

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Amendments to chapters 13-230, 13-231, 13-232, 13-233,
13-235, 13-240, 13-242, 13-243, 13-244, 13-245, 13-
250, 13-251, 13-253, 13-254, 13-255, and 13-256,
Hawaii Administrative Rules

September 8, 2017

SUMMARY

1. §13-230-4 is amended.
2. §13-230-8 is amended.
3. §13-230-21 is repealed.
4. §13-230-25 is amended.
5. §13-231-3 is amended.
6. §13-231-6 is amended.
7. §13-231-13 is amended.
8. §13-231-15 is amended.
9. §13-231-26 is amended.
10. §13-231-28 is amended.
11. §13-231-29 is amended.
12. §13-231-45 is amended.
13. §13-231-56 is repealed.

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14. §13-231-70 is amended.
15. A new §13-232-57.1 is added.
16. A new §13-232-57.2 is added.
17. §13-232-8 is amended.
18. §13-232-10 is amended.
19. §13-232-30 is amended.
20. §13-232-57 is amended.
21. §13-232-58 is amended.
22. §13-232-60 is amended.
23. §13-233-13 is amended.
24. §13-233-29 is amended.
25. §13-235-5 is amended.
26. §13-235-9 is amended.
27. §13-240-5 is repealed.
28. §13-242-1 is amended.
29. §13-242-3 is amended.
30. §13-242-4 is amended.
31. §13-243-4 is amended.

32. §13-243-5 is repealed.
33. §13-244-15.5 is amended.
34. §13-244-19 is amended.
35. §13-244-29 is amended.
36. §13-244-37 is amended.
37. §13-245-2 is repealed.
38. §13-245-9 is amended.
39. §13-250-5 is repealed.
40. §13-251-57 is amended.
41. §13-253-1.3 is amended.
42. §13-254-1 is repealed.
43. §13-255-1 is amended.
44. §13-255-5 is repealed.
45. §13-255-6 is amended.
46. §13-256-3 is amended.
47. §13-256-5 is amended.
48. §13-256-7 is amended.
49. §13-256-8 is amended.



50. §13-256-12 is amended.
51. §13-256-16 is amended.
52. §13-256-17 is amended.
53. §13-256-21 is amended.
54. §13-256-22 is amended.
55. §13-256-35 is repealed.
56. §13-256-56 is amended.
57. §13-256-63 is amended.
58. §13-256-73.5 is amended.
59. §13-256-74 is amended.
60. §13-256-88 is amended.
61. §13-256-91 is amended.
62. §13-256-112 is amended.
63. §13-256-128 is amended.
64. §13-256-162 is amended.

§13-230-4 Penalties and prosecution. (a) Violation of rules, penalty. Any vessel, its agent, owner, or crew that violates the rules of the department, including vehicular parking or traffic movement and unauthorized discharge, dumping, or abandoning of any petroleum product, hazardous material, or sewage in violation of the state water quality standards established by the department of health, may be fined or deprived of the privilege of operating or mooring any vessel in state waters for a period of not more than thirty days, in accordance with section 200-14, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

(b) General administrative penalties. Except as otherwise provided by law, the board is authorized to set, charge, and collect administrative fines and to recover administrative fees and costs, including attorney's fees and costs, or bring legal action to recover administrative fines and fees and costs, including attorney's fees and costs, or payment for damages or for the cost to correct damages resulting from a violation of subtitle 8 of title 12 or any rule adopted thereunder in accordance with section 200-14.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes. Each day or instance of violation shall constitute a separate offense. [Eff 2/24/94; am and comp 12/7/13; am DEC 31 2018]
(Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-14, 200-14.5)
(Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-14, 200-14.5)

§13-230-8 Definitions. When used in these rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 200, Hawaii Revised Statutes, unless otherwise specifically provided or the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Abandon" when applied to animals, means to leave an animal at any location, whether intentionally, recklessly, or negligently, without the owner intending to return for the animal and without the permission of the public or private property owner.

"Adult" means a person who has reached majority.

"Agreement" means the agreement between the boat owner and the State as required by section 13-231-2.

"Anchoring device" means a device made of metal or similar material, attached by rope or chain to a vessel, which can be deployed to submerged land to secure the vessel in a particular place.

"Approved" means that a fitting, appliance, apparatus, or item of equipment to be fitted or carried in a vessel, or by any particular arrangement, is sanctioned by the commandant of the Coast Guard, unless otherwise stated by the department.

"Approved backflow prevention device" means a backflow prevention device that meets the requirements contained in standard 1001, American Society of Sanitary Engineers or the Uniform Plumbing Code adopted by the Uniform Plumbing Code adopted by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO).

"Approved marine surveyor" means a person who has been approved by the chairperson to inspect a vessel for an owner seeking a permit to moor a vessel in a small boat harbor in accordance with section 13-231-45(h) and (i).

"Approved vessel inspector" means an employee of the department who has been designated by the chairperson to inspect a vessel for compliance with criteria necessary to obtain a mooring permit.

"Assigned berth" means a berth that is assigned to a permittee by a valid regular mooring permit.

"Background" means that portion of the hull or superstructure, or a specially provided backing plate, upon which the numbers are placed, but shall not

include any border, trim, outlining, or shading of the numerals or letters.

"Barge" means a non-self-propelled vessel.

"Berth" means any place where a vessel is anchored, moored, or made fast or laid alongside a dock, quay, catwalk, or pier.

"Bicycle" means every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels which are sixteen inches in diameter or greater, and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or two rear wheels.

"Boat" means a small vessel propelled by oars or paddles or by sail or power.

"Boat dealer" means a person engaged wholly or partly, for gain or compensation, in the business of selling vessels or offering vessels for sale, buying or taking in vessels for the purpose of resale, or exchanging vessels.

"Boat livery" means a person or entity who is engaged in the business of renting, leasing, or chartering vessels.

"Boat manufacturer" means a person engaged in:

- (1) The manufacture, construction, or assembly of boats or associated equipment;
- (2) The manufacture or construction of components for boats and associated equipment to be sold for subsequent assembly; or
- (3) The importation into the United States for sale of boats, associated equipment, or components thereof.

"Boat owner" means the legal owner of a vessel where there is no security interest held by anyone on the vessel, a buyer under a purchase money security interest, a debtor under any security interest, a demise charterer of a vessel, or a lessee or charterer of a vessel under lease or charter which provides the lessee or charterer with exclusive right to possession of the vessel to the exclusion of the lessor or the person from whom the vessel is chartered. The

documentation of ownership must meet the requirements of section 13-241-5(c).

"Recreational boating accident":

- (1) Means a collision, accident, or other casualty involving:
 - (A) A person's death;
 - (B) Complete loss of a vessel;
 - (C) Damage to a vessel amounting to \$2,000 or more;
 - (D) The disappearance of a person from a vessel under circumstances indicating death or injury to that person; or
 - (E) The injury to a person requiring medical treatment beyond first aid.
- (2) Includes damage to a vessel or its equipment, loss of life, or injury to any person or object:
 - (A) Caused by a moving vessel's wake, wash, or waves, or by a vessel's capsizing, or collision with another vessel or object;
 - (B) Caused by flooding, fire, or explosion;
 - (C) Caused when a person falls overboard; or
 - (D) On board a vessel.

"Bona fide fishing tournament" means a fishing tournament sponsored by a boat club, fishing club or yacht club, or a business or non-profit organization formed for the primary purpose of sponsoring a fishing tournament where participation is invited from the general public.

"Buoy" means any floating aids to navigation moored to the seabed and used to convey a message.

"Business" means any and all activities engaged in or caused to be engaged in by any person or legal entity, including, but not limited to, solicitations and advertisements, with the object of making a profit or obtaining an economic benefit either directly or indirectly.

"C.F.R." means the Code of Federal Regulations.

"Camping" means the use and occupation of any portion of a state small boat harbor, boat launching

facility, or any other property managed by the department as a temporary or permanent dwelling place or sleeping place (including the laying down of bedding for the purpose of sleeping). Camping includes being in possession of a backpack, tents, blankets, tarpaulins, or other obvious camping paraphernalia, or storing personal belongings, or making any fire, or using any tents, shelter, or other structure or vehicle for sleeping or doing any digging or earth breaking or carrying on cooking activities. The above-listed activities constitute camping when it reasonably appears, in light of the circumstances, that the participants, in conducting these activities, are in fact using the area as a living accommodation regardless of the intent of the participants or the nature of any other activities in which they may also be engaging.

"Canoe" means outrigger canoe.

"Carrying passengers for hire" means the carriage of any person or persons by a vessel for compensation flowing, whether directly or indirectly, to the owner, charterer, operator, agent, or any other person interested in the vessel.

"Catamaran" means a multi-hulled vessel with a broad, flat deck that is affixed on top of closed cylinders which are used for buoyancy, the basic design of which is usually implemented with two rows of floats as a catamaran or with three rows of floats as a trimaran.

"Certificate" means a certificate of number issued by the department for an undocumented vessel.

"Chairperson" means the chairperson of the board of land and natural resources of the State of Hawaii or the chairperson's duly authorized representative or subordinate.

"Civil union" means a union between two individuals established pursuant to chapter 572B, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

"Civil union partner" means an individual who is a party to a civil union established pursuant to chapter 572B, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

"Coast Guard" means the United States Coast Guard, or its successor agency.

"Colony" means a collective of free-roaming, abandoned, stray, or feral cats.

"Commercial activity" means to engage in any action or attempt to engage in any action designed for profit, which includes, but is not limited to, the exchange or buying and selling of commodities; the providing of services relating to or connected with trade, traffic, or commerce in general; any activity performed by the commercial operator or its employees or agents in connection with the delivery of such commodities or services; and the soliciting of business, including the display or distribution of notices, business cards, or advertisements for commercial promotional purposes.

"Commercial fishing motorboat" means a motorboat used for taking fish for profit or gain or as a means of livelihood.

"Commercial high speed boating" means the use of an open ocean racing boat to provide high speed rides to passengers who pay compensation for the rides.

"Commercial high speed boating" does not include:

- (1) The use of an open ocean racing boat during an official racing competition; or
- (2) The use of an open ocean racing boat while practicing for a racing competition; provided that no passenger pays compensation for riding the boat during the practice.

"Commercial motorboat" means any motorboat used for hire, profit or gain.

"Commercial ocean recreation activities" means any ocean recreation activity offered for a fee.

"Commercial purposes" includes the staging, loading, and discharge of passengers or supplies at a state boating facility for further transport to a vessel's offshore location by means of a water taxi or any other vessel, or provisioning a vessel before or after a voyage involving the carriage of passengers for hire.

"Commercial vessel" means a vessel engaged in any trade, business, or commercial activity, including,

but not limited to, carrying passengers for hire, charter fishing, bare boat (demise) or any type of charter maintenance, harvesting coral or similar resources, construction, towing, tow-boating, or other trade or business wherein the vessel is used in any manner to promote the venture, or is registered with the State or documented by the United States Coast Guard for commercial use.

"Compensation" means any valuable consideration.

"Contrivance" means any man-made object or artificial arrangement not used or intended to be used for transportation which may be floated upon or suspended within or on the water.

"Department" means the department of land and natural resources of the State of Hawaii.

"Dinghy" means a small open boat under thirteen feet in length, which may be propelled by oars, sails, or an outboard motor and carried on or towed by a larger boat or yacht.

"Display area" means the area on a sign or buoy used for display of a waterway marker symbol.

"Diver's flag" means a red flag with a white diagonal running from the masthead to lower outside corner.

"Division" means the department of land and natural resources division of boating and ocean recreation.

"Documented vessel" means any vessel which has a valid marine document issued by the Coast Guard, in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Subchapter G, Part 67, Documentation of Vessels.

"Dormant vessel" means a vessel or contrivance, other than a houseboat, that has not been navigated from or has not vacated an assigned mooring or facility within or offshore of a state small boat harbor at least once within a ninety-day period, or cannot be made seaworthy upon thirty days' notice to the owner.

"Enforcement officer" means a police officer and any other state or county officer charged with the enforcement of state laws.

"Federal laws and requirements" means all statutes, regulations, and other laws of the United States, which may be applicable to these rules.

"Feral" means having escaped or been released from domestication and reverted to a wild state and any offspring resulting therefrom.

"Firm" includes a business organization such as a sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation which is licensed to engage in or conduct business in the State.

"Foreign built vessel" means any vessel whose hull was constructed in a country other than the United States.

"Forward half of the vessel" means any portion of the vessel in front of a point equidistant from the stem and stern of the vessel.

"Free diver" means a person who is using a mask and snorkel, other than for SCUBA diving, who submerges under water or breaks the surface of the water.

"Global Positioning System" (GPS) means the method of terrestrial navigation using a GPS electronic instrument, receiving data from a network of orbiting satellites to locate one's position by latitude and longitude.

"Gross receipts" means all moneys paid or payable to the account of the commercial use permittee or catamaran registration certificate holder, for services rendered, or resulting from trade, business, commerce, or sales by the vessel or water sports equipment owner when the services, trade, business, commerce, or sales have a direct relationship to the vessel or permitted activity.

"Guardian" means a person invested by a court of law with the power, and charged with the duty, of taking care of a person and of managing the property of that person.

"Hanai" means a child who is taken permanently to be reared, educated, and loved by someone other than natural parents--traditionally a grandparent or other relative. The child is given outright; natural

parents renounce all claims to the child. Usually the child is given at infancy.

"Handboard" means any type of surf riding board that is:

- (1) With or without skegs;
- (2) Worn on one or both of the operator's hands;
- (3) Is less than sixteen inches in overall length; and
- (4) Is used for the sport of wave riding.

"Harbor resident" means the owner, co-owner, or their spouse and their legal dependents authorized by the department to reside on board a vessel used as the principal habitation of the owner.

"Hearing officer" means a person appointed by the chairperson to hear appeals.

"High seas" means all parts of the sea that are not included in the exclusive economic zone, in the territorial sea, or in the internal waters of the United States.

"Highway" means "street" as defined in this section.

"Houseboat" means any vessel which is fitted for use as a permanent or temporary place of habitation, and is either stationary or capable of being moved by oars, sweeps, or towing.

"Hull" means the shell, frame, or body of a vessel, exclusive of masts, yards, sails, riggings, machinery, and equipment.

"Immediate family" means any person and his or her spouse and dependent children under twenty-one years of age.

"Inland waters" mean the waters shoreward of the territorial sea baseline.

"Interest" includes any claim of right, title, ownership of stock, shares, profit, benefit, or gain in a corporation, partnership, joint venture, or any other business entity that has a use permit.

"Kayak" means a watercraft that has an open or covered top and is designed to hold one or more participants and propelled by use of a single- or double-bladed paddle.

"Launch" means a small motorboat that is open or that has the forepart of the hull covered.

"Legal dependent" or "dependent" means those persons who are defined as dependents by law, e.g., a spouse or minor child, or who are defined as dependents under Internal Revenue Service regulations or by the Armed Forces of the United States, or any of the following persons who are dependent upon a permittee for all or a substantial portion of the person's living expenses:

- (1) Spouse;
- (2) A son or daughter who is:
 - (A) Unmarried and under eighteen years;
 - (B) Unmarried and under twenty years if a full-time student at a high school, business school, or technical school;
 - (C) Unmarried and under twenty-two years if a full-time undergraduate student at a college; or
 - (D) Unmarried and physically handicapped so as to be incapable of self-support;
- (3) A parent or grandparent if physically handicapped so as to be incapable of self-support;
- (4) A grandchild, brother, or sister under eighteen years of age.

"Legal owner" includes a person who holds unencumbered title to a vessel or is a secured party under a security interest for the vessel.

"Length" when applied to vessels covered by these rules, means the measurement of a vessel from end to end over the deck. It is a straight-line measurement of the overall length from the foremost part of the vessel measured parallel to the centerline. Bowsprits, boomkins, rudders, motor brackets, and similar fittings or attachments or sheer are not to be included in the measurement. In case of a vessel of an open type or with a cockpit, the measurement is taken between the foremost and aftermost extremities of the hull exclusive of sheer.

In vessels having more than one deck, it is the length measured from the foremost part of the bow to the aftermost part at the stern exclusive of sheer.

"Lienholder" means a person holding a recorded security interest in a vessel.

"Lifeboat" means a boat carried aboard a vessel and used solely for lifesaving purposes, but not including dinghies, tenders, speedboats, or other types of craft carried aboard a vessel and used for other than lifesaving purposes.

"Liquor" or "intoxicating liquor" shall mean the same as defined in section 281-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

"Litter" means any and all types of debris and substances, whether liquid or solid, and materials such as garbage, refuse, rubbish, glass, cans, bottles, paper, wrappings, fish or animal carcasses, or any other nauseating or offensive matter or any machinery, appliance, or automobile, or parts thereof, or any other substances which render small boat harbor lands or facilities unsightly, noxious, or otherwise unwholesome to the detriment of the public health and welfare or the enjoyment of the small boat harbor for recreational purposes.

"Livery boat" means a vessel which is rented, leased, or chartered by a person who is engaged in the business of renting, leasing, or chartering vessels.

"Living aboard" means the substantial use of a vessel as a place of abode, dwelling, living quarters, or residence, including, but not limited to, the regular use for such purposes during weekends.

"Machinery" means all internal combustion engines located within the vessel and all motor or mechanical devices capable of propelling vessels.

"Majority" means the age specified under section 577-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

"Minor" means a person who has not reached the age of majority.

"Moor" means to secure a boat by making it fast with cables, lines, or anchors.

"Mooring" means a buoy attached by rope or chain to a permanently placed weight or structure situated

within a submerged land area and to which a vessel can be made permanently or temporarily secured.

"Motorboat" means any vessel which is equipped with propulsion machinery, including steam. This term includes, but is not limited to, wet bikes, motorized surfboards, and any other vessel temporarily or permanently equipped with a motor.

"Navigable streams" means the waters of estuaries and tributaries of the streams of each island of the State, where boating and water related activities, recreational or commercial, may be carried on, whether the mouths of the streams are physically opened or not to ocean waters for intra or interstate commerce or navigation.

