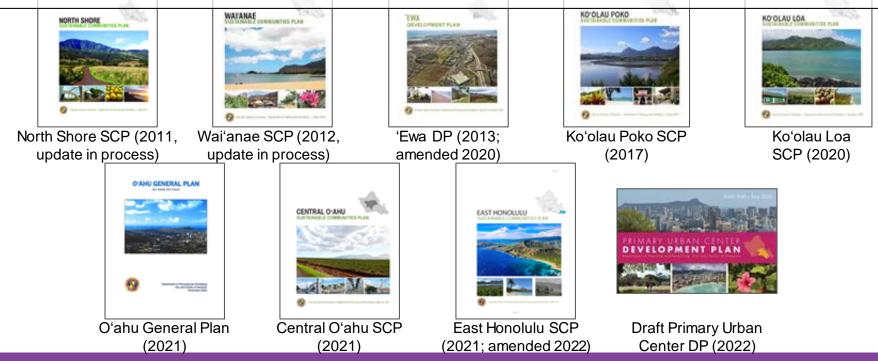
Need for Enhanced Coastal Management





Community Calls for Action

Example Policy -- Pol 3.1.3.3: Provide at a minimum a 60-foot setback and where possible expand to 150 feet based on historic or adopted projections of shoreline erosion rates ('Ewa DP, 2013)





Council Actions / Examples

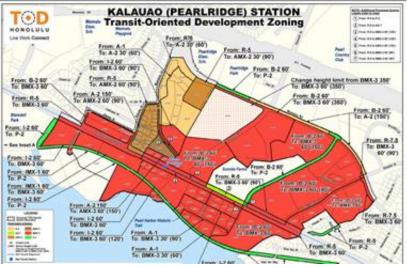
SMA Permits and Conditions

- Admin / Council already complying with Act 16 since September 2020
- Admin encouraging public safety in reports and permit recommendations
- Historically Council has approved greater setbacks than current minimum
- Applicants proactively, though inconsistently, incorporating coastal hazards into structure siting and development proposals





Council Actions / Examples





TOD Plans and Zoning

Ords 22-29 and 22-30 (i.e., Bills 49 and 50 (2022)), 'Aiea-Pearl City TOD Special District Regulations and Zoning and Height Limits

Limit upzoning / new development on lots very susceptible to coastal hazards / sea-level rise exposure area; concentration of new development outside of hazard zones



Plans for Continued Engagement

Now - January 2023

- One-on-one/small group stakeholder meetings
- Neighborhood Board communications and resources, i.e., fact sheets / FAQs
- New DPP web resources
- Coastal issues PSAs (grant from OPSD CZM)

January 2023

- Virtual Open House(s)
- Site visits

Into the New Year

- Additional Council / Councilmember briefings
- Consideration of effective and sensible amendments



Bills 41 and 42 (2022) Relating to Shoreline Setbacks and the Special Management Area

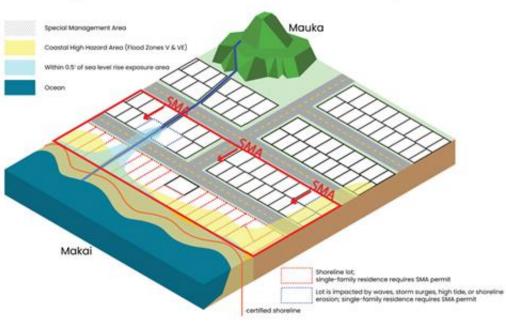




Act 16 (2020), Coastal Zone Management, HRS 205A

- **Defined coastal hazards**: hurricanes, wind, storm surge, high tide, and sea level rise
- **Defined protected beach areas**: beaches, coastal dunes, and coral reefs
- Stronger prohibitions against shoreline hardening: Now requires proof of public benefit
- New minimum statewide shoreline setback of 40 ft from the regulatory shoreline, up from 20 ft. Setback is already 40 ft on O'ahu or 60 ft with a subdivision action.
- All <u>dwellings</u> on shoreline lots or lots impacted by sea level rise, waves, storm surge, high tide or shoreline erosion require SMA Permits; previously SMA Permit was required for dwellings of 7,500 sf or more, or lots with more than 3 dwellings.

