

HAWAII ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

TITLE 13

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SUBTITLE 11

OCEAN RECREATION AND COASTAL AREAS

PART 1

SMALL BOAT HARBORS

CHAPTER 230 GENERAL PROVISIONS

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SUBCHAPTER 1

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Historical note. This chapter is based on general provisions, definitions, and determination of residency of the small boat harbors rules, effective November 5, 1981, and as amended thereafter, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation, Harbors Division. The administrative jurisdiction for recreational boating and related vessel activities was transferred to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation, effective July 1, 1992, in accordance with Act 272, SLH 1991. [Eff 2/24/94]

§13-230-1 Purpose and scope. The purpose of these rules is to secure the most effective control and management of the small boat harbors and facilities of the State in order that the general public may enjoy safe, orderly, and convenient water recreation. These rules are intended to harmonize and coordinate the department's powers and duties with all applicable public laws, and are also intended to govern the use or operation of vessels and the activities of persons in the small boat harbors, shores, ocean waters, and navigable streams of the State. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4)

§13-230-2 Interpretation. If any section of these rules is inconsistent with any laws of the United States or any rule, or standard established pursuant thereto, such section shall be construed, superseded, or governed thereby. Nothing contained in

these rules shall be construed to limit the powers of any state department or agency. Each provision of these rules is also intended to be construed most liberally in light of the purpose stated in section 13-230-1. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4)

§13-230-3 Severability. The provisions of these rules are declared to be severable and if any portion or the application thereof to any person or property is held invalid for any reason, the validity of the remainder of these rules or the application of such remainder to other persons or property shall not be affected. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §200-4) (Imp: HRS §200-4)

§13-230-4 Penalties and prosecution. Any person who violates any of these rules or who violates any lawful command issued pursuant to these rules by any small boat harbor master, harbor agent or any boating district manager, while in the discharge of that person's duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Recommended fines for each violation are as set forth in the bail schedule for boating, small boat harbors, ocean waters, navigable streams and beaches, provided that nothing in these rules shall prohibit a court from imposing the maximum fine of not more than \$10,000 for each violation as provided in section 200-14, Hawaii Revised Statutes. In addition to or as a condition to the suspension of any fines, the offender may be deprived of the privilege of operating or mooring any vessel in state waters for a period of not more than two years as prescribed in section 200-14, Hawaii Revised Statutes. Prosecution of offenders shall be as provided by law. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: §§200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-14) (Imp: 200-2, 200-3, 200-4, 200-14)

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§13-230-5 Judicial review. Nothing contained in these rules shall be construed to preclude appropriate resort to judicial remedy or review. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4)

§13-230-6 Notice. Where notice to a permittee, co-owner, lien holder, owner or any other party is required by this chapter the department shall effect service by one of the following:

- (1) Posting the notice in a conspicuous place aboard the permittee's vessel or at the assigned berth;
- (2) Mailing the notice to the person by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the person's last known address, provided that service by mail is deemed received and completed five days after the date of mailing; or
- (3) Personal service;

provided that in an emergency, where life or property is endangered or if a vessel may interfere with other vessels, construction or maintenance of berthing facilities, or with the free and proper navigation of a waterway unless immediate action is taken, remedial action may be taken by the department without prior notice. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-4, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-4, 200-9, 200-10)

§13-230-7 Tampering with, defacing or removing notices. No person shall tamper with, deface, or remove any notice posted by the department pursuant to section 13-230-6 except the owner of the vessel or the permittee assigned to the berth. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4)

§13-230-8 Definitions. When used in this part, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

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"Agreement" means the agreement between the boatowner 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.

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

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

"Boatowner" 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).

"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.

"Business" includes all professions, trades, occupations, and callings carried on for a profit or livelihood, every kind of commercial enterprise, and the operation of games, machines, or mechanical devices.

"Coast Guard" means the United States Coast Guard.

"Commercial Activity" means the use of or activity for which compensation is received by any person for goods or services or both rendered to customers or participants in that use or activity. Display of merchandise or demanding or requesting

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gifts, money, or services, shall be considered a commercial activity.

"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 with in or on the water.

"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.