"Nonresident" means a person who is not a resident of the State of Hawaii.

"Ocean recreation management area" (ORMA) means ocean waters of the State that have been designated for specific activities as described in chapter 13-256, Ocean Recreation Management Rules and Areas.

"Ocean waters" means all waters seaward of the shoreline within the jurisdiction of the State.

"Open ocean racing boat" means a motorized vessel which:

- (1) Is designed, modified, or restored for the primary purpose of high speed board racing; and
- (2) Has the capacity to carry not more than the operator and five passengers.

"Operate" means to navigate or otherwise use a vessel on or in the waters of the State.

"Operator" means a person who operates, or who has charge of the navigation or use of, a vessel.

"Operator permit" means the permit issued by the department which authorizes either the direct operation or the offering for a fee of surfboards and sailboards or any vessel, watercraft or water sports equipment on the ocean waters and navigable streams of the State.

"Outrigger canoe" means a canoe having the inclusion of a rig known as an outrigger which acts as a counterpoise or balance, rigged out from the side of

the canoe. A number of spars (iako), usually two but up to as many as ten depending on the canoe's origin and purpose, are lashed across and to the canoe gunwales, extending outwards for a given distance and truncating with the attachment of a flotation device (ama).

"Owner" shall be synonymous with the word "boat owner" as defined in this section.

"Paddleboard" means any type of board that is:

- (1) Without skegs;
- (2) Does not exceed four feet in length; and
- (3) Is used for the sport of surfriding.

"Paipo board" shall be synonymous with the word "paddleboard" as defined in this section.

"Parasailing" means the activity in which an individual is transported or carried aloft by a parachute, sail, or other material attached to a towline, which is towed by a vessel.

"Parent" includes legal guardian and legal adoptive parent, except where the guardianship or adoption was acquired primarily to obtain resident status for the ward or adopted child. It shall also include a person who can legally claim an unmarried minor as a dependent for federal income tax purposes, but only when the person has been in loco parentis to the minor for the twelve-month period immediately preceding the residence determination date.

"Park" or "parking" means the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers.

"Passenger" means every person carried on board a vessel other than:

- (1) The owner or the owner's representative;
- (2) The operator;
- (3) Bona fide members of the crew engaged in the business of the vessel who have contributed no consideration for their carriage and are paid for their services; or
- (4) Any guest on board a vessel which is being used exclusively for pleasure purposes who

has not contributed any consideration, directly or indirectly, for the guest's carriage.

"Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, trust, association, joint venture, organization, institution, or any other legal entity.

"Personal flotation device" is a technical term for a life preserver that has been approved and certified by the United States Coast Guard and capable of providing at least ninety per cent of factory-rated flotation capacity.

"Pet owner" means any person owning, harboring or keeping a dog, cat, or other domestic pet, or having custody thereof.

"Power driven catamaran" means a catamaran propelled by machinery whether under sail or not.

"Power-driven vessel" means any vessel propelled by machinery.

"Pram" means a small lightweight nearly flat-bottomed boat with a broad transom and usually square-bow often used as a dinghy.

"Principal owner" means a person whose name appears on a certificate of number as the primary owner or who is named as managing owner of a Coast Guard documented vessel.

"Principally used" means a measurement of the time when a vessel is on the waters of the United States, a state, territory, province, or country and includes the time when the vessel is not in motion, as, for instance, when the vessel is moored or at anchor, as well as the time when the vessel is being navigated.

"Reciprocal beneficiary" means an adult who is a party to a valid reciprocal beneficiary relationship and meets the requisites for a valid reciprocal beneficiary relationship as set forth in chapter 572C, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

"Recreation" means activities in which there is direct and intimate contact with water including, but not limited to, fishing, swimming, surfing, boating, water skiing, and viewing or enjoying historical, archeological, scenic, or scientific sites.

"Recreational vessel" means any vessel that is being used for pleasure and not for conducting commercial activity.

"Regatta" or "marine parade" means an organized water event of limited duration which is conducted according to a prearranged schedule.

"Registration sticker" means a pair of stickers, plates, tabs, or other devices issued by the department with certificates of number and renewals thereof to be affixed to the vessel to indicate that the vessel's certificate of number is current and valid.

"Regular permittee" means a person holding a valid regular mooring permit.

"Regulatory marker" means a waterway marker which indicates the existence of regulatory areas, speed zones or restricted areas and which has no equivalent in the United States Coast Guard system of navigational aids.

"Residence" or "residence status" means a combination of physical presence in a place and the intent to make such place one's permanent home.

"Residency determination date" means:

- (1) The date a person applies for a use permit or for application renewal;
- (2) The date of issuance or renewal of a use permit;
- (3) The date the department makes a residency status determination following the receipt of a completed questionnaire submitted by a person classified as a nonresident pursuant to section 13-230-27; or
- (4) The date of a hearing officer's decision on a petition submitted to the department as prescribed in section 13-230-28.

"Roadway" means that portion of a street or highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term "roadway" shall refer to each roadway separately but not to all such roadways collectively.

"Rules" means the rules governing small boat harbors, facilities under the jurisdiction of the division, and State ocean waters as set forth in Title 13, Subtitle 11 - Ocean Recreation and Coastal Areas.

"Rules of the road" means the federal statutory and regulatory rules governing navigation of vessels. These rules are published by the Coast Guard in pamphlet form and known as Navigation Rules - International - Inland COMDTINST M16672.2B.

"Sailboard" means any type of board that exceeds four feet in length and is propelled by a detachable sail apparatus.

"Sailing vessel" means any vessel propelled by sail only. Every power-driven vessel which is under sail and not under power is to be considered a sailing vessel, and every vessel under power, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a power-driven vessel.

"SCUBA" means self-contained underwater breathing apparatus and includes all forms of self-contained underwater breathing apparatuses, e.g., re-breathers, open-circuit, semi-closed or closed circuit or surface-supplied breathing apparatuses.

"Security interest" means an interest in a vessel reserved or created by agreement and which secures payment or performance of an obligation. The term includes the interest of a lessor under a lease intended for security. A security interest is "perfected" when it is valid against third parties generally, subject only to specific statutory exceptions contained in article 9, chapter 490 and section 490:1-201, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

"Sheer" means the longitudinal upward curve of the deck, gunwales, and lines of a vessel, when viewed from the side.

"Shore waters" or "shores" means any shores or waters between the three nautical mile limit and the shoreline of the islands of the State of Hawaii.

"Shoreline" means the upper reaches of the wash of the waves, other than storm and seismic waves, at high tide during the season of the year in which the highest wash of the waves occurs, usually evidenced by

the edge of vegetation growth, or the upper limit of debris left by the wash of the waves.

"Sign" means any device for carrying a message which is attached to another object such as a piling, buoy, structure, or land itself.

"Skeg" means any fin-like projection.

"Sleeping place" means a place used by a person for the purpose of sleeping, where the person is or may be asleep inside a tent, sleeping bag, or some form of temporary shelter or is or may be asleep atop of or covered by materials such as a cot, mat, bedroll, bedding, sheet, blanket, pillow, bag, cardboard, or newspapers.

"Slow-no-wake" means as slow as possible without losing steerage way and so as to make the least possible wake. This would almost always mean speeds of less than five miles an hour.

"Small boat harbor" means those harbors or portions of harbors, and any interest in property, whether real, personal, or mixed connected therewith under the care and control of the department, which are used as described in section 200-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

"Snorkeler" shall be synonymous with the word "free diver" as used in this section.

"Spouse" means a marriage partner, reciprocal beneficiary, or civil union partner of an individual.

"Stand" or "standing" means the halting of a vehicle whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.

"State" means the State of Hawaii.

"State aid to navigation" means a waterway marker which is the equivalent of a United States Coast Guard aid to navigation.

"Stay aboard" or "staying aboard" means a person or persons aboard any vessel with prior notice to the department or a stay aboard permit between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 6:00 A.M., while the vessel is moored in a state small boat harbor or offshore mooring area.



"Stop" or "stopping", when prohibited, means any halting, even momentarily, of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic control sign or signal.

"Stray" means any dog, cat, or other animal without a microchip or other registered owner-identifier or that is living or roaming off its owner's property without permission to be on other public or private property. Strays may also be feral or abandoned.

"Street" means the entire width between boundary lines of every way publicly maintained in any small boat harbor when any part thereof is open to the public for purposes of vehicular traffic.

"Surfboard" means any type of board that exceeds four feet in length and is used for the sport of surf riding.

"Symbols" means geometric figures such as a diamond, circle, or rectangle, used to convey a basic message.

"Tahiti moor" means the mooring of a vessel where one end of the vessel is moored by a rope or chain attached to a buoy that is attached to a pile or device that includes, but is not limited to, an anchor, concrete block or similar device placed or dropped on submerged land. The other end of the vessel is moored to the facility that includes, but is not limited to, breakwaters, catwalk, piers, and docks where direct access can be made from the facility to the vessel either by gangway, plank, or stepping onto the vessel.

"Temporarily assigned berth" means a berth that is allocated to a permittee by a valid temporary mooring permit for interim use of the facility.

"Temporary mooring" means mooring pursuant to a temporary use permit. Calculation of the allowable period for temporary mooring shall include cumulative days moored with and without a permit.

"Temporary permittee" means a person holding a valid temporary mooring permit for the interim use of a berth or offshore mooring.

"Tender" means a dinghy or a larger launch used to carry persons and supplies to and from large vessels.

"Territorial sea baseline" means the line from which the territorial sea is measured, which is generally the low water line along the coasts including the coasts of islands and special closing lines drawn tangent to the headlands across the mouths of rivers, bays, inlets, and other similar indentations.

"Thrill craft" means any motorized vessel that falls into the category of personal watercraft, which:

- (1) Is generally less than thirteen feet in length as manufactured;
- (2) Is generally capable of exceeding a speed of twenty miles per hour;
- (3) Can be operated by a single operator, but may have the capacity to carry passengers while in operation; or
- (4) Is designed to provide similar operating performance as a personal watercraft through a combination of small size, power plant, and hull design.

The term includes, but is not limited to, a jet ski, waverunner, wet bike, surf jet, miniature speed boat, hovercraft, and every description of vessel which uses an internal combustion engine powering a water jet pump as its primary source of motive propulsion, and is designed to be operated by a person or persons sitting, standing, or kneeling on, or being towed behind the vessel.

"Tow-in surfing" means utilizing a surfboard, often equipped with foot straps, to surf waves with the assistance of a thrill craft that is equipped with a rescue sled, bow tow-line, and a tow-in-rope.

"Transient vessel" means any vessel visiting the State for a period of less than ninety days.

"Ultralight or experimental float equipped aircraft" means an aircraft of light weight

construction and limited range, generally carrying not more than two individuals, able to land on water surfaces using floats.

"Unassigned berth" means a berth that is not assigned to a permittee by a regular mooring permit.

"Underway" means the vessel is not at anchor, aground, or made fast to shore.

"Undocumented vessel" means any vessel which does not have a valid marine document issued by the Coast Guard, in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Subchapter G, Part 67, Documentation of Vessels.

"Use permit" as used in these rules, means the authorization by the department to utilize state boating facilities, offshore mooring areas, offshore moorings, state ocean waters, and navigable streams, as evidenced by the fully executed "agreement" described in section 13-231-2.

"Vacation" means a period spent away from home or business in travel or recreation.

"Vehicle" means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, but excludes mopeds, devices moved by human power, or devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

"Vessel" means all description of watercraft, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on or in the water, except a seaplane.

"Vessel carrying passengers for hire" means any vessel which carries any person or persons for a valuable consideration that goes directly or indirectly to the owner, charterer, operator, agent, or any person who has an interest in the vessel.

"Vessel engaged in fishing" means any vessel fishing with nets, lines, trawls, or other fishing apparatus which restrict maneuverability, but does not include a vessel fishing with trolling lines or other fishing apparatus which do not restrict maneuverability.

"Vessel length" means the end-to-end measurement of a vessel, taken over the deck, parallel to the waterline from the foremost part of the bow to the



aftermost part of the stern; provided, that hull platings, plankings, and extensions aside from the hull proper, such as a bowsprit, are not to be included in the measurement; provided further, that an open-type vessel or one with a cockpit shall be measured as if a complete deck existed at the upper level of the hull.

"Vessel length overall" means the distance between the fore-and-aft extremities of a vessel including hull platings, plankings and any extensions beyond the hull proper, such as bowsprit, boomkin, steering device, or other extensions.

"Vessel used as a place of principal habitation" means a vessel on which any person remains overnight ninety times or more in a calendar year while the vessel is moored in a state small boat harbor.

"Visiting vessel" means a vessel temporarily moored in a state small boat harbor while having a use permit applicable to a different state small boat harbor or other boating facility under the jurisdiction of the division.

"Water sledding" means the activity in which an individual is transported or carried over the surface of the water on an apparatus attached to a towline and towed by a vessel.

"Water sports equipment" means any equipment, contrivance, frame, or other device that one or more persons may wear, lie, sit, or stand upon or in, and which is primarily for use in or on the water for pleasure, recreation, or sports, and not necessarily for transportation.

"Waters of the State" means any waters within the jurisdiction of the State, the marginal seas adjacent to the State, and the high seas when navigated as part of a journey or ride to or from the shores of the State.

"Water taxi operations" means the shuttling of persons or cargo to or from the small boat harbor facility or a shoreside location authorized for such use under chapter 13-256 to a destination or vessel located outside the small boat harbor boundary.

"Waterway marker" means any device designed to be placed in, or near, the water to convey an official message to a boat operator on matters which may affect health, safety, or well-being, except that such devices of the United States or an agency of the United States are excluded from the meaning of the definition.

"Wildlife" means any member of any non-domesticated species of the animal kingdom, and game mammals and game birds living in a wild and non-domesticated state, whether reared in captivity or not, including any mammal, fish, bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, or other invertebrate, and includes any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof. [Eff 2/24/94; am 4/27/02; am 6/16/03; am and comp 12/7/13; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10, 200-22, 200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-9, 200-10, 200-22, 200-24)

§13-230-21

§13-230-21 REPEALED. [R

DEC 31 2018]



§13-230-25 Particular categories. (a) Adults.

The resident status of every adult shall be established by the adult's own acts and intentions and shall not be derived from any other person, except as specifically provided otherwise in these rules.

(b) Minors.

- (1) Unemancipated minor. The residence of an unemancipated minor is the residence of the minor's father, if living, or the residence of the minor's mother, if the father is deceased.
- (2) Divorced parents. If the parents of an unemancipated minor are divorced, the minor's residence is that of the person to whom the minor's custody has been awarded by the court. If no award of custody has been made, the minor's residence is that of the father. However, if the minor maintains the minor's primary abode with the parent not having legal custody, residence of the minor is determined by that parent with whom the minor's primary abode is maintained.
- (3) Separated parents. If the parents of an unemancipated minor are separated, without a divorce having been granted or custody award having been made, the minor's residence is that of the father if the minor is not living with either parent. If the minor maintains primary abode with a parent, the minor's residence is the residence of that parent.
- (4) Death of a parent who had custody. The residence of an unemancipated minor becomes that of the surviving parent upon the death of the parent who had the minor's custody.
- (5) Both parents deceased. If both parents are deceased, the residence of the unemancipated minor remains that of the last parent to die until changed by court order. Upon court appointment of a guardian for the minor, the residence of the minor becomes that of the guardian.



- (6) A nonresident unemancipated minor attending an institution of higher learning outside of Hawaii or on active duty with the United States Armed Forces, whose parents become residents of Hawaii, and who would reach majority before deriving Hawaiian residence from the minor's parents' new status, may be classified as a resident for fee purposes when the minor's parents have completed twelve consecutive months of residence; provided that such classification will be lost if actions inconsistent with resident status are taken after leaving such institution or discharge from the military (e.g., failure to promptly make a home in Hawaii).
- (7) If an unemancipated minor's parents lose their Hawaii residence, the minor will be classified as a nonresident at the next residence determination date. However, if the parents' change of residence is due to obedience to active-duty military orders, the minor shall continue to pay only resident fees and charges as long as one of the minor's parents remain on active duty and in a Hawaii resident status.
- (8) Emancipated minors. An emancipated minor shall be considered an adult for purposes of residence hereunder. The following shall constitute indications of emancipation, no one of which is controlling:
 - (A) Financially independent or self-supporting.
 - (B) Subsistence not provided by parent or legal guardian.
 - (C) Prior military service.
 - (D) Other primary and secondary indications of residence enumerated under section 13-230-24.
 - (E) Any other conduct inconsistent with parental control and custody.

- (9) Hanai. A person may base the person's residency on that of other than the parent or legal guardian, provided that the relationship between the person and the person or persons other than the parent or legal guardian is that of "hanai".

(c) Aliens. In addition to all other requirements herein, an alien shall be classified as a resident only upon the alien's admission to the United States for permanent residence (immigration visa). Residence of a minor alien can only be derived from another person (e.g., a parent) when both that person and the minor achieve resident status.

(d) Military personnel. Service in the armed forces of the United States shall not of itself negate establishment of residence in Hawaii. For instance, a nonresident member of the United States Armed Forces whose last duty station is in Hawaii and who does all other things necessary to establish a bona fide Hawaiian domicile, including discharge from the military in Hawaii, may be classified as a resident. In addition, a person who establishes a Hawaiian domicile but who enters the military service prior to the expiration of twelve months from the date of such establishment may add the period of the person's military service on to the former period to satisfy the twelve-month rule.