Chapter 25: Special Management Area (SMA) Impacts of Act 16 (2020) on Residential Permitting





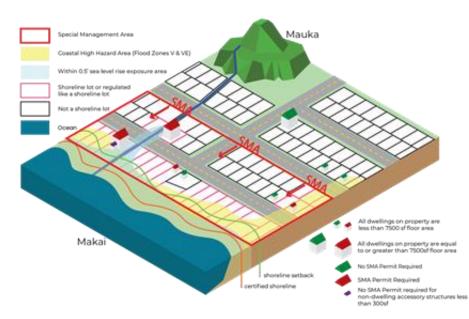
Proposed Implementation of Act 16 (2020) / Bill 42 (2022)

<u>May need</u> an SMA permit when the proposed dwelling or accessory structure is on a lot located in the SMA AND is:

- 1. Located on a shoreline lot or lot that is impacted by waves, storm surges, high tide, or shoreline erosion OR
- 1. A single-family dwelling more than 7,500 sf OR
- 1. Part of a development of 3 or more dwelling units

Most residential development <u>does not need</u> an SMA permit when:

- Property is outside of the SMA
- Property is within the SMA and proposal involves repairs to existing structures or construction of an accessory structure less than 300 sf
- Proposed structure is located in the SMA AND is:
 - 1. A single-family dwelling less than 7,500 sf AND
 - 2. Not on a shoreline lot or lot that is impacted by waves, storm surges, high tide, or shoreline erosion <u>AND</u>
 - 3. Not part of a larger development of three or more units



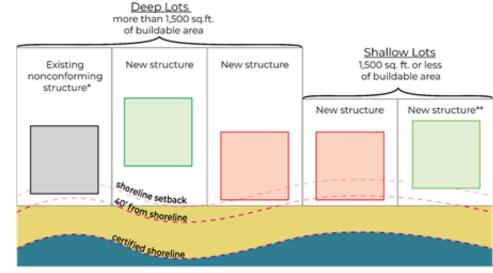


Proposed Shoreline Setbacks Revisions, Bill 41 (2022)

- Current Shoreline Setback:
 - 40 ft from regulatory shoreline
 - 60 ft after a subdivision action

• Proposed Shoreline Setback:

- 60 ft for properties in the Primary Urban Center (PUC)
- 60 ft + 70x annual coastal erosion rate, up to a max. 130 ft, outside the PUC
- 60 ft for properties outside the PUC that do not have erosion data or for lots that show 0 ft/yr erosion rate or accretion
- Proposed Accommodations for Shallow Lots:
 - Minimum buildable footprint, 1500 sf
 - Adjusted side/front yard setbacks
 - Reduced shoreline setback
 - Additional resilient design requirements



*Legal non-conforming. Repair allowed not to exceed 50% of the structure's replacement cost over a 10-year period.

**Conforming when new structure is positioned as far mauka as possible and no closer than 40 feet from the shoreline.



Questions on Proposed Bills

Bill 41 (2022) - Shoreline Setbacks

- My house is within the proposed shoreline setback area. Do I need to move? <u>NO</u>
- Can repairs be made to structures located partially or fully within the proposed larger setback area? <u>YES*</u>
- If the proposed larger shoreline setback area covers an entire lot, can something new be built?
 <u>YES, between the 40 ft and maximum setbacks</u>
- Can a property partially or fully in the proposed larger setback area be reconstructed exactly where it was? <u>GENERALLY NO under the</u> <u>proposal because it is limited to 50%</u> <u>replacement value under EXISTING</u> <u>UNCHANGED REGULATIONS</u>

Bill 42 (2022) - SMA

- Will Bill 42 (2022) require me to get an SMA permit to make repairs to my existing structure in the SMA? <u>NOT CURRENTLY</u> <u>REQUIRED, UNCHANGED IN</u> <u>BILL 42</u>
- If I'm currently in the process of getting an SMA permit, will I have to start over because of Bill 42 (2022)? <u>NO</u>

*additional details



Bill 42 (2022) Proposals in Addition to Act 16 (2020)

Does Bill 42 (2022) propose anything new in addition to amendments made by Act 16 (2020)? <u>YES</u>. Certain proposals serve to reorganize and streamline already existing sections relating to permit application requirements and processing so that they are more easily understandable.

Others serve to enhance SMA regulations at the City-level:

- Added definitions for "significant effect" and "cumulative impact," terms already in use in HRS Chapter 205A, the Coastal Zone Management Act, along with "repair" and "replacement" to provide clarity regarding permitting requirements.
- Clarified that SMA permits are not required for residential additions or accessory structures up to 300 sf.
- **Specified** that agricultural activity dedicated to manufacturing, processing, or packaging facilities are **considered development** and subject to SMA permitting requirements.
- **Removed allowance for concurrent processing** of SMA permits and environmental disclosure documents.

Mahalo and Discussion