(e) Married persons and persons in other legal relationships. A married person or reciprocal beneficiary or civil union partner may establish resident status, either on the basis of indications of residence, or on the basis of the indications of residence of the person's spouse. However, the person must clearly state intent to make Hawaii the person's permanent residence. For purposes of the liveaboard fee, the person holding a principal habitation permit may rely on the residency indications of a reciprocal beneficiary who lives on board the vessel. [Eff 2/22/94; am and comp 12/7/13; am
] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10)

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§13-231-3 Use permits; issuance. (a) The department may issue the following types of use permits:

- (1) Mooring permit. A use permit which authorizes the docking, mooring, or anchoring of a vessel at a small boat harbor or offshore mooring area.
 - (A) Regular mooring permit. A use permit which authorizes the permittee to moor a vessel in a state small boat harbor or at an offshore mooring area for a period not to exceed one year from the date of issuance.
 - (B) Temporary mooring permit. A non-renewable use permit which authorizes the permittee to moor a vessel in a state small boat harbor or at an offshore mooring area for a period of thirty days or less from the date of issuance.
 - (C) All applicants for a mooring permit shall provide documentation of the applicant's ownership structure, including the ownership structure of any entity that would own or control, directly or indirectly, the mooring permit.
- (2) Waikiki catamaran registration certificate. A Waikiki catamaran registration certificate is a document, issued by the department, that may authorize its holder to utilize state boating facilities, offshore and onshore mooring, in Waikiki ocean waters and beach. All applicants for a Waikiki catamaran registration certificate shall provide the following information:
 - (A) Vessel documentation or registration.
 - (B) Vessel Certificate of Inspection (if applicable).
 - (C) Certificate of business liability insurance pursuant to the requirements of section 13-231-65.

- (D) Certificate of good standing from the Hawaii Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs.
 - (E) Tax clearance certificate from the department of taxation.
 - (F) Conservation District Use Permits (if applicable).
 - (G) Affidavit describing any and all sales or transfers of any ownership interest in the business.
 - (H) Documentation of the applicant's ownership structure, including the ownership structure of any entity that would own or control, directly or indirectly, the Waikiki catamaran registration certificate.
- (3) Stay aboard permit. A use permit which authorizes use of a state small boat harbor or offshore mooring by the permittee for the purpose of staying aboard a vessel while moored in a state small boat harbor or at an offshore mooring or at anchor.
- (4) Vacation permit. A use permit which authorizes use of the small boat harbor or an offshore mooring area by the permittee for the purpose of using a vessel as a vacation site while moored in a state small boat harbor or at an offshore mooring or at anchor.
- (5) Principal habitation permit. A use permit which authorizes use of the small boat harbor by the permittee for the purpose of using the vessel as a principal place of habitation while moored in Ala Wai or Keehi small boat harbor or in the Keehi Lagoon mooring area.
- (6) Commercial use permit. A use permit which authorizes the owner of a commercial vessel to engage in commercial activities as specified in the permit. All applicants for a commercial use permit shall provide the following information:

- (A) Vessel Documentation or registration.
 - (B) Vessel Certificate of Inspection (if applicable).
 - (C) Certificate of business liability insurance pursuant to the requirements of section 13-231-65 of these rules.
 - (D) Certificate of good standing from the Hawaii Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs.
 - (E) Tax clearance certificate from the department of taxation.
 - (F) Conservation District Use Permits (if applicable).
 - (G) Affidavit describing any and all sales or transfers of any ownership interest in the business.
 - (H) Documentation of the applicant's ownership structure, including the ownership structure of any entity that would own or control, directly or indirectly, the commercial use permit.
- (7) Storage permit. A use permit which authorizes use of a small boat harbor storage area for vessels or other items on land at a small boat harbor.
- (8) Miscellaneous permit. A use permit which authorizes use of a small boat harbor, an offshore mooring area, or state ocean waters for other purposes as may be authorized by the department in its use permit and is consistent with these rules and applicable laws.

(b) Use permits, or where applicable, Waikiki catamaran registration certificates, shall be issued only after the department has determined that all applicable laws have been complied with and that all fees and charges have been paid.

(c) The issuance of any use permit by the department shall not create a property interest in favor of the permittee to an unrestricted use of State small boat harbors, facilities or State ocean waters.

[Eff 2/24/94; am and comp 9/25/14; am **DEC 31 2018**

§13-231-3

] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-6) (Imp:
HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-6)

§13-231-6 Revocation of use permit. (a) If after notice and lapse of a reasonable period of time set by the department, the permittee fails to remedy any breach of the duties, covenants or conditions of the use permit or to desist from violating or permitting violation of these rules, the department may revoke the permittee's use permit.

(b) In addition to subsection (a), the department may revoke a use permit for a deliberate misstatement or wilful failure to disclose any material fact in an application for a vessel number, documentation, registration of a vessel, or any of the use permits specified in section 13-231-3.

(c) A permittee's failure to pay all fees owed to the department within thirty days of the date payment is due shall result in suspension of the right to conduct business under the commercial use permit or catamaran registration certificate until all past due fees are paid in full. Each and every notification of default shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested to the last address of record of the permittee on record with the division of boating and ocean recreation. Any delinquency beyond the due date, even within the thirty days, may cause the commercial use permit or catamaran registration certificate to be revoked. [Eff 2/24/94; am and comp 9/25/14; am

] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10, 200-22, 200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10, 200-22, 200-24)

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§13-231-13 Joint and several liability; non-transferability of use permits. (a) All individuals and entities who have signed any agreement with respect to a vessel shall be jointly and severally liable for the full performance of such agreement. No use permit shall be transferable, so that whenever a permittee parts with possession or transfers the title to or interest in the vessel identified in the permit to another person by any arrangement, the use permit shall expire except as provided herein. The new possessor, transferee, or owner shall have no right to use the permit.

(b) Upon written application to and approval by the department:

- (1) The original mooring permittee may retain the mooring space under the permittee's mooring permit; provided that within thirty days the permittee moves into the space another vessel owned by the permittee of appropriate characteristics for occupancy of the berth or mooring space and pays the appropriate fees therefor;
- (2) A principal owner of a vessel may retain a berth or mooring space if that owner acquires the interest of one or more co-owners because a co-owner has died or moved out of the State;
- (3) An owner may retain the berth or mooring space if an interest in a vessel is transferred to the owner's spouse or immediate family member or a reciprocal beneficiary authorized to live on board under a principal habitation permit;
- (4) The spouse or immediate family member, or a reciprocal beneficiary authorized to live on board under a principal habitation permit, of a permittee, may retain all use permits upon the death of the permittee, provided that the permittee's will, trust, or a court decree (the department may require a court decree if the department finds it necessary) states that the spouse or immediate family

member, or a reciprocal beneficiary authorized to live on board under a principal habitation permit shall be awarded ownership of the vessel identified in the use permit; or

- (5) The department may extend the deadline for the permittee holder to place a new vessel in the assigned berth or mooring space or in operation if conclusive evidence is presented to the department that the granting of additional time for compliance is reasonable and essential to prevent undue hardship, provided that any extension of time necessary to place a new vessel in the berth or mooring space or in operation shall not exceed one hundred twenty days from the date of sale or transfer of the previously assigned vessel.

(c) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (a), the department may permit a one-time change in ownership of the permittee's vessel from personal ownership to corporate or other business ownership, provided that the individual holds a valid commercial use permit, a valid catamaran registration certificate, or is engaged in commercial fishing as a primary means of livelihood, and notifies the department in writing of an intended change in ownership. The transfer of all use permits or registration certificates from the individual to the new corporation or other business entity shall be completed within one year of the date of receipt of the notification of intended change of ownership. The following requirements and conditions shall apply to the foregoing change in ownership:

- (1) The ownership of any corporation or other business entity formed under the provisions of this subsection shall include the original individual owner;
- (2) The permittee or certificate holder shall apply for the reissuance of the commercial permit, mooring permit, catamaran registration certificate, and any other use

permits in the name of the corporation or other business entity in accordance with the application procedures established by this chapter. Each application shall be accompanied by a copy of the charter of incorporation or other evidence acceptable to the department that the new corporation or other business entity is properly registered with the department of commerce and consumer affairs and is licensed to do business in the State; and

- (3) Each application for change of ownership shall be reviewed by the department in accordance with the provisions of section 13-231-82.

(d) No corporation or other business entity shall be eligible for the initial issuance of a mooring permit at a state small boat harbor unless the entity is eligible for a then available commercial use permit or catamaran registration certificate.

(e) "Immediate family member" means, for purposes of this section, a natural individual who by blood line or adoption is a child, grandchild, parent, or grandparent of the deceased. [Eff 2/24/94; am and comp 9/25/14; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-9, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-9, 200-10)

§13-231-15 Boat owner required to report change of ownership, address, and other changes. (a) The owner of any vessel moored, stored, or left in a small boat harbor or offshore mooring area shall notify the department in writing within seven days if:

- (1) The owner no longer has possession of the vessel;
- (2) All or any interest in the vessel is transferred to another person or persons;
- (3) The owner's address or telephone number changes;
- (4) The vessel is chartered, leased, or rented; or
- (5) There is any change of agents or their telephone numbers or addresses.

(b) The new possessor or owner of any interest in any vessel moored in a small boat harbor or offshore mooring area shall within seven days after acquiring the same, inform the department in writing concerning the acquisition. If the vessel is owned by a corporation, the duties and obligations of the "owner" as prescribed in this section devolve upon the person who owns or controls a majority of the stock of the corporation. If there is no such ownership or control, the corporation must perform the duties and obligations. "Transfer" includes any change in control, by whatever means, of any entity that owns or controls, directly or indirectly, a use permit.

(c) Evidence of any wilful misstatement or omission of fact regarding the ownership of a vessel moored in a state small boat harbor or offshore mooring area, or regarding transfer of ownership of a corporation or other business entity to which a mooring permit, commercial use permit, catamaran registration certificate, or other permit has been issued, including failure to notify the department of a change of ownership, shall be cause for immediate termination of all permits and catamaran registration certificates held by the parties involved, and may be a bar against the issuance of any permit or catamaran registration certificates in the future. [Eff

2/24/94; am and comp 9/25/14; am]

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§13-231-15

[Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-10] [Imp: HRS
§§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-10]

§13-231-26 Use of a vessel as a place of principal habitation. (a) A vessel owner who holds a valid regular mooring permit issued by the department authorizing the owner to moor the owner's vessel in Ala Wai or Keehi small boat harbors may use that vessel as a place of principal habitation if the owner has applied for and secured a principal habitation permit issued by the department in accordance with these rules, provided that the owner and the vessel meet the requirements set forth in these rules.

(b) A permit authorizing the use of a vessel as a place of principal habitation shall not be issued if the vessel is owned by a corporation.

(c) No person shall be issued a permit authorizing the use of any vessel as a place of principal habitation while the vessel is moored at the following locations in Ala Wai small boat harbor:

- (1) Berths 23 through 79;
- (2) The area leased to the Waikiki Yacht Club;
- (3) The area leased as a marine fueling facility; and
- (4) A haul-out facility.

(d) A vessel owner may utilize the owner's vessel as a place of principal habitation while moored in the area leased to the Hawaii Yacht Club if the owner has applied for and holds a valid principal habitation permit issued by the department in accordance with these rules.

(e) Only the vessel owner, co-owner, the spouse or, in the alternative, one reciprocal beneficiary of each, and their legal dependents may be issued a principal habitation permit. While living together on the vessel, the vessel owner principal habitation permittee and reciprocal beneficiary shall not have a landlord-tenant relationship. The department shall retain the right to limit the total number of people allowed to live on a particular vessel based on reasonable health, safety, security, or environmental concerns for persons on the vessel, other permittees at the harbor, public use of the harbor, or the harbor itself, and may deny the issuance of a principal



habitation permit if such issuance would exceed the limit determined by the department to be appropriate.

(f) The owners of no more than one hundred twenty-nine vessels moored at Ala Wai small boat harbor shall be issued permits to use their vessels as a place of principal habitation. The owners of no more than thirty-five vessels moored at Keehi small boat harbor may be issued such permits. Any vessel used as a place of principal habitation that is temporarily absent from its mooring shall continue to be considered as one of the vessels being used as a place of principal habitation if the owner retains a principal habitation permit as provided in section 13-231-11. [Eff 2/24/94; am 8/20/12; am and comp 9/25/14; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-9, 200-10)

§13-231-28 Staying aboard vessels moored at Ala Wai or Keehi small boat harbor. (a) Staying aboard a vessel moored at Ala Wai or Keehi small boat harbor is prohibited except that:

- (1) Owners holding a valid regular mooring permit, the spouse or reciprocal beneficiary of each, their legal dependents, and their nonpaying guests, when in the company of the owner, may stay aboard the vessel without a use permit upon written notification to the department on or before the date of stay; provided that the period does not exceed any three nights in a week and a total of any one hundred twenty nights in a calendar year, including vessels used as a vacation site;
- (2) Staying aboard a vessel in excess of any three nights in a week may be permitted when done in accordance with a valid:
 - (A) Stay aboard permit issued pursuant to section 13-231-22 (staying aboard transient or visiting vessels);
 - (B) Stay aboard permit issued pursuant to section 13-231-29 (vessel used as a vacation site);
 - (C) Stay aboard permit issued to a vessel owner holding a valid principal habitation permit authorizing a nonpaying bona fide guest to stay aboard the vessel in the company of the owner for a period not to exceed any thirty days in a calendar year.

(b) When staying aboard in accordance with subsection (a)(1), and the stay is extended past the third day, the entire period of stay will be counted against time used as a vacation site in accordance with section 13-231-29.

(c) Each harbor resident or other person authorized by the department to stay aboard a vessel in a small boat harbor in accordance with this chapter, except for those under the age of six, may secure one shower facility key. Prior to receiving the



§13-231-28

shower key, the person shall deposit with the State the amount specified in section 13-234-32. No person shall be permitted to replace a shower facility key more than two times. [Eff 2/24/94; am 8/8/11; comp 9/25/14; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-9, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-9, 200-10)



§13-231-29 Vessel used as a vacation site. (a) Staying aboard a vessel moored in Ala Wai or Keehi small boat harbor during a vacation is authorized but limited to owners holding valid regular mooring permits authorizing them to moor their vessels in the small boat harbor, the spouse or reciprocal beneficiary of each, their legal dependents, and nonpaying guests when accompanied by the owner, provided that:

- (1) The aggregate period of the stay is not more than thirty days in a calendar year;
- (2) The vessel owner secures a vacation permit and a stay-aboard permit for each individual vacationer;
- (3) The vessel and its occupants comply with the sanitation, vessel equipment, and all other requirements set forth under this chapter; and
- (4) The vessel owner provides evidence that the owner maintains a bona fide shoreside residence.

(b) No vacation permit shall be issued for a vessel registered or documented as being owned by a corporation. [Eff 2/24/94; am 8/8/11; comp 9/25/14; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-10)
(Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-9, 200-10)

§13-231-45 Vessel inspections. (a) An inspection conducted by an approved vessel inspector is deemed to meet the requirements of the marine inspection required by section 200-13, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and may be valid for a period of two years.

(b) Before a regular mooring permit is issued or renewed, the vessel owner shall complete a satisfactory vessel inspection conducted by an approved vessel inspector, or present a certificate not more than two years old to the department at the owner's own expense, signed by an approved marine surveyor certifying the surveyor has inspected the vessel and considers it to fulfill the minimum requirements described in Exhibit "B" located at the end of this chapter and incorporated herein, entitled "vessel inspection report" and dated July 2012. The department reserves the right to inspect any vessel to ensure that any deficiencies or omissions noted on a marine inspection have been corrected prior to issuing a mooring permit. All vessel owners shall also demonstrate to the department that their vessel is capable of navigating beyond the confines of the harbor and returning under its own power to its assigned mooring/berth prior to the mooring permit being issued.

(c) Commercial vessels carrying more than six passengers for hire are exempted from the provisions of Subsections (a) and (b) when evidence of a current Coast Guard certificate of inspection is presented.

(d) Owners of vessels failing the vessel inspection shall have thirty days to correct deficiencies and complete the inspection. Failure to do so will preclude re-issuance of the use permit or be cause for rejection of the application for mooring.

(e) The department may extend the deadline for correction of deficiencies prescribed in subsection (d) if the vessel owner presents conclusive evidence to the department that the granting of additional time is reasonable and essential due to the necessity of replacing essential parts and gear and that reasonable and diligent efforts by the owner to secure the items necessary to repair the vessel or replacement of parts



is demonstrated, and further provided that any extension of time for compliance shall not exceed sixty days.

(f) Owners of vessels that fail the vessel inspection may contest the decision before an arbitration board as established in section 200-13, Hawaii Revised Statutes. The costs of the arbitration shall be borne by the vessel owner if it is determined that the vessel does not meet the minimum requirements to moor in a small boat harbor in accordance with these rules. No additional time allowance for the correction of deficiencies will be granted following arbitration and the vessel shall be removed from the harbor. The costs of the arbitration shall be borne by the State if it is determined that the vessel does meet minimum requirements.

(g) The fee for a vessel inspection conducted by the department, pursuant to this section shall be as prescribed in section 13-234-29 provided that holders of commercial use permits and registration certificates with proof of certification of inspection from the United States Coast Guard shall be exempt from this requirement or state fees associated therewith.

(h) A person who desires to become an approved marine surveyor shall apply to the department upon a form furnished by the department and pay the application fee prescribed in section 13-234-30.

(i) An application to become an approved marine surveyor shall not be accepted by the department unless the applicant is engaged wholly or partly in the business of performing marine surveys for gain or compensation and the person's surveys are acceptable to at least one insurance company or surety company authorized to do business in the State, and is a member of a nationally recognized marine surveyor organization as approved by the department.

(j) An approved marine surveyor permit shall be valid for a period of three years from date of issuance. The department reserves the right to revoke any approved marine surveyor permit at any time prior to the expiration of the permit.

(k) A satisfactory vessel inspection shall consist of the following:

- (1) Presentation of the vessel to be inspected at a place designated by the harbor agent;
- (2) A demonstration that the vessel is capable of being regularly navigated beyond the confines of the harbor or mooring area and maneuvering into and out of the assigned berth;
- (3) A finding that the vessel and all systems are in good material and operating condition; and
- (4) A finding that the requirements described in Exhibit B, entitled "vessel inspection report", dated July 2012, and located at the end of this chapter, are met.

Applicable standards published by the U.S. Coast Guard and the American Boat and Yacht Council, Inc. (ABYC) shall be used in conducting the vessel inspection, and are adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

(l) A marine survey shall be required for any vessel which has undergone any substantial reconstruction, alteration, or modification of the original vessel design, certifying that such reconstruction, alteration or modification does not materially affect the vessel's stability or maneuverability, and the existing power plant is in good operating condition and meets the minimum power requirement necessary for safe navigation beyond the confines of the small boat harbor or offshore mooring area in which it is moored. Any vessel operating under a commercial use permit or registration certificate that can produce evidence of a valid United States Coast Guard inspection certification for the above condition shall not be required to obtain a separate marine survey. A certificate of protection and indemnity insurance for the vessel, in an amount of not less than \$100,000, naming the State as an additional insured, shall be required in addition to the marine survey.

(m) No modification or alteration to a houseboat moored in Keehi Lagoon which changes the length, beam

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or size of silhouette area from that which existed at the time of issuance of the initial mooring permit shall be allowed without prior approval of the department, provided that routine maintenance and repairs for safety, security and structural integrity shall be allowed. [Eff 2/24/94; am and comp 9/25/14; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-1, 200-2, 200-4, 200-9, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-1, 200-2, 200-4, 200-9, 200-10)

§13-231-56

§13-231-56 REPEALED. [R

DEC 31 2018]

§13-231-70 Water taxi operations. (a) Water taxi operations may be permitted at all small boat harbors provided that the owner of the water taxi operation has been issued a commercial use permit.

(b) No water taxi operations may be permitted to transport passengers and crew from commercial vessels moored offshore, or the shuttling of passengers to and from a commercial vessel moored elsewhere if that vessel has not been issued a commercial use permit for the small boat harbor or other valid commercial use permit issued by the department. There shall be no restriction on the use of water taxi service by recreational vessels, vessels owned by the United States, or commercial vessels which are exempt from commercial use permit requirements under the provisions of section 13-231-57.

(c) The department may furnish a current list of commercial vessels authorized to receive water taxi service as provided in subsection (b) upon request by the owner of the vessel performing water taxi operations at no charge. [Eff 2/24/94; am and comp 9/25/14; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-10)

§13-232-8 Marine toilets - restrictions. (a) No toilet on a vessel or contrivance shall be operated so as to discharge any untreated sewage directly or indirectly into the waters of a small boat harbor.

(b) No person on a vessel or contrivance equipped with a toilet shall use, or permit the use of that toilet on the waters of a small boat harbor unless the toilet is equipped with facilities in good operating condition that will adequately treat, hold, incinerate, or otherwise handle sewage in a manner that is capable of preventing water pollution. A water pollution control device that is acceptable for the purposes of this section is any device determined by the director of the department of health to be effective in arresting the possibility of pollution from sewage passing into or through a toilet aboard a vessel or contrivance.

(c) No person shall live on board a vessel or contrivance in any small boat harbor unless it contains one or more toilets equipped with water pollution control devices in good operating condition and of a type acceptable to the director of health; provided that, the department may permit the operator or other persons to live on board a vessel not equipped with a toilet and acceptable water pollution control device for a period not to exceed the period described in sections 13-231-21 and 13-231-22 if:

- (1) The vessel is from another state or a country other than the United States and is temporarily using the waters of this State or if the vessel has a home port in the State but is visiting another small boat harbor;
- (2) Adequate on-shore toilet facilities are readily available, meaning within a walking distance of not more than two hundred feet, for use by the persons living on board; and
- (3) A toilet aboard the vessel is not used while in the small boat harbor. [Eff 2/24/94; am
DEC 31 2018] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)

§13-232-10 Backflow prevention device required on connections to water line - use of water operated de-watering device prohibited. (a) No person shall connect a vessel's water supply system to a small boat harbor portable water supply system, unless an approved backflow prevention device has been installed at the hose bib or other point of connection.

(b) No person shall use any water-operated siphon or other water operated de-watering device, equipment, or mechanism connected to a small boat harbor water supply system for the purpose of removing water or any liquid from the bilges of a vessel, provided such a device may be temporarily used when necessary during an emergency to prevent a distressed vessel from sinking if an approved backflow prevention device has been installed in accordance with subsection (a). [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**]
(Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)

§13-232-30 Fire signal for vessels in small boat harbors. Five prolonged blasts, each from four to six seconds in duration, on a vessel's whistle, horn, or other sound producing device indicates:

- (1) A fire on board a vessel not underway; or
- (2) A fire at any facility to which the vessel may be moored.

This fire signal shall not be used for other purposes in any small boat harbor. [Eff 2/24/94; am
DEC 31 2018] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)
(Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)

§13-232-57 Dogs, cats or other domestic pets.

(a) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates:

"Pet owner" means any person owning, harboring or keeping a dog, cat, or other domestic pet, or having custody thereof. "Stray" means any dog, cat, or other animal without a microchip or other registered owner-identifier or is living or roaming off its owner's property without permission to be on other public or private property. Strays may also be feral or abandoned.

(b) This section shall not apply to:

- (1) Service animals as defined in the Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as adopted by the United States Department of Justice;
- (2) Dogs trained and used by a law enforcement agency in law enforcement activities while the dogs are engaged in the performance of such work; or
- (3) An obedience trial, where tracking and show dogs are accompanied by their owners and are being trained or in competition, provided permission is first obtained from the department for such use.

(c) No person shall introduce or keep a dog aged three months or older in a small boat harbor unless the dog is licensed as prescribed in chapter 143, Hawaii Revised Statutes. Officers and employees of the department, and every other person authorized by law may seize any unlicensed dog found at large within a small boat harbor, and confine and dispose of the dog as provided in chapter 143, Hawaii Revised Statutes. A dog, cat, or other domestic pet is considered at large when:

- (1) On a vessel not the property of the pet owner, without consent of the vessel owner; or
- (2) In any public place within a small boat harbor, except when under control of the pet owner by leash, cord, chain, or other similar means of physical restraint,

provided that such leash, cord, chain, or other means is not more than eight feet in length.

(d) No pet owner shall permit the owner's dog, cat, or other domestic pet to become a stray. Effective January 1, 2019, any dog, cat, or other domestic pet, while being a stray within a small boat harbor, may be seized by officers and employees of the department, or by any other person authorized by law, and shall be disposed of as provided in section 183D-65, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

(e) No pet owner shall permit the owner's pet to excrete any solid waste in any public place or on any premises in a small boat harbor not the property of the pet's owner, provided no violation of this subsection shall occur if the owner promptly and voluntarily removes the animal waste.

(f) No person shall introduce or keep any animals except for birds, fish, or other common domestic pets within the confines of a small boat harbor.

(g) In any event no person shall introduce or keep a dog, cat, or other domestic pet at any small boat harbor where dogs, cats, or other domestic pets are prohibited by a sign or other marker posted by the department. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)

§13-232-57.1 Feeding of colonies, strays, wildlife, or feral animals prohibited. (a) While on any property under the jurisdiction of the division, no person shall feed or deliberately introduce any food material, substance, or attractant directly to, or in the vicinity of, any colony, stray, wildlife, or feral animal except as authorized by the department or the department's authorized representative.

(b) Animals include, but are not limited to birds, cats, chickens, deer, dogs, eels, fish, mongooses, pigs, rodents, seals, sharks, and turtles.

(c) Nothing in this section prohibits the use of bait or chum to attract fish for fishing or harvesting purposes. [Eff **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)

§13-232-57.2 Animal abandonment and creating or contributing to colonies prohibited. (a) While on any property under the jurisdiction of the division, no person shall abandon an animal or create or contribute to a colony.

(b) Violators shall be fined not less than \$50 and not more than \$1,000 or sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both, for each violation and shall also be subject to penalties in accordance with section 143-2.6, Hawaii Revised Statutes. [Eff **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-24, 200-25) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-24, 200-25)

§13-232-58 Sleeping or camping prohibited.
Sleeping or camping or both in any state facility or
property under the jurisdiction of the division is
prohibited except on board a vessel moored in a small
boat harbor with the proper authorization of the
department. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth:
HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3,
200-4)



§13-232-60 Serving, sale, and consumption of liquor in State small boat harbors, and boat launching facilities. (a) It is declared to be the intent of the department to prohibit the open and unrestricted use or consumption of liquor on or within state small boat harbors and boat launching facilities. For the purpose of this section, "liquor" or "intoxicating liquor" shall mean the same as defined in section 281-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

(b) No person shall possess, other than in a container in the manufacturer's sealed condition, intoxicating liquor on any street or sidewalk, or in any public off-street parking area or any building located thereon within a state small boat harbor or state boat launching facility.

(c) The prohibitions contained in subsection (b) shall not apply to:

- (1) Possession, use, or consumption of intoxicating liquor on board a vessel with a valid mooring permit;
- (2) Intoxicating liquor procured from a vendor dispensing intoxicating liquor pursuant to a permit or license issued by the department when the intoxicating liquor is possessed or consumed in a manner and in a place consistent with the terms and conditions of such permit or license;
- (3) The consumption or possession of an intoxicating liquor in a motor vehicle upon any public street, road, or highway; or
- (4) The possession of a container of wine authorized to be removed from liquor-licensed premises pursuant to section 281-31(q), Hawaii Revised Statutes, provided that the container has been corked or resealed.

(d) Subject to the provisions of chapter 281, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as amended, and if the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor is permitted by a disposition or agreement with the department, the prohibitions contained in subsection (b) shall not apply within the licensed premises (as described in a

liquor license) of concessionaires or licensees of the department.

(e) The penalties provided in this section are criminal penalties and the section shall be enforced by the Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE), the county police department, and any other authorized entity as provided by law.

(1) A DOCARE officer or police officer may arrest an alleged violator of any provision of this section or may issue a citation in lieu of arrest as provided in section 803-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

(2) Penalty. Any person convicted of a violation of any provision of this article shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

[Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-24, 200-25) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-24, 200-25)

§13-233-13 Operation, parking, or storage of bicycles or play vehicles. (a) Effect of section.

- (1) The parent of any child or the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit the child or ward to violate this section.
- (2) This section applicable to bicycles and play vehicles shall apply whenever a bicycle or play vehicle is ridden, operated, parked, or stored within the confines of a small boat harbor.

(b) Bicycle tax. No bicycle shall be used for conveyance of any person within the confines of a small boat harbor unless the annual tax has been paid and a valid license tag is attached to the bicycle in accordance with section 249-14, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

(c) The department may erect signs on any sidewalk, roadway, pier, wharf, catwalk, or other location prohibiting the riding of bicycles thereon, and when such signs are in place, no person shall disobey the same.

(d) Parking or storage of bicycles. No person shall park, store, place, or leave a bicycle on catwalks, piers, sidewalks, roads, parking areas, or any other public area except in bicycle parking racks.

(e) Traffic and bicycle equipment laws applicable to persons riding bicycles. Every person riding a bicycle within the confines of a small boat harbor shall be granted all the rights and shall be subject to all the duties applicable to the bicycle operator and to the driver of a vehicle by chapter 291C (Statewide Traffic Code), Hawaii Revised Statutes, which by reference is hereby incorporated in these rules and made a part hereof as though fully recited herein, except as to those provisions of chapter 291C which by their nature can have no application to a bicycle operator. [Eff 2/24/94; comp 4/5/08; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)

\$13-233-29 Eligibility for parking permits; fee per vehicle. (a) Persons eligible for the parking permits described in section 13-233-28 and the fees for the permits are as follows:

Eligible persons	Fees Per Vehicle
(1) An owner holding a valid Use permit (permittee) authorizing the mooring of the owner's vessel at the small boat harbor, and any co-owner of the vessel.	\$25 per month
(2) The spouse or reciprocal beneficiary of each owner, and their legal dependents 18 years of age or older.	\$25 per month
(3) An owner or co-owner holding a valid use permit authorizing the mooring of the owner's vessel at the small boat harbor may secure a temporary parking permit, for use by bona fide guests accompanying the owner on board the vessel on a voyage outside the confines of the small boat harbor.	\$10 for each 24-hour period or fraction thereof
(4) An owner or employee of a firm, business, or organization operating under a lease or other agreement authorizing the owner, employee, firm, business, or organization to engage in a business or commercial activity at the small boat harbor.	\$90 per month
(5) Other non-boating related person(s) parking in any paid parking stalls.	not less than \$100 per month

(b) Fees for permits issued after the first month of a calendar quarter shall be prorated on a monthly basis.

(c) Not more than one parking permit shall be issued to a person eligible for a parking permit.



\$13-233-29

[Eff 2/24/94; am and comp 4/5/08; am 8/8/11; am
DEC 31 2018] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4) (Imp: HRS
§§200-2, 200-4)



§13-235-5 Owners required to report change in ownership, address and other changes. (a) It shall be the responsibility of an offshore mooring permittee to notify the department in writing within seven days if:

- (1) The owner no longer has possession of the vessel, houseboat or contrivance;
- (2) All or any interest in the vessel, houseboat, or contrivance is transferred to or assigned to another person or business entity; or
- (3) The owner's address or telephone number changes.

(b) Failure to comply this section will result in automatic termination of the offshore mooring permit.

[Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-1, 200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-6) (Imp: HRS §§200-1, 200-2, 200-3, 200-6)



§13-235-9 Restrictions on anchoring or mooring outside of a designated offshore mooring area. (a) No person shall anchor a vessel in an Ocean Recreation Management Area (ORMA) or a non-designated area for a cumulative period of time exceeding seventy-two hours within any fourteen day period subject to the following restrictions:

- (1) Calculation of the seventy-two hour time limit shall not restart if a vessel is relocated or temporarily moved and then later returned to the same site or location or in close proximity thereto.
- (2) The department or the department's authorized representative may authorize an extension of the seventy-two hour time limit if, under the particular circumstances, an extension of time is reasonable and warranted.

(b) No person shall anchor or moor a houseboat on the ocean waters or navigable streams of the State outside of a designated mooring area.

(c) No person shall live aboard any vessel or use any vessel as a principal place of habitation on the ocean waters or navigable streams of the State outside of a designated mooring area, provided that staying aboard or use of a vessel as a vacation site may be permitted in accordance with provisions set forth in sections 13-231-22, 13-231-28, and 13-231-29.

(d) The owner of a vessel desiring to moor a vessel outside a designated mooring area may be issued a permit by the department, subject to compliance with all other provisions of this chapter, provided that:

- (1) There is no designated mooring area within a reasonable distance of the desired location specified in the permit application;
- (2) A permit for installation of a mooring at that location is approved by the board of land and natural resources; and
- (3) In the case of commercial vessels, a permit is also approved for installation of the mooring by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

\$13-235-9

(e) Transient or visiting vessels may be issued a temporary permit to anchor outside of a designated mooring area for a period not to exceed ninety days.
[Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-1, 200-2, 200-3, 200-6) (Imp: HRS §§200-1, 200-2, 200-3, 200-6)

\$13-240-5

\$13-240-5 REPEALED. [R

DEC 31 2018

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§13-242-1 Duty to render aid and give information. (a) It shall be the duty of the operator of a vessel involved in a boating accident, as defined in section 13-230-8, if and so far as the operator can do so without serious danger to the operator's own vessel or persons aboard to render to the other persons affected by the accident, such assistance as may be practicable and as may be necessary in order to save them from or minimize any danger caused by the accident and also to give the operator's name, address, and identification of the operator's vessel to any person injured and to the owner of any property damaged in the accident.

(b) The duties imposed by chapter 13-242 shall be in addition to any duties otherwise provided by law. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-24, 200-28)

§13-242-3 Immediate notice of accident; when required. (a) The operator of any recreational vessel which is involved in a boating accident as defined in section 13-230-8, if the casualty results in death or injury of any person sufficient to cause reasonable belief that the injury will require medical treatment beyond first aid or if a person disappears from on board under circumstances which suggest any possibility of their death or injury shall, as soon as possible after fulfilling the requirements of section 13-242-1, by the quickest means of communication, give notice of the accident to a harbor official, police officer or the nearest police station with the following:

- (1) The date, time, and exact location of the occurrence;
- (2) The name of each person who was a casualty;
- (3) The number and name of the vessel; and
- (4) The names and addresses of the owner and operator.

(b) The above action shall be followed up by a written report as required in section 13-242-4.

(c) Whenever the operator of a vessel is physically incapable of giving an immediate notice of an accident as required in subsection (a) and there was another occupant on the vessel at the time of the accident capable of doing so, the occupant shall make or cause to be given the notice not given by the operator. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-24, 200-28, 200-29)

§13-242-4 Written boating accident report; when required. (a) Whenever a recreational boating accident results in: (1) loss of life or the disappearance of any person; (2) injury causing any person to require medical treatment beyond first aid; or (3) actual damage to any recreational vessel or to any other property in excess of \$2,000, then the operator of the vessel shall submit within forty-eight hours of the happening thereof, and within seven days of every other accident, a written report to the department on forms furnished by the department which report must contain information as prescribed in section 13-242-7.

(b) This section shall apply to the operator of:

- (1) Any recreational vessel involved in a boating accident in the waters of the State; and
- (2) Any recreational vessel required to be numbered or numbered pursuant to these rules and involved in a boating accident in any waters; provided that the report need not be filed with the department where the operator is required by federal laws and requirements to report the accident to the Coast Guard.

(c) A written accident report is not required under this section from any person who is physically incapable of making a report during the period of the incapacity.

(d) Whenever the operator is physically incapable of making a written report of a recreational boating accident as required in this section and the operator is not the owner of the vessel, then the owner of the vessel involved in the accident shall make the report not made by the operator. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-24, 200-29)

§13-243-4 Mufflers. A vessel propelled by an internal combustion engine shall, when in operation, be equipped with an efficient muffler, underwater exhaust, or other modern device in good working order and in constant operation capable of adequately muffling the sound of the exhaust of the engine. An engine is considered adequately muffled when the motor's exhaust at all times is muffled or suppressed so as to not create excessive or unusual noise. The discharge of cooling water through the exhaust of an inboard engine shall be considered an adequate muffling device. The use of cutouts, or open exhaust stacks is prohibited, except:

- (1) For motorboats competing in a race or regatta approved by the department or a federal agency;
- (2) While competing in official trials for speed records; or
- (3) For such vessels while on trial runs as is incidental to the tuning up of the boats and engines. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**
] (Auth: HRS §200-24) (Imp: HRS §200-24)

\$13-243-5

\$13-243-5 REPEALED. [R **DEC 31 2018**]



§13-244-15.5 Operation of power driven vessels.

(a) Any person operating a power driven vessel on the waters of the State shall be required to possess a certificate of completion from a National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA) approved course on the safe use and operation of a power driven vessel that contains a component on Hawaii waters approved by the department. Exempt from this requirement are persons who:

- (1) Possess a valid merchant mariner credential to operate a vessel issued by the United States Coast Guard pursuant to 46 C.F.R. Part 10;
- (2) Operate a thrill craft in a commercial thrill craft zone as authorized by the State;
- (3) Operate a motorboat that is ten horsepower or less; or
- (4) Are on a voyage originating outside of the State and remain in the State less than sixty calendar days.

(b) A person under sixteen years of age shall not operate a power driven vessel on the waters of the State unless the person possesses a certificate of completion and is also accompanied on-board and directly supervised by a person twenty-one years of age or older who holds the required certificate of completion.

(c) A person or the person's responsible managing employee or agent engaged in the business of renting or leasing power driven vessels shall not rent or lease a power driven vessel to any person for operation on the waters of the State unless the person:

- (1) Meets all the requirements of this section by receiving a safety briefing provided by the rental or leasing business that is approved by the department; and
- (2) Is identified on the rental or lease agreement for a power driven vessel by name and age. A person or the person's agent or employee renting or leasing power driven

vessels who fails to request and inspect certificates or evidence of exemption is in violation of this section.

(d) A person who is operating a power driven vessel on any waters of the State and who is stopped by a law enforcement officer shall present to the officer, upon request, a certificate of completion required by this section or acceptable evidence of exemption from the required certificate. Failure to present a certificate of completion or acceptable evidence of exemption shall constitute a violation of this section, unless the person presents the required certificate or evidence of exemption to a court of law and satisfies the court that this person held a proper certificate or was exempt at the time the person was asked to produce the certificate.

(e) A person who alters, forges, counterfeits, or falsifies a certificate or other document used as evidence, or who possesses a certificate or other document that has been altered, forged, counterfeited, or falsified, or who loans or permits that person's certificate or other document to be used by another person, shall be in violation of this section.

(f) The department shall maintain a list of NASBLA approved courses that provide a department approved component on Hawaii waters, which shall include but not be limited to:

- (1) Local ocean safety principles and practices; and
- (2) Any rules or laws pertaining to protected species and power driven vessel operation in the State.

(g) This section shall be enforced beginning November 10, 2014.

(h) Pursuant to section 200-25, Hawaii Revised Statutes, any person violating this section shall be fined not less than \$50 and not more than \$1000 or sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both, for each violation; provided that in addition to, or as a condition to the suspension of, the fines and penalties, the court may deprive the offender of the privilege of operating any

vessel in the waters of the State for a period of not more than thirty days. [Eff 11/10/12; am **DEC 31 2018**
] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-21, 200-22, 200-24, 200-25) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-21, 200-22, 200-24, 200-25)

§13-244-19 Authorization required to hold regatta, marine parade, boat race or exhibition. (a) Authorization required; submission of application.

- (1) Any person or organization planning to hold a regatta or marine parade which, by its nature, circumstances or location, will introduce extra or unusual hazards to the safety of persons or property on the waters of the State shall submit an application to the chairperson of the board of land and natural resources. No person shall hold such a regatta or marine parade, unless the authorization of the chairperson, has been secured, except that the chairperson's authorization is not required if prior authorization has been secured from the United States Coast Guard. Examples of conditions which are deemed to introduce extra or unusual hazards to the safety of life include, but are not limited to: an inherently hazardous competition, the customary presence of commercial or pleasure craft in the area, any obstruction of navigable channels which may reasonably be expected to result, and the expected accumulation of spectator craft.
- (2) Where the events are to be held regularly or repeatedly in a single area by an individual or organization, the chairperson may, subject to conditions set from time to time by the department, grant a permit for the series of events for a fixed period of time, not to exceed one year.
- (3) The application shall be submitted no less than thirty days prior to the start of the proposed event.
- (4) The application shall include the following details:
 - (A) Name and address of sponsoring organization.

- (B) Name, address, and telephone number of person or persons in charge of the event.
- (C) Nature and purpose of the event.
- (D) Information as to general public interest.
- (E) Estimated number and type of watercraft participating in the event.
- (F) Estimated number and type of spectator watercraft.
- (G) Number of boats being furnished by sponsoring organization to patrol event.
- (H) Time schedule and description of events.
- (I) A section of a chart or scale drawing showing the boundaries of the event, various water courses or areas to be utilized by participants, officials, and spectator craft.

(b) An authorization by the chairperson does not exempt a person holding an event from compliance with applicable federal law. [Eff 2/24/94; am DEC 31 2018]
] (Auth: HRS §§200-22, 200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-22, 200-24)

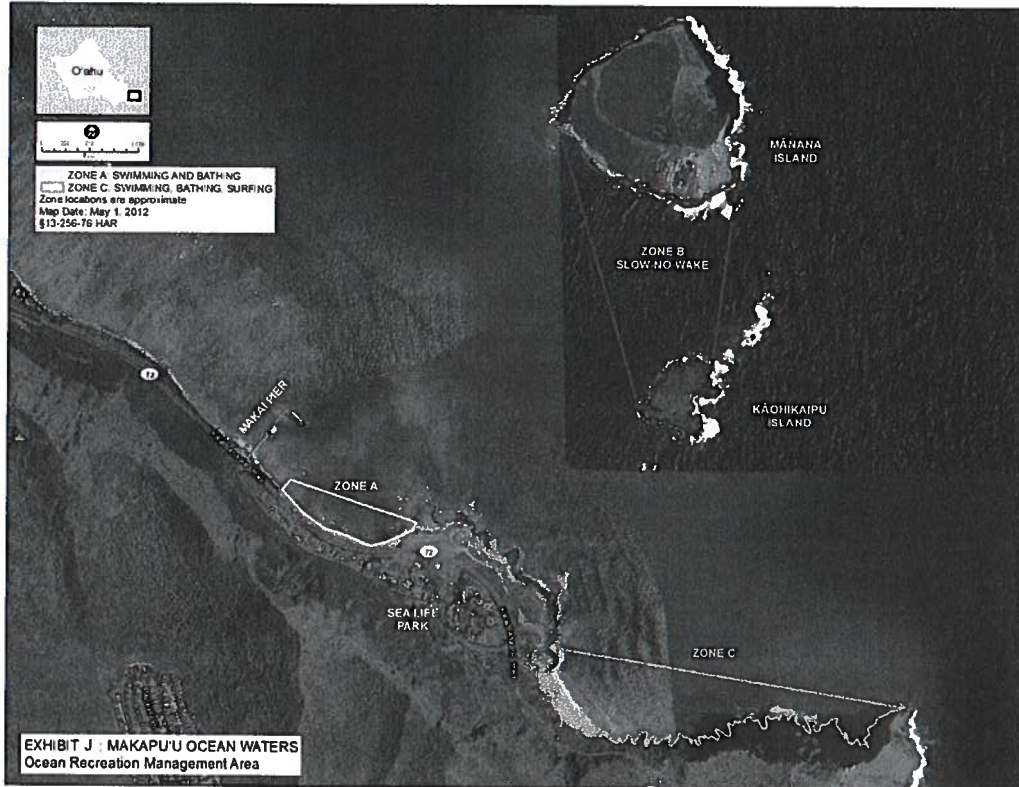


§13-244-29 Makapuu ocean waters. (a) Makapuu ocean waters means the area confined by boundaries as shown on Exhibit J, entitled "Makapu'u Ocean Waters", dated May 1, 2012, and located at the end of this chapter, and also described as follows:

- (1) Beginning at a point being the mean high water mark which is directly opposite from the northeast corner of the Makapuu Beach Park building;
- (2) In the Makapuu Point direction along the mean high water mark to the tip of Makapuu Point; and
- (3) Along a straight line connecting such point described in paragraph (2) above to, and ending at, the point of beginning.

(b) Restrictions. No person shall operate a vessel in the Makapuu ocean waters as the same are defined in this section. This subsection shall not apply in the case of emergency or to patrol or rescue craft. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-22, 200-24)

Exhibit J:



§13-244-37 Zone A, Zone B, Ingress/Egress Zones, and Ingress/Egress Corridors. (a) The Kaanapali ocean waters shall be divided into the following zones:

(1) Zone A, Kaanapali ocean waters

- (i) This zone is designated primarily for swimming, bathing, snorkeling, and diving, and means the area confined by the boundaries shown and described in Exhibit G, July 1, 1984, located at the end of this chapter, which boundaries are described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the vegetation line six hundred fifty feet north along the vegetation line from the intersection of the extended centerline of Kaniau Road and the vegetation line; thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from True South: 080 degrees for a distance of two hundred feet; 146 degrees 30 minutes for a distance of three thousand seven hundred fifty feet; 206 degrees to a point on the vegetation line; thence southward along the vegetation line to the point of beginning.

- (ii) No person shall navigate or moor a vessel, surfboard, sailboard, or any other water recreational device in or on the waters of Zone A, provided that this restriction shall not apply to:
- (A) Paipo boards not in excess of four feet in length and without skegs or any other fin-like projections protruding from the bottom of the boards;
 - (B) Hawaiian design club canoes engaged in crew training;
 - (C) Vessels engaged in fishing during periods of low use of the beach.

(2) Zone B, Kaanapali ocean waters

- (i) This zone is an area designed primarily for swimming, bathing, snorkeling, and diving, and means the area confined by the boundaries shown on Exhibit G, July 1, 1984, located at the end of this chapter and defined as:

Beginning at a point on the vegetation line seven hundred fifty feet south along the vegetation line from the southernmost tip of Keka'a Point shoreline, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from True South: 068 degrees for a distance of two hundred feet; 156 degrees for a distance of two hundred fifty feet; 078 degrees 30 minutes for a distance of three hundred fifty feet; 156 degrees for a distance of six hundred feet; 221 degrees for a distance of five hundred feet; 287 degrees to a point on the vegetation line; thence southward along the vegetation line to the point of beginning.

- (ii) Restrictions: The same restrictions and exceptions thereto applicable to Zone A are applicable to Zone B.
- (3) Ingress/Egress zones.

- (i) These zones shall be established at intervals along the shoreline to provide beach access, through corridors, for all vessels governed by this chapter. Each zone shall be five hundred feet wide at the shoreline and shall extend seaward for a distance of five hundred feet.

Zone number one begins at the point where the north bank of Wahikuli Stream intersects the vegetation line; then northward along the vegetation line for a distance of five hundred feet.



Zone number two begins at a point on the vegetation line which is two thousand three hundred feet north along the vegetation line from a point where the north bank of Wahikuli Stream intersects the vegetation line; then northward along the vegetation line for a distance of five hundred feet.

Zone number three begins at a point on the vegetation line which is two thousand four hundred feet south along the vegetation line from the mean high water mark of the southernmost tip of Keka'a Point shoreline; then southward along the vegetation line for a distance of five hundred feet.

Zone number four begins at a point on the vegetation line which is seven hundred fifty feet south along the vegetation line from the mean high water mark from the southernmost tip of Keka'a Point shoreline; then southward along the vegetation line for a distance of five hundred feet.

Zone number five begins at a point on the vegetation line which is eight hundred twenty-five feet north along the vegetation line from the vegetation line from the southernmost tip of Keka'a Point shoreline, then northward along the vegetation line for a distance of five hundred feet.

- (ii) No person shall navigate a vessel within an ingress/egress zone unless operating within an ingress/egress corridor, provided that this restriction shall not apply to Hawaiian design club canoes engaged in crew training.
- (4) Ingress/Egress corridors.
 - (i) These corridors shall be contained within each ingress/egress zone. Each

corridor shall be one hundred feet wide and shall be established daily by markers placed by the users of the corridor to determine the best direction for approach to or departure from the shoreline under existing wind and sea conditions.

(ii) No person shall:

- (A) Navigate a commercial vessel or non-commercial motor powered vessel to or from the beach area unless using a designated ingress/egress corridor;
- (B) Navigate a catamaran, registered for carrying passengers for hire, in an ingress/egress corridor, or approach the shoreline within a distance of five hundred feet, if another catamaran is beached within the boundaries of the intended corridor of use;
- (C) Beach a catamaran, registered for carrying passengers for hire, in an ingress/egress corridor in excess of thirty minutes; and
- (D) Navigate a vessel within an ingress/egress corridor at a speed exceeding slow-no-wake.

(iii) Exceptions to the restrictions for Ingress/Egress Zones are applicable to Ingress/Egress Corridors.

(b) This section shall not apply in the event of an emergency, to law enforcement or rescue craft, or to vessels operating under a valid ocean waters permit issued by the department. [Eff 2/24/94, am **DEC 31 2018**

] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)



§13-245-2

§13-245-2 REPEALED. [R **DEC 31 2018**]

§13-245-9 Diver's flag. (a) A "diver's flag" as defined by rule and measuring not less than twelve inches by twelve inches shall be required to be displayed on the surface of the water by any person or group of persons engaged in free diving or SCUBA diving.

(b) A diver's flag measuring not less than twelve inches by twelve inches shall be displayed on the highest point of the main structure of a vessel that is sixteen feet or less in length overall in order to provide an unobstructed view of the diver's flag from all directions when diving from the vessel.

(c) A diver's flag measuring not less than twenty inches by twenty-four inches, shall be displayed on the highest point of the main structure of any vessel that is greater than sixteen feet in length overall in order to provide an unobstructed view of the diver's flag from all directions when diving from the vessel.

(d) If snorkeling, free diving, or SCUBA diving is in progress between sunset and sunrise, the diver's flag shall be clearly illuminated. A diver's flag is considered clearly illuminated when it is identifiable from at least one hundred feet away.

(e) There shall be no restriction on subsurface distance from a diver's flag. However, snorkelers, free divers, and SCUBA divers are prohibited from surfacing more than one hundred feet away from the diver's flag in the ocean waters of the State and more than fifty feet from the diver's flag in navigable streams, except in cases of emergencies.

(f) All vessels shall be prohibited from approaching within one hundred feet of a displayed diver's flag or within fifty feet of a displayed diver's flag on navigable streams with the following exceptions:

- (1) Vessels approaching a displayed diver's flag to conduct SCUBA, snorkeling, or free diving activities within the one hundred foot or fifty foot restricted area shall be allowed to do so provided that the vessel approaches at a speed of slow-no-wake.

(2) Vessels approaching a displayed diver's flag navigating through marked navigation channels are exempt from the distance restriction described in subsection (f) but shall proceed at a speed of slow-no-wake through the navigation channel when a diver's flag is displayed adjacent to the navigation channel.

(3) Authorized representatives of the department and life saving personnel are exempt from the distance restrictions of subsection (f) when performing functions related to their duties.

(g) Except in cases of emergencies, snorkeling, free diving, swimming, or SCUBA diving within navigation channels shall be prohibited.

(h) No person shall engage in snorkeling, free diving, or SCUBA diving or display a diver's flag in a manner that shall unreasonably or unnecessarily interfere with vessels or with free and proper navigation of the waterways of the State.

(i) A diver's flag shall be displayed only when snorkeling, free diving, or SCUBA diving is in progress, and display of a diver's flag in a water area when no snorkeling or diving is in progress in that area shall constitute a violation of these rules.

(j) Anyone violating any provision of this section shall be subject to fines and penalties as provided in sections 200-14, 200-14.5, and 200-25, Hawaii Revised Statutes. [Eff 2/24/94; am 7/5/03; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-10, 200-14, 200-14.5, 200-24, 200-25) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-10, 200-14, 200-14.5, 200-24, 200-25)

\$13-250-5

\$13-250-5 REPEALED. [R **DEC 31 2018**]

§13-251-57 Waikiki ocean waters. (a) Waikiki ocean waters means the area shown on Exhibit 1, dated May 1, 2012, located at the end of this subchapter and incorporated herein. The boundaries are as follows:

Beginning at the point where the mean high water mark intersects a line perpendicular to the shoreline below the Diamond Head Lighthouse; then in the Ewa direction along the mean high water mark to the makai boundary of the Ala Wai Small Boat Harbor and buoy R"8"; then west across the channel to the seawall on the Diamond Head side of Magic Island; then following along the mean high water mark to the seaward prolongation of the parking lot on the Ewa side of Magic Island; then along the edge of the reef to the revetment on the Waikiki side of the Kewalo Basin entrance channel; then along a straight line to the Kewalo Basin entrance channel buoy R"2"; then southeasterly along a straight line to the Ala Wai boat harbor entrance lighted buoy R"4"; then along a straight line to the Diamond Head buoy R"2"; then along a straight line the point of beginning.

(b) The Waikiki ocean waters are reserved primarily for use by bathers, swimmers, surfers, snorkelers, and other recreational uses and subject to restrictions set forth in this section. No person shall operate a vessel or watercraft within the Waikiki ocean waters within 500 feet of the shoreline at a speed in excess of slow-no-wake. Vessel operators shall exercise caution while transiting the area due to heavy use by swimmers. This section shall not apply in the event of an emergency, or to law enforcement or rescue craft, or vessels participating under a valid regatta permit issued by the department or the Coast Guard.

(1) Zone A is described as follows:

Beginning at the breakwater makai of the Hilton Hawaiian Village rainbow tower; then following the mean high water mark northwesterly to the Duke Kahanamoku Lagoon; then southerly to

21°16'25.36"N, 157°50'12.15"W; then in a straight line ending at the starting point;

Restrictions: No person shall navigate, moor, or anchor a vessel in or on the waters of Zone A, except that a manually propelled outrigger canoe or a catamaran propelled by sail may be operated in those waters if the vessel has been issued a permit by the department, or that a catamaran propelled by sail capable of carrying six persons or less, with a valid permit to operate within Waikiki ocean waters under the provisions of section 13-251-52, may anchor overnight in the area adjacent to the groin in the vicinity of the Ala Wai Heliport. Notwithstanding this subsection, vessels operating from the Hilton Hawaiian Village pier are exempt from the restrictions in this paragraph.

(2) Zone B is described as follows:

Beginning at the breakwater makai of the Hawaiian Village Rainbow Tower; then along the mean high water mark in the Diamond Head direction to the mauka Ewa side of the natatorium; then seaward along the Ewa wall of the natatorium to the outer edge of the reef at 21°15'52.26"N, 157°49'31.67"W; then along the reef in the north direction to the seaward end of the wall at Kapahulu; then in a straight line eastward ending at the starting point;

Restrictions:

- (i) No person shall navigate or moor a vessel in or on the Waikiki ocean waters, except that outrigger canoes operated by a duly organized canoe club, or a sailing catamaran, or a manually propelled outrigger canoe may be navigated, moored, or anchored in those waters if the vessel has been issued a permit by the department to navigate in the waters. Notwithstanding this subsection, a sailing catamaran may temporarily operate in Zone B as a power-driven catamaran when necessary

to protect life or property and if that vessel is registered by the department to operate in Waikiki ocean waters and under the immediate control of an operator who has been issued a valid permit by the department;

(ii) No person shall navigate or moor a catamaran in or on the waters of Zone B or on the shore below the mean high water mark if four catamarans are navigating or moored in such zone;

(iii) The minimum distance separating any two catamarans moored in Zone B shall be eighty feet; and

(iv) For this subchapter, surfboards are not considered to be a vessel.

(3) Zone C is described as follows:

Beginning at the end of the Ewa groin at the Duke Kahanamoku statue; then following the groin shoreward and along the Kuhio Beach shoreline to the mauka end of the wall at Kapahulu; then to the end of the wall; then following the seawall in a northward direction to the point of beginning.

Restrictions: Zone C is designated as a swimming, bathing and wading zone. No person shall engage in fishing by any means or device from the Kuhio seawall to the shoreline between the wall at Kapahulu and the Ewa groin.

(4) Zone D is described as follows:

Beginning at the makai-Ewa corner of the wall at Kapahulu; then 160 yards in the Diamond Head direction on a straight line perpendicular to the beach to 21°16'11.35"N, 157°49'24.49"W; then 100 yards seaward on a straight line ending at 21°16'10.43"N, 157°49'27.89"W; then 310 yards in the Ewa direction on a straight line ending at 21°16'19.32"N, 157°49'30.27"W; then 100 yards shoreward to 21°16'20.27"N, 157°49'26.90"W; then in a straight line back to the point of beginning.

Restrictions: No person shall navigate or moor a vessel or navigate or otherwise use a surfboard in or on the waters of Zone D, except that paipo boards not in excess of four feet in length and without skegs or any other fin-like projections protruding from the bottom of the boards are permitted to be used on the waters.

(5) Zone E is described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the Diamond Head wall of the Natatorium intersects the mean high water mark at 21°15'50.66"N, 157°49'18.30"W; then following the mean high water mark in a Diamond Head direction to the Colony Surf Hotel at 21°15'44.76"N, 157°49'17.45"W; then in a seaward direction to 21°15.44.16"N, 157°49'19.32"W; then north to the makai-Diamond Head corner of the Natatorium; then in a straight line to the point of beginning.

Restrictions: No person shall navigate or moor a vessel in or on the waters of Zone E, except that a manually propelled outrigger canoe operated by a duly organized canoe club, or a commercially operated manually propelled outrigger canoe may be navigated in these waters if the vessel has been registered in accordance with this chapter and is under immediate control of an operator who has a valid permit issued by the department in accordance with subchapter

1. [Eff 2/24/94; am and comp 9/25/14; am
DEC 31 2018] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-9, 200-10, 200-22, 200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-9, 200-10, 200-22, 200-24)

§13-253-1.3 Gross receipts. Each commercial permittee or catamaran registration certificate holder shall be responsible for submitting to the department a monthly statement of its gross receipts. [Eff and comp 9/25/14; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-22, 200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-22, 200-24)



S13-254-1

S13-254-1 REPEALED. [R DEC 31 2018]

§13-255-1. Purpose and scope. The purpose of these rules is to further the public interest and welfare and to promote safety by keeping Waikiki Beach, as defined in section 13-255-6, free and clear of business activities and obstructions and open for the use of the public as a bathing beach and for passing over and along by foot. [Eff 2/24/94; am

DEC 31 2018

] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)

\$13-255-5

\$13-255-5 REPEALED. [R **DEC 31 2018**]

§13-255-6 Waikiki Beach uses and activities; restrictions. (a) "Waikiki Beach" as used in this chapter means any and all lands along the shores of the island of Oahu from the Diamond Head boundary of the Elks Club (Tax Map Key No. 3-1-32-6) to the Diamond Head boundary of Fort DeRussy (Tax Map Key No. 2-6-05), seaward of line "A" as shown on exhibit "A", entitled "Line 'A'", and described in exhibit "B", entitled "Line 'A'", dated July 13, 1965, and located at the end of this chapter, over which the State of Hawaii now has or hereafter acquires an easement for the use of the public as a bathing beach and for passing over and along by foot.

(b) Permitted activities. Waikiki Beach is open to public use for sunbathing, foot traffic, swimming, and other activities which, when engaged in, will not unduly disrupt others from enjoying the beach.

(c) Business operations, soliciting prohibited. No person shall engage in, conduct, transact, or solicit business of any kind on or at Waikiki Beach.

(d) Storage, parking, and display prohibited. No person shall store, park, moor, place, or display any thing or personal property on or at Waikiki Beach for the purpose of engaging in, conducting, transacting, or soliciting business of any kind; provided that an outrigger canoe or sailing catamaran registered by the department pursuant to Hawaii ocean waters and shores rules may be placed, moored, or anchored below the mean high water mark.

(e) Structures and obstructions prohibited. No person shall construct, erect, place, deposit, or set up any building, structure, booth, wall, obstruction, or any improvement of any kind, whether temporary, portable, or permanent in nature, on or at Waikiki Beach, except such as may be approved by the department for sporting events, public safety, or for beach construction, repairs, preservation, or cleaning. In addition to any other available remedies, the department may remove, raze, or demolish the same wherever found at Waikiki Beach.

(f) Ball, etc., playing and kite flying prohibited. No person shall throw, cast, catch, kick,

S13-255-6

or strike any type of ball, frisbee, or other similar object while on or at Waikiki Beach. No person shall fly a kite of any kind while on or at Waikiki Beach. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-06)



§13-256-3 Commercial use permit or catamaran registration certificate requirements. All operators of commercial vessels, water craft or water sports equipment or activities conducting commercial tours or instruction on State ocean waters must obtain a commercial use permit or where applicable a catamaran registration certificate to be issued by the department, except for those operating out of a state commercial harbor. The applicant for such permit shall comply with the applicable provisions stated in sections 13-231-50 to 13-231-70. [Eff 2/24/94; am
] (Auth: HRS §§200-22, 200-24) (Imp:
HRS §§200-22, 200-24)

DEC 31 2018

\$13-256-5 Commercial use permits; public auction. (a) Unless otherwise provided by law, all commercial use permits issued by the department under this chapter for thrill craft or parasail operations may be made at public auction under sealed bid after public notice.

(b) Before any prospective bidder is entitled to submit a bid for a commercial use permit, the prospective bidder shall, not less than six calendar days prior to the day designated for opening bids, give written notice of its intention to bid to the officer charged with issuing the commercial use permits. Each prospective bidder shall submit answers, under oath, to questions contained in a questionnaire, provided by the department, setting forth a complete statement of the experience, competence and financial standing of the prospective bidder. The names and the number of persons who have submitted a notice of intention to bid shall not be divulged. Information contained in the answers to the questionnaire shall remain confidential, and any government officer or employee who knowingly divulges or permits to be divulged any such information to any person not fully entitled thereto shall be fined not more than \$250. A questionnaire so submitted shall be returned to the bidder after having served its purpose.

(c) Advertisement for bids. Publication of a call for tenders shall be made not less than three times on not less than three different days in a newspaper of general circulation printed and published within the State and in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which the designated area is located. The first publication shall be not less than three weeks prior to the date designated for the opening of tenders. Notice of the call for tenders shall contain the following:

- (1) Location where the bid questionnaire is available;
- (2) Time and place of the opening of tenders;
- (3) General description of the designated area;
- (4) Specific use for which the commercial use permit is intended; and



- (5) The upset price as established by the department. Unless a higher amount is specified for a specific commercial use permit the annual upset price shall be \$900, which is the monthly charge of \$75. If the commercial use permit is located within an area which requires less than twelve months of operation, the upset price shall be adjusted accordingly.

(d) All bids shall be sealed and delivered to the officer advertising therefor and shall be opened by the officer at the time and place to be stated in the call for tenders which time shall not be less than ten days after the last publication, in the presence of all bidders who attend, and may be inspected by any bidder. All bids which do not comply with the requirements of the call for tenders shall be rejected. The officer calling for bids may reject any or all bids and waive any defects when in the officer's opinion such rejection or waiver will be in the best interest of the public.

(e) All bids shall be accompanied by a deposit of legal tender, or a certificate of deposit, cashier's check or certified check on a bank that is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or on a savings institution insured by the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation or by a share certificate issued by a credit union insured by the National Credit Union Administration, in a sum of not less than five per cent of the amount bid, payable at sight to the officer advertising for tenders. A bid deposit may also be in the form of a surety bond conforming to the requirements of section 102-8, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

(f) If the highest bidder to whom the commercial use permit is awarded fails or neglects to fully comply with the terms and conditions for the issuance of the commercial use permit within ten days after the award or within such further time as the officer awarding the permit may allow, the bidder shall forfeit the bid deposit to the State. If the permit is issued, the bid deposit shall be returned to the

permittee upon receipt of the first monthly payment. The deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders shall be returned to them after the commercial use permit is issued or if the commercial use permit is not awarded or issued after the officer's determination to publish another call for tenders or not to issue any commercial use permit.

(g) The commercial use permit shall be awarded to the highest qualified bidder. If there is more than one authorized commercial operating area in a particular designated area, then the permit for each operating area shall be made by a separate call for tenders.

(h) No commercial operator shall be awarded more than one commercial use permit per designated area. Each bidder shall be awarded only one commercial use permit per designated area. Thus, if a bidder is the highest qualified bidder on more than one operating area then that bidder shall choose one operating area and the bidder's other bids shall be deemed withdrawn.

(i) Each commercial use permit shall be valid for one year with an option to renew the commercial use permit no more than four times, which shall be accomplished on or before the anniversary date of its initial issuance. A permittee interested in renewing its commercial use permit, shall however, notify the department sixty days before the expiration of the commercial use permit of its intent to renew. The terms and conditions during the renewal period shall be the same as those applicable to the initial issuance except as to the renewal option which shall in no event cause the commercial use permit to be renewed more than four times. At the end of the fourth renewal period of the permit, the permit may again be offered for public auction, provided that the previous permittee shall be offered the right of first refusal at the new upset price.

(j) Monthly payments for a commercial use permit shall be based upon:

- (1) One-twelfth of the bid price; or
- (2) A percentage of the monthly gross receipts equal to three per cent, whichever is

greater. "Gross receipts" is defined in section 13-230-8.

(k) The commercial use permit does not give the permittee any vested property rights. The department reserves the right not to issue or renew any commercial use permits. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**
] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS
§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)

§13-256-7 Business transfer fee. (a) Whenever a stockholder or owner of an interest in a corporation or other business which has been issued a commercial use permit sells or transfers stock or interest in the corporation, either as a single transaction or as aggregate of several transactions, to any person or business entity who is not a stockholder or owner of record on February 24, 1994, the seller or person transferring such stock or interest shall pay to the department a business transfer fee which is the greater of:

- (1) Two per cent of the gross receipts which are directly attributable to the use of the commercial use permit issued by the department for the twelve month period prior to the date of sale; or
- (2) Ten per cent of the net value of the sale of the stock or interest in the business as determined by the difference between the sale price and an equal percentage of the appraised value of the assets of the business.

(b) The value of the stock or interest transferred shall be as mutually agreed to by the seller and the department. In the case of a business which engages in more than one type of business activity, only the value of the business activity which is dependent upon the possession and use of the commercial use permit shall be considered for the purposes of this section. In those cases where the transfer is made for consideration other than legal tender, the appraised or market value of the item of consideration given in exchange for the interest in the business shall be used.

(c) If the seller and the department are unable to agree on the value of the interest transferred, that value shall be determined through arbitration by an independent party acceptable to both the seller and the department. The cost of the arbitration shall be borne by the party in whose favor the final value is determined. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth:

\$13-256-7

HRS \$\$200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS \$\$200-2, 200-3,
200-4)

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§13-256-8 Owner required to report change in ownership, address and other changes. In addition to the provisions in section 13-251-44, the holder of any commercial use permit issued under this chapter shall notify the department in writing within seven days if:

- (1) The owner no longer has possession of the permitted vessel or water sports equipment; or
- (2) All or any interest in the permitted vessels or water sports equipment is transferred to or assigned to another person or business entity as defined in these rules; or
- (3) The owner's address or telephone number changes. [Eff 2/24/94; am DEC 31 2018]
] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-22, 200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-22, 200-24)

§13-256-12 Gross receipts. Each commercial
permittee shall be responsible for submitting to the
department a monthly statement of its gross receipts.
[Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-
2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)

§13-256-16 Thrill craft operations; general provisions. (a) No person under fifteen years of age shall operate a thrill craft. No person shall permit, or mislead another person into permitting, a person under fifteen years of age to operate a thrill craft.

(b) No person shall operate thrill craft within a marine life conservation district or marine natural area reserve.

(c) Thrill craft operations shall be curtailed in certain designated areas as described in subchapters two through eleven as necessary, to:

(1) Avoid possible adverse impacts on humpback whales or other protected marine life;

(2) Provide for increased public access;

(3) Reduce user conflicts; and

(4) Promote overall public safety.

(d) Effective January 2005, all recreational thrill craft operators shall be required to possess, and make available upon demand of enforcement personnel, a certificate of completion from a state approved course on the safe use and operation of a thrill craft. The State may recognize reciprocity with other states, i.e., the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA) approved portion of the personal water craft course; however, all operators shall be required to complete the portions of a certificate course for Hawaii that includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Local ocean safety principles and practices;

(2) The historical, cultural, and customary practices of Hawaii's ocean users; and

(3) Any rules or laws pertaining to protected species and thrill craft operation in the State.

(e) All thrill craft operators and passengers shall be required to wear a personal flotation device in accordance with section 13-243-1.

(f) All persons holding or receiving a certificate of completion under this section are exempt from section 13-244-15.5 for purposes of operating thrill craft. [Eff 2/24/94; am 7/5/2003; am

\$13-256-16

DEC 31 2018] (Auth: HRS §§200-22, 200-24) (Imp:
HRS §§200-22, 200-24)



§13-256-17 Recreational thrill craft operations.

(a) Access to and from designated recreational thrill craft operating areas shall be by the most direct route consistent with safety considerations. Thrill craft operators shall not exceed a speed of slow-no-wake when within three hundred feet of the shoreline.

(b) Thrill craft operation shall be prohibited in state waters surrounding the islands of Kahoolawe, Lanai, Molokai and Niihau. In all other non-designated ocean recreation management areas of state waters, recreational thrill craft may operate seaward of five hundred feet from the shoreline or the outer edge of the fringing reef whichever is greater.

(c) In designated ocean recreation management areas, recreational thrill craft may operate only within locations designated for recreational thrill craft use.

(d) No thrill craft shall be operated for profit or gain in a recreational thrill craft operating area.

(e) Recreational thrill craft may gain access to state waters only from launching or harbor facilities or from private beachfront property.

(f) The State may exempt thrill craft from the requirements of this section, and allow thrill craft to operate outside of designated thrill craft areas, as described in subchapters two through eleven, conditioned upon application for, and receipt of, a miscellaneous use permit pursuant to section 13-231-3(a)(8). [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-22, 200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-22, 200-24)

§13-256-21 Ultralight float equipped aircraft.

(a) For the purpose of this section, ultralight or experimental float equipped aircraft means an ultralight or experimental aircraft as defined by section 13-230-8.

(b) The takeoff, landing, and inflight portions of all ultralight or experimental float equipped aircraft operations on or above any ocean recreation management area shall be governed by Parts 91 and 103 of the Federal Aviation Regulations, which are incorporated by reference. No person shall operate an ultralight or experimental float equipped aircraft in a careless or reckless manner so as to endanger the life or property of another.

(c) The operator of any aircraft designed to maneuver on the water shall abide by all rules governing the operation of motorized vessels during the launching, retrieval, and taxi. No person shall operate an ultralight or experimental aircraft registered as an experimental or ultralight aircraft by the Federal Aviation Administration when operating within a designated ocean recreation management area while carrying passengers for hire.

(d) The use of shuttle vessels in support of ultralight or experimental float equipped aircraft operations is prohibited on the ocean waters of the State, except for small watercraft carried aboard the aircraft. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-22, 200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-22, 200-24)

§13-256-22 Tow-in surfing. (a) The State assumes no responsibility or liability associated with tow-in surfing.

(b) Only thrill craft may be used for tow-in surfing.

(c) All thrill craft being used for tow-in surfing shall be recorded with the department using forms provided by the department.

(d) Tow-in surfing decals shall be provided at the time the vessel is recorded with the department and shall be required to be prominently displayed on the front half of the vessel.

(e) Thrill craft not recorded with the department for tow-in surfing are prohibited from displaying a tow-in surfing decal.

(f) Effective September 1, 2004, both the thrill craft operator and surfer, who engage in, or operate a thrill craft for tow-in surfing, shall be required to possess, and make available upon demand of enforcement personnel, a certificate of completion from an accredited institution of higher education in Hawaii on the safe use and operation of a thrill craft in high surf, that includes but is not limited to:

- (1) Local ocean safety principles and practices;
- (2) Hawaii Administrative Rules as they apply to boating;
- (3) The historical, cultural, and customary practices of Hawaii's ocean users; and
- (4) Any rules or laws pertaining to protected species and thrill craft operation in the State.

(g) When operating a thrill craft for tow-in surfing, all operators shall:

- (1) Carry on board a two-way communicating device;
- (2) Tow-in a maximum of one person at any one time;
- (3) Carry dive fins and a safety knife on their person; and
- (4) Yield right of way to all other boating or ocean recreation activities by leaving the same surfing break area and remaining a

minimum of one thousand feet from the other activities.

(h) Notwithstanding section 13-256-17, within designated ocean recreation management areas, thrill craft used for tow-in surfing may enter the ocean recreation management area to gain access to and from a surfing site and for board and personnel recovery, rescue, and emergency purposes only in areas designated specifically for this activity as described in sections 13-256-23, 13-256-24, and 13-256-25.

(i) Unless otherwise provided by rule, towing surfers into waves within a designated ocean recreation management area shall be prohibited.

(j) Tow-in surfing may only be conducted during periods of high surf warning as declared by the National Weather Service in the region or around the island or islands for which the high surf warning has been issued.

(k) Notwithstanding section 13-244-18, surfers engaged in tow-in surfing shall not be required to wear a life-saving device.

(l) Thrill craft used for tow-in surfing may gain access to State waters from boat ramps, harbor facilities or from private beach front property and access the designated tow-in surfing area by the most direct route consistent with safety considerations.

(m) In addition to equipment required by the U.S. Coast Guard for vessels, all thrill craft used for tow-in surfing shall be equipped with the following:

- (1) A rescue sled that is a minimum of three feet wide, four feet long and three inches thick. The sled shall have a minimum of five hand-grip handles, two of which shall be on the port side, two on the starboard side and one at the bow of the sled. The sled shall not exceed the thrill craft load capacity recommended by the manufacturer;
- (2) A quick-release tow-rope a minimum of thirty-feet long; and
- (3) A bow tow-line a minimum of six feet long.

(n) Notwithstanding section 13-244-9, thrill craft used for tow-in surfing may be in proximity of the shoreline and tow-in surfers and travel at a speed greater than slow-no-wake when accessing the ocean or shoreline or when retrieving a surfboard or surfer in accordance with this subchapter.

(o) The thrill craft shall be operated at all times with due care for the rights and safety of people and property and the operator shall abide by any state or federal laws as they pertain to protected species.

(p) All participants in tow-in surfing special events shall be required to possess a certificate of completion as described in subsection (f).

(q) Notwithstanding section 13-256-17(d), operators of a thrill craft used for filming tow-in surfing shall possess a certificate of completion required by subsection (f). [Eff 10/2/03; am

] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-22, 200-24, 200-37) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-22, 200-24, 200-37)

DEC 31 2018

§13-256-35

§13-256-35 REPEALED. [R **DEC 31 2018**]

§13-256-56 Wailua River restricted area. (a) Restrictions described in this section shall not apply to department vessels, department personnel, or emergency, patrol, or rescue craft while performing official duties.

(b) The Wailua River restricted area means the navigable waters of the Wailua River, Kauai, as defined by the boundaries as shown on Exhibit "L", titled, "Island of Kauai, Wailua River Restricted Area," dated February 27, 1998, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries begin at a point at the high water mark at the mouth of the Wailua River and include all the navigable waters along the Wailua River in a westerly direction to the base of Kaholalele Falls on the north fork of the river and all of the navigable waters to the base of the Wailua Falls on the south fork of the river.

(c) The Wailua River restricted area shall be divided into four zones:

- (1) Zone 'A' includes all the navigable waters beginning fifty feet into the river from the western side of the Wailua River bridge and from seventy-five feet into the Wailua River from the north shoreline to a point approximately eighteen hundred feet along the shoreline, then extends from the banks of the north shoreline to approximately seven hundred and eighty-three yards upstream as indicated by navigational aids on both sides of the river designating the boundary between Zones 'A' and 'B', as shown on Exhibit "L-1", titled, "Island of Kauai, Wailua River Restricted Area, Zone 'A'," dated February 27, 1998, and located at the end of this subchapter.
- (2) Zone 'B' includes all waters extending approximately two miles upstream from the navigational aids on both sides of the river designating the boundary between Zones 'A' and 'B' to the base of Kaholalele Falls on the north fork of the river and approximately three and a half miles from

the navigational aids designating the boundary between Zones 'A' and 'B' to the base of the Wailua Falls on the south fork of the river as shown on Exhibit "L", titled, "Island of Kauai, Wailua River Restricted Area," dated February 27, 1998, and located at the end of this subchapter.

- (3) Zone 'C' includes the waters beginning at the west side of the Wailua River bridge between the north and south banks and extends fifty feet into the river, then proceeds along the north shoreline extending seventy-five feet into the Wailua River from the north shoreline to a point approximately eighteen hundred feet along the shoreline as shown on Exhibit "L-1", titled, "Island of Kauai, Wailua River Restricted Area, Zone 'A'," dated February 27, 1998, and located at the end of this subchapter.
- (4) Zone 'D' begins at the eastern boundary of Zone 'C' and extends under the Wailua River bridge between the north and south banks, extending to the shoreline.
- (d) General rules for Wailua River.
 - (1) Only commercial and recreational vessels not exceeding twenty-one feet in length shall be allowed to utilize the Wailua River and shall be limited to:
 - (A) Vessels used for waterskiing;
 - (B) Motorized vessels, excluding thrill craft; and
 - (C) Manually-propelled vessels.
 - (2) Commercial barges, or vessels otherwise allowed by the department, shall be exempt from vessel length restrictions described in paragraph (1).
 - (3) Recreational motorized vessels, and recreational and rented manually-propelled vessels may utilize Zones 'A', 'B' and 'C' as provided for in this section.
 - (4) Zone 'C' shall be designated a swimming zone indicated by marker buoys. Motorized vessels

- launching from launch ramp 'A' shall proceed with caution while within Zone 'C'.
- (5) All manually-propelled vessels shall be required to operate along side the northern river bank.
 - (6) All vessel operators shall possess a state park permit to embark or disembark along the shores only within the state park in Zone 'B'.
 - (e) Commercial vessel activity requirements for Wailua River.
 - (1) Unless otherwise provided by law, anyone conducting commercial activities on the Wailua River shall possess a valid commercial activity permit from the department.
 - (2) All individuals possessing a commercial activity permit to utilize the Wailua river as of June 11, 1999, may retain the commercial activity permit on the effective date of these rules.
 - (3) All available commercial activity permits may be issued in accordance with section 13-231-60.
 - (4) Reissuance of commercial activity permits shall be in accordance with section 13-231-61.
 - (5) Commercial barges, or vessels otherwise allowed by the department, may only utilize Zones 'A' and 'B'.
 - (6) All commercial vessel activity is prohibited from Zones 'C' and 'D'.
 - (7) Commercial waterskiing commercial activity permittees shall abide by the requirements described in subsection (g).
 - (8) Commercial manually-propelled vessel commercial activity permittees shall abide by the requirements described in subsection (f).
 - (f) Commercial manually-propelled vessel requirements for the Wailua River.

- (1) Not more than fifteen manually-propelled vessel commercial activity permits, with a maximum of twelve vessels per commercial activity permit per day, and with a maximum of four guides per permit, may be issued for guided tours for the Wailua River.
 - (2) Not more than four manually-propelled vessel commercial activity permits, with a maximum of six vessels per commercial activity permit, may be issued for rented manually-propelled vessels for the Wailua River.
 - (3) In addition to the provisions in subsection (e)(1), manually-propelled vessel commercial activity permittees utilizing the Wailua River shall abide by the following:
 - (A) For guided tours, a minimum of one tour guide shall be required for each group of twelve people;
 - (B) Tour guides shall be required to wear a bright orange shirt with the company name printed on the shirt when guiding tours; and
 - (C) All commercial manually-propelled vessel permittees shall be provided a Wailua River restricted area decal for each commercial manually-propelled vessel and shall be required to display it on the bow of the vessel.
- (g) Waterskiing activity requirements for the Wailua River.
- (1) Waterskiing may be conducted in Zone 'A' in an area designated by the department, as shown in Exhibit "L-1", titled "Island of Kauai, Wailua River Restricted Area, Zone 'A'," dated February 27, 1998, and located at the end of this subchapter, and shall be prohibited in Zone 'C'.
 - (2) Waterskiing may be conducted in Zone 'B' only between sunrise to 9:00 a.m. and from 5:00 p.m. to sunset.
 - (3) A maximum of one commercial activity permit may be issued for waterskiing activities.

- (4) The vessel towing water skiers may tow not more than one person at any one time.
- (5) Waterskiing shall be conducted in accordance with section 13-244-18.
- (6) Waterskiing activities shall be exempt from the speed restrictions of section 13-244-9.
- (7) Waterskiing vessel traffic patterns shall be in a counter-clockwise direction.
- (8) Waterskiing tow ropes shall not exceed seventy-five feet in length.
- (9) Vessels engaged in waterskiing activities shall not exceed a speed of thirty-six miles per hour.
- (10) The only water towing apparatus allowed shall be those equipped with boots, straps, or a leash on the board or ski.
- (h) Launch ramp restrictions.
- (1) All commercial vessels are prohibited from utilizing Launch ramp 'A', as shown in Exhibit "L-1", titled "Island of Kauai, Wailua River Restricted Area, Zone 'A'," dated February 27, 1998, and located at the end of this subchapter, and shall be required to utilize Launch ramp 'B', as shown in Exhibit "L-1," titled "Island of Kauai, Wailua River Restricted Area, Zone 'A'," dated February 27, 1998, and located at the end of this subchapter.
- (i) The eastern half of the lower Kaumualii area, as shown in Exhibit "L-1", titled "Island of Kauai, Wailua River Restricted Area, Zone 'A'," dated February 27, 1998, and located at the end of this subchapter, shall be used exclusively for the launching and recovery of Hawaiian outrigger canoes.
- (j) The western half of the lower Kaumualii area, as shown in Exhibit "L-1", titled "Island of Kauai, Wailua River Restricted Area, Zone 'A'," dated February 27, 1998, and located at the end of this subchapter, may be utilized by recreational vessels, other than Hawaiian outrigger canoes, on Wailua River. [Eff 10/19/02; am]

DEC 31 2018



\$13-256-56

(Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-22, 200-24)

(Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-22, 200-24)



§13-256-63 Sharks Cove, Three Tables, and Waimea Bay ocean waters. (a) Sharks Cove, Three Tables and Waimea Bay ocean waters means the area confined by the boundaries shown on Exhibit "Q", titled "Ocean Recreation Management Areas, Sharks Cove, Three Tables and Waimea Bay ocean waters", dated October 20, 2000, and located at the end of this subchapter.

- (1) Zone 'A' begins at a point in the water at approximately 21°38.296 N, 158°04.092 W, then in a northerly direction along the shoreline to Waimea Point at approximately 21°38.599 N, 158°03.916 W, then in a straight line in a southwesterly direction for approximately one thousand eight hundred thirty-seven feet back to the point of origin.
- (2) Zone 'B' begins at a point in the water Three Tables Point at approximately 21°38.751 N, 158°03.925 W; then along the shoreline in a northeasterly direction to a point in the water at approximately 21°39.010 N, 158°03.842 W, then due west to approximately 21°39.010 N, 158°03.874 W, then in a straight line in a southwesterly direction back to the point of origin.
- (3) Zone 'C' begins at a point in the water at approximately 21°39.010 N, 158°03.842 W, then in a northerly direction along the shoreline to Kulalua Point at approximately 21°39.296 N, 158°03.823 W, then in a straight line in a southwesterly direction to approximately 21°39.010 N, 158°03.874 W, then in a straight line due east back to the point of origin.
- (4) Zone 'D' begins at Kulalua Point at approximately 21°39.296 N, 158°03.823 W, then due west for one hundred yards, then in a straight line in a southwesterly direction to the Wananapaoa Islet at approximately 21°38.340 N, 158°04.198 W, then in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to 21°38.296 N, 158°04.092 W, then in a

straight line in the northeasterly direction to Waimea Point at approximately 21°38.599 N, 158°03.916 W, then in a northeasterly direction along the shoreline to approximately 21°38.751 N, 158°03.925 W and then in a straight line in a northeasterly direction to the point of origin.

(b) Following are restrictions for Zone 'A':

- (1) Except where permitted by law, motorized vessels, except sailing vessels with auxiliary engines, are prohibited in Zone 'A'.
- (2) Sailing vessels with auxiliary engines shall be required to enter and leave Zone 'A' on sail power or by oar only.
- (3) Manually-propelled vessels, i.e., kayaks, may embark and disembark from the shoreline of Zone 'A'.
- (4) Any vessel anchoring within Zone 'A' shall be prohibited from anchoring within two hundred feet of the shoreline and shall anchor only in sandy areas.
- (5) All vessels shall proceed at a speed of slow-no-wake, as defined in section 13-230-8, when in Zone 'A'.

(c) Following are restrictions for Zone 'B':

- (1) Manually-propelled vessels, i.e., kayaks, may embark and disembark from the shoreline in Zone 'B'.
- (2) Except where permitted by law, motorized vessels, including sailing vessels with auxiliary engines, are prohibited in Zone 'B'.

(d) Except where permitted by law, all vessels are prohibited from embarking or disembarking from the shoreline into Zone 'C'.

(e) In addition to any federal, state or county law, rule, permit or ordinance requirements, a commercial activity permit shall be required to conduct commercial SCUBA or commercial snorkeling activities in Zone 'C,' issued by the department. This applies to all for-profit and not-for-profit companies

or organizations. Allocation of the commercial activity permits shall be in accordance with section 13-231-60 and the applicant shall submit the following with the application:

- (1) A list of all instructors or guides to be named on the commercial activity permit. The onus shall be on the commercial activity permittee to update any additions or deletions of the names of the persons utilized for instruction or guided tours;
- (2) Proof of insurance, as described in section 13-231-65, for each individual listed on the commercial activity permit;
- (3) A copy of the tax clearance certificate or a letter from the state department of taxation that confirms the applicant is paying taxes;
- (4) Vehicle license numbers for vehicles utilized for shuttling customers; and
- (5) Proof of a leadership level professional credential, i.e., dive master or above, from an internationally recognized SCUBA diving training agency, e.g., PADI, for each instructor or guide listed on the commercial activity permit for commercial SCUBA and snorkeling activities.

(f) Commercial activity permits for commercial SCUBA or snorkeling activities shall be valid for a period not to exceed one year.

(g) Renewal of a commercial activity permit shall be in accordance with section 13-231-61, except that section 13-231-61(b)(1), (4), and (8) shall not apply. The minimum revenue standard shall be the fees provided in subsection (j).

(h) A yearly non-refundable commercial activity permit application fee of \$50 shall be paid at the time the application is submitted.

(i) In addition to the commercial activity permit described in subsection (e), a use permit, as described in subsection (j) shall be required when using Zone 'C'.

(j) A maximum of six use permits, with a combination of commercial activity permittees and

customers not to exceed ten individuals, including instructors and assistants per use permit, shall be issued for any one of three time periods and the permittee shall only be allowed to use Zone 'C' during the periods reserved by the permittee via a reservation system established by the department.

(k) Use permit fees, that shall be paid in full at the time of the reservation for use periods, shall be as follows:

- (1) A seasonal user fee of \$420;
- (2) A monthly user fee of \$75;
- (3) A weekly user fee of \$56; or
- (4) A daily user fee of \$10.

(l) Individuals who possess a commercial activity permit and pay fees in accordance with section 13-234-25, shall be exempt from the fee requirements provided in subsection (k) but shall be required to make reservations as described in subsection (j).

(m) Commercial activities may be allowed from April 1st through October 31st of each year but shall be prohibited between the hours of 9:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. and from November 1st through March 31st of each year.

(n) Individuals conducting instruction or guided tours shall be required to make available to representatives of the department a copy of the use permit upon demand.

(o) Any person who violates any of these rules or who violates any lawful command issued pursuant to these rules shall be subject to fines as prescribed in sections 200-14, 200-14.5, and 200-25, Hawaii Revised Statutes. Prosecution of offenders shall be as provided by law.

(p) Commercial activity permittees shall make available to customers maps or charts that show the boundaries of the area(s), outlined restricted zones, and dangerous areas and conditions and shall establish an education program acceptable to the department addressing the historical, cultural, ecological significance of the area, and any rules or laws

pertaining to protected species and marine resource conservation etiquette.

(q) Unless otherwise allowed by the County, commercial activity permittees shall be required to shuttle their customers to and from the parking area fronting Zone 'C', when utilizing Shark's Cove for commercial activities.

(r) Following are restrictions for Zone 'D':

(1) All vessels shall proceed at a speed of slow-no-wake, as defined in section 13-230-8, when in Zone 'D'.

(2) When installed, all vessels mooring in Zone 'D' shall utilize day-use-moorings or shall anchor in sandy areas.

(s) Individuals conducting special events in Zones 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'D', shall be required to obtain a special events permit in accordance with 13-244-19. [Eff 2/24/94; am 4/27/02; am **DEC 31 2018**

] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-10, 200-22, 200-24) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-10, 200-22, 200-24)

§13-256-73.5 Large snorkel tour permit restrictions. (a) No more than one-hundred fifty customers per day or the historical daily average of the months July, August, and September of the calendar years 1996 thru 2000, whichever is lower, not to be less than seventy customers per day per permit shall be permitted.

(b) The passenger carrying capacity of the vessel(s) having a capacity of over six passengers shall be established by a United States Coast Guard Certificate of Inspection.

(c) All associated operational and supporting activities on land must meet all applicable land use laws and zoning ordinances, including, but not limited to the number of passengers allowed and approved for loading from private lands or as approved by the department through a conservation district use permit.

(d) Snorkel tours shall be conducted in Zones "D" and "E" within Kaneohe bay waters, pursuant to section 13-256-73.

(e) All stops for other than snorkeling shall be within the commercial area of the sand flat area within Kaneohe Bay waters designated as restricted zone I and shall not exceed two hours. Only non-motorized equipment may be used for water sports recreation.

(f) Any vessel authorized on the effective date of these rules to load passengers from the Heeia Kea small boat harbor pier under a permit issued pursuant to chapter 13-231 is permitted to load to full certified passenger capacity.

(g) Replacement or substitution of any existing vessels or equipment shall require prior written approval by the department and the department shall have discretion to permit vessel substitution with a similar length vessel; provided that the increase shall not be greater than ten per cent of the length of the authorized vessel of record on May 22, 2000. An increase of greater than ten per cent of the length of the authorized vessel of record on May 22, 2000 is prohibited. Additional motorized and non-motorized

vessels and equipment not authorized on July 1, 1993 by the department shall not be allowed.

(h) Educational and not-for-profit tours shall not be counted against daily customer limits, but the permittee's total number of passengers shall not exceed the maximum number of customers allowed per day. Not-for-profit tours and passengers shall not be mixed with commercial customers on the vessel at the same time.

(i) All vessels shall be registered in accordance with section 13-256-4(a), notwithstanding section 13-256-4(b), and display a current Ocean Recreation Management Area decal.

(j) Permittees or owners or shareholders of record of business entities holding permits may transfer any interest in the business. Any transfer of interest in the business shall result in assessment of a business transfer fee in accordance with section 13-256-7.

(k) When the Kualoa full service permit or a large full service permit turns into a large snorkel tour permit because of a transfer of ownership to a non-family member, no additional motorized or non-motorized vessels or equipment shall be allowed to be added to the existing authorized inventory.

(l) When a large snorkel tour permit transfers ownership to a non-family member no more than seventy customers per day shall be permitted. [Eff 11/7/11; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-22, 200-23, 200-24, 200-39) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-22, 200-23, 200-24, 200-39)

§13-256-74 Kailua Ocean Waters Restricted Zones.

(a) Zone A Kailua ocean waters restricted zone is the area encompassed by the boundaries of the zone shown on Exhibit "Y", dated June 7, 1989, located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries are as follows:

Beginning at a point on the low water mark of the shoreline at the extension of the western boundary of Kailua Beach Park; then along the low water mark of the shoreline in a eastern direction for a distance of three hundred feet; then by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, 180 degrees for a distance of one thousand one hundred fifty feet; 090 degrees for a distance of three hundred feet; then by a straight line to the point of beginning.

Zone A Kailua ocean waters restricted zone is designated for windsurfing. No person shall operate a motorboat and no person shall swim in the zone when used by windsurfers.

(b) Zone B Kailua ocean waters restricted zone is the area encompassed by the boundaries of the zone shown on Exhibit "Y", dated June 7, 1989, located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries are as follows:

Beginning at a point at the center of the bridge of Kawaihoa Road at the entrance to Kaelepulei Pond; then for fifty feet either side of a line by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, 240 degrees for a distance of one thousand feet.

Zone B Kailua ocean waters restricted zone is designated an ingress/egress zone for manually propelled vessels. Swimming in the zone is prohibited when in use by vessels. [Eff 2/24/94; am

] (Auth: HRSS\$200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS
\$200-2, 200-3, 200-4)

DEC 31 2018

§13-256-88 Maunalua Bay waters. (a) Maunalua Bay waters means the area encompassed by the boundaries shown on Exhibit "FF", dated May 15, 1990, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries are described as follows:

Beginning at the southern point on the shoreline of Kawaihoa Point, then by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, 107 degrees for a distance of seventeen thousand and eighty-five feet to the southwestern tip of Wailupe Peninsula, then along the shoreline of Maunalua Bay to the point of beginning.

(b) Commercial ocean recreation activities shall be restricted within Maunalua Bay waters as follows:

- (1) No commercial operator shall operate a thrill craft, engage in parasailing, water sledding or commercial high speed boating, operate a motorized vessel towing a person engaged in parasailing, or operate a motorboat towing a person engaged in water sledding during all weekends, and state or federal holidays.
- (2) All commercial ocean recreation activities in Maunalua Bay waters are prohibited on Sunday, effective January 1, 1991.

(c) Zone A Restricted Zone is the area encompassed by the boundaries shown of the zone on Exhibit "EE", dated February 7, 1990, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries of Zone A are as follows:

Beginning at a point in the water, by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, which is 325 degrees for a distance of two thousand three hundred twenty-five feet from a point on the low water mark on the east side of Maunalua Bay boat ramp; then on a radius of two hundred feet around that point.

(d) Zone B Restricted Zone is the area encompassed by the boundaries shown of the zone on Exhibit "EE", dated February 7, 1990, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries of Zone B are as follows:

Beginning at a point in the water, by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, which is 330 degrees for a distance of one thousand six hundred eighty feet from a point on the low water mark on the east side of Maunalua Bay boat ramp; then on a radius of two hundred feet around that point.

(e) Zone C Restricted Zone is the area encompassed by the boundaries shown of the zone on Exhibit "EE", dated February 7, 1990, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries of Zone C are as follows:

Beginning at a point in the water, by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, which is 340 degrees for a distance of two thousand five hundred fifty feet from a point on the low water mark on the east side of Maunalua Bay boat ramp; then on a radius of two hundred feet around that point.

Zones A, B and C are designated commercial thrill craft operating zones. No commercial operator permittee shall operate more than six rental thrill craft within each designated area at any one time. No commercial thrill craft shall be operated within Zones A, B and C except between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Mondays through Fridays. No commercial thrill craft shall be operated within Zones A, B and C on Saturdays, Sundays and state or federal holidays.

(f) Zone D Restricted Zone is the area encompassed by the boundaries shown of the zone on Exhibit "EE", dated February 7, 1990, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries of Zone D are as follows:

Beginning at a point in the water, by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, which is 012 degrees for a distance of seven hundred fifty feet from a point on the low water mark on the east side of Maunalua Bay boat ramp; then on a radius of two hundred feet around that point.

Zone D is designated a recreational thrill craft operating zone for use by inexperienced operators

only. Commercial thrill craft operations are prohibited.

(g) Zone E Restricted Zone is the area encompassed by the boundaries shown of the zone on Exhibit "EE", dated February 7, 1990, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries of Zone E are as follows:

Beginning at a point in the water, by azimuth measured clockwise from True South 076 degrees for a distance of four thousand one hundred feet from Buoy "1", then 076 degrees for a distance of eight thousand four hundred feet; 168 degrees for a distance of one thousand four hundred fifty-five feet; 259 degrees for a distance of eight thousand five hundred eighty feet; then in a straight line to the point of beginning.

Zone E is designated a recreational thrill craft zone. No person shall operate a commercial thrill craft within this area. Other vessels shall exercise caution when transiting this area. This zone shall be closed to all thrill craft operations during the whale season, from December 15 to May 15 of the following year.

(h) Zone F Restricted Zone is the area encompassed by the boundaries shown of the zone on Exhibit "EE", dated February 7, 1990, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries of Zone F are as follows:

Beginning at a point in the water at Buoy "1", by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, then 157 degrees for a distance of one thousand nine hundred thirty-five feet; 092 degrees for a distance of one thousand nine hundred five feet; 085 degrees for a distance of three thousand three hundred feet; 075 degrees for a distance of four thousand two hundred eighteen feet; 347 degrees for a distance of two thousand four hundred feet; 259 degrees for a distance of eight thousand eight hundred eighty feet; 000 degrees for a distance of eight hundred

eighty-five feet; then by a straight line to a point of beginning.

No person shall operate a vessel within this area at a speed in excess of slow-no-wake. This is a green sea turtle resting and foraging area.

(i) Zone G Maunalua Bay Parasail Zone is the area encompassed by the boundaries shown of the zone on Exhibit "FF", dated May 15, 1990, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries of Zone G are as follows:

Beginning at entrance buoy "1" to the Hawaii-Kai Marina and Maunalua Bay boat launching ramp, establishing the eastern boundary along the extended centerline of the Ku'i channel entrance; then by straight line to buoy R-2 off Diamond Head, establishing the western boundary.

Zone G Maunalua Bay Parasail Zone is designated for parasail operations. All operating parasail vessels shall remain seaward of the boundary line. No more than two commercial operating area use permits for parasailing operations shall be authorized for this zone. No permittee shall operate more than one vessel with a parasail aloft at any one time. No person shall operate within one thousand feet of any buoy when the parasail is aloft. All other vessels using this area shall exercise extreme caution. This zone, except for that portion which is encompassed by alternate parasail zone G1, shall be closed to parasail operations from January 6 to May 15 of each year.

(j) Zone G1 Maunalua Bay Alternate Parasail Zone is the area encompassed by the boundaries shown on Exhibit "FF", dated May 15, 1990, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries of Zone G1 are as follows:

Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of Zone G at the intersection of the straight line following a line from Kawaihoa Point at Koko Head to buoy R-2 off Diamond Head, establishing the shoreward boundary; then at a point on the shoreward boundary intersected by a line on a

bearing of 000 degrees to the Kahala Hilton Hotel establishing the western boundary.

Zone G1 Maunalua Bay Alternate Parasail Zone is that portion of parasail Zone G which is designated for parasail operations from January 6 to May 15 of each year. No permittee shall operate more than one parasail vessel within this zone during this period. No parasail vessel shall exceed the speed of 18 knots within this zone. All other vessels using this area shall exercise caution.

(k) Zone H Ingress-egress corridor means the area encompassed by the boundaries shown on Exhibit "HH", dated August 19, 1988, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries of Zone H are as follows:

Beginning at a point at the shoreward western boundary of Maunalua Beach Park boat ramp; then by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, 120 degrees for a distance of seventy-five feet, 030 degrees for a distance of one hundred feet to a point in the water; 120 degrees for a distance of one hundred feet to a point in the water; 218 degrees for distance of one hundred feet to a point on land; then in a straight line to the point of beginning.

Zone H is designated for recreational thrill craft ingress-egress to the ocean waters of Maunalua Bay. No person shall operate or moor a vessel, surfboard, or sailboard within this area.

(l) Zone I means the area encompassed by the boundaries shown on Exhibit "HH", dated August 19, 1988, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries of Zone I are as follows:

Beginning at a point in the water 270 degrees by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, at a distance of twenty-five feet from daybeacon R"2" of Ku'i channel; then 270 degrees for a distance of three hundred feet, 025 degrees for a distance of one thousand one hundred twenty-five feet; 090 degrees for a distance of three hundred feet; then in a straight line to the point of beginning.

Zone I is designated for recreational water skiing and commercial water sledding. Only one commercial operating area use permit shall be issued for this zone for safety purposes.

(m) Maunalua Bay, Ku'i Channel speed restrictions.

- (1) The speed of any watercraft shall not exceed 10 knots when within the confines of the Ku'i channel as shown on Exhibit "GG", dated May 15, 1990, located at the end of this subchapter, and described as follows:

Beginning at a line drawn between buoys R "2" and G"1A", then through each and every daybeacon in ascending order to daybeacons R"8" and G"9".

- (2) The speed of any watercraft shall not exceed 5 knots when within the confines of the Ku'i channel as shown on Exhibit "GG", dated May 15, 1990, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries are described as follows:

Beginning at a line drawn between buoys R"8" and G"9", then through each and every daybeacon and buoy in ascending order to the boundaries of Hawaii Kai Marina Bridge, May Way Bridge and Kuli'ou'ou stream. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-22, 200-23, 200-24, 200-37) (Imp: HRS §§200-22, 200-23, 200-24, 200-37)

§13-256-91 Waikiki Ocean Waters Restricted Zones. (a) Waikiki Speed Zone.

Waikiki speed zone means the area confined by the boundaries shown for said zone on Exhibit "KK", dated June 30, 1988, located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries are as follows:

Beginning at a point on the low water of the shoreline at the southern tip of Magic Island on a straight line to the Ala Wai Entrance Buoy G "1", then on a straight line to Diamond Head Buoy R "2", then on a straight line toward Diamond Head Lighthouse to intersect the Diamond Head windsurfing zone boundary, then along the boundary to the low water mark at Diamond Head Beach Park, then along the low water mark following the shoreline to the point of beginning.

Restriction. No person shall operate a vessel or watercraft within the Waikiki speed zone at a speed in excess of slow-no-wake. Vessel operators shall exercise caution while transiting the area due to heavy use by swimmers.

(b) Waikiki Commercial Thrill Craft Zone A.

Waikiki Thrill Craft Zone A means the area confined by the boundaries shown on Exhibit "KK", dated June 30, 1988, located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries are as follows:

Beginning at a point in the water by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, 045 degrees for a distance of three thousand six hundred feet from the low water mark of the tip of the groin at the southern boundary of Fort DeRussy Beach Park; then on a radius of two hundred feet around that point.

(c) Waikiki Commercial Thrill Craft Zone B.

Waikiki Commercial Thrill Craft Zone B means the area confined by the boundaries shown for said zone on Exhibit "KK", dated June 30, 1988, located at the end of this subchapter, which boundaries are described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the water by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, 025 degrees

for a distance of three thousand eight hundred feet from the low water mark of the tip of the groin at the southern boundary of Fort DeRussy Beach Park; then on a radius of two hundred feet around that point.

(d) Restrictions. Waikiki Commercial Thrill Craft Zone A and Zone B are designated commercial thrill craft areas. No commercial operator permittee shall operate more than six rented thrill craft within its assigned area at any one time. [Eff 2/24/94; am] (Auth: HRS §§200-23, 200-24, 200-37) (Imp: HRS §§200-23, 200-24, 200-37)

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§13-256-112 Maui Humpback whale protected waters. The Maui Humpback whale protected waters means the area encompassed by the boundaries shown on Exhibit "00-1", dated May 15, 1990, and located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries are described as follows:

Beginning at the shoreline of the southwestern tip of Puu Olai Point, then by azimuths measured clockwise from True South, 082 degrees for a distance of two nautical miles; 141 degrees for a distance of nineteen nautical miles; 164 degrees for a distance of three nautical miles; 184 degrees for a distance of two and five-tenths nautical miles; 200 degrees for a distance of four and three-tenths nautical miles; 295 degrees to Hawea Point; then along the shoreline of west and south Maui to the point of beginning.

Between December 15 and May 15 of the following year during the whale season, no person shall operate a thrill craft, or engage in parasailing, water sledding or commercial high speed boating, or operate a motorboat towing a person engaged in water sledding or parasailing within this area. [Eff 2/24/94; am
DEC 31 2018] (Auth: HRS §§200-22, 200-23, 200-24, 200-37) (Imp: HRS §§200-22, 200-23, 200-24, 200-37)

§13-256-128 Baldwin Park-Paia Bay Restricted Area. (a) The Baldwin Park-Paia Bay restricted area means the area confined by the boundaries shown for said zone on Exhibit "XX/YY", dated August 23, 1988, located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries are as follows:

Beginning at a point at the low water mark at the northern tip of Fly Water Point, then by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, 157 degrees for a distance of five hundred feet; 070 degrees for a distance of six thousand two hundred feet; 344 degrees to the low water mark of the shoreline; then along the low water mark of the shoreline in an easterly direction to the point of beginning.

(b) Restrictions. The Baldwin Park-Paia Bay restricted area is designated for swimming, diving and fishing. No person shall operate a motorboat at a speed in excess of slow-no-wake, or operate a sailboard within this area. [Eff 2/24/94; am
] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)

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§13-256-162 Makaiwa Bay Swimming Zones. (a)

Zone A.

Zone A means the area confined by the boundaries shown on Exhibit "MMM", dated July 10, 1988, located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries are as follows:

Beginning at the low water mark of the shoreline on the northwestern tip to the entrance of the boat ramp; then by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, 110 degrees for a distance of seven hundred ten feet to a point of low water of the shoreline; then along the shoreline in a south and easterly direction to the point of beginning.

(b) Zone B.

Zone B means the area confined by the boundaries shown on Exhibit "MMM", dated July 10, 1988, located at the end of this subchapter. The boundaries are as follows:

Beginning at the low water mark of the shoreline on the northeastern tip to the entrance of the boat ramp; then by azimuth measured clockwise from True South, 226 degrees for a distance of five hundred forty feet to a point of low water of the shoreline; then along the shoreline in a south and westerly direction to the point of beginning.

(c) Restrictions. The Makaiwa Bay swimming zones A and B are designated for swimming and diving. No person shall operate or moor a motorboat within this zone. [Eff 2/24/94; am **DEC 31 2018**] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4) (Imp: §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4)


DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

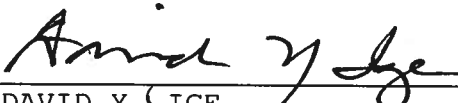
The amendments to chapters 13-230, 13-231, 13-232, 13-233, 13-235, 13-240, 13-242, 13-243, 13-244, 13-245, 13-250, 13-251, 13-253, 13-254, 13-255, and 13-256, Hawaii Administrative Rules, on the Summary Page dated September 8, 2017, were adopted on September 8, 2017, following public hearings held on Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii, after public notice was given in The Honolulu Advertiser on June 24, 2017, in The Maui News on June 23, 2017, in The Hawaii Tribune Herald on June 24, 2017, in West Hawaii Today on June 24, 2017, and in The Garden Island on June 24, 2017.

The amendments shall take effect ten days after filing with the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S
OFFICE

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SUZANNE D. CASE
Chairperson
Board of Land and Natural Resources


DAVID Y. IGE
Governor, State of Hawaii

Dated: 12-21-2018

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Deputy Attorney General

Filed

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