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

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

"Dormant vessel" means a vessel or contrivance, other than a houseboat, that has been determined by the department not to exhibit any activity on board or movement from its assigned berth or mooring at least once within a ninety-day period, or cannot be made ready for sea upon thirty days notice to the owner.

"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.

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

"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 to be moved by oars, sweeps, or towing.

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

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

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"Legal dependent" means 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, or unmarried and under twenty-two years if a full-time undergraduate student at a college; or
 - (C) 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" means "vessel length" as defined in this section.

"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.

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

"Mooring" means a device for holding a vessel in place, when an anchor, concrete block or similar device is placed or dropped on submerged land with a rope or chain attached to a buoy to which the vessel is attached.

"Mooring device" means the use of 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.

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

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"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.

"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 or who is named as managing owner of a Coast Guard documented vessel.

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

"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 as set forth in this part.

"SCUBA" means self-contained underwater breathing apparatus.

"Small boat harbor" means those harbors or portions of harbors, and any interest in property,

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whether real, personal, or mixed connected therewith under the care and control of the department, which are, as described in Section 200-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as constructed, maintained, and operated for the primary purpose of promoting recreational boating activities and the landing of fish.

"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.

"Stay aboard" or "staying aboard" means a person or persons aboard vessel for a period of two hours or more between the hours of 12:00 midnite and 6:00 A.M., while the vessel is moored in a state small boat harbor.

"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.

"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.

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

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

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

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

"Use permit" means the authorization by the department to utilize state boating facilities,

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offshore mooring areas, offshore mooring and state ocean waters.

"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.

"Vessel carrying passengers for hire" means any vessel which is used for the carriage of any person or persons for a valuable consideration whether directly or indirectly flowing to the owner, charterer, operator, agent, or any person who has a lien on the vessel.

"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 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, bumpkin, 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 having a mooring within the State and temporarily moored in another state small boat harbor. [Eff 2/24/94; am 4/27/02; am 6/16/03] (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)

§§13-230-9 to 13-230-19 (Reserved)

SUBCHAPTER 2

DETERMINATION OF RESIDENCY

§13-230-20 Purpose. The purpose of this subchapter is to provide a procedure whereby a determination of residence status shall be made for all persons who own a vessel moored in a state small boat harbor or who apply for such moorage to assure that they are assessed the proper fees and charges as established by these rules; to provide appeals mechanism for those persons who believe their residency classification is in error; and to provide sanctions for misrepresentation by a petitioner. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10)

§13-230-21 Definitions. For the purpose of this subchapter:

"Adult" means a person who has reached majority.

"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.

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

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"Hearing officer" means a person appointed by the chairperson to hear appeals concerning the determination of residency status.

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

"Minor" means a person who has not reached majority.

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

"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 such person has been in loco parentis to the minor for the twelve-month period immediately preceding the residence determination date.

"Personal partner" is an individual considered to be a "personal partner" of the principal habitation permittee who is not a relative by biology or adoption to the principal habitation permittee. While living together on the vessel, the principal habitation permittee and personal partner shall not have a landlord-tenant relationship.

"Residence" or "residence status" is 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 the provisions of under 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. [Eff

2/24/94; am 8/8/11] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10)
(Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10)

§13-230-22 Twelve-month rule. (a) Status as a Hawaii resident must be acquired, and not subsequently lost at least twelve months prior to the residence determination date to avoid payment of the nonresidence fee differential prescribed in chapter 234. This twelve-month rule also applies to the person whose residency is determined by the fact of residency of another.

(b) While residency shall be lost if it is interrupted during the twelve months immediately preceding the residence determination date, resident status derived from two or more successive periods of domicile in Hawaii may be joined together to compute the twelve-month period. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10, 200-16)

§13-230-23 Indications of residence. Because determination of residence in Hawaii requires a finding of subjective fact (intent to make a permanent home) as well as of objective fact (and physical presence), the following objective indications of a person's intent will be considered when determining the person's status. No single index is decisive.

- (1) Primary indications.
 - (A) Voter registration in Hawaii.
 - (B) Voting in Hawaii.
 - (C) Possession and use of Hawaii motor vehicle license plates.
 - (D) Payment of Hawaii personal income tax.
 - (E) Presence of spouse, children, and other close relatives in Hawaii.
- (2) Secondary indications.
 - (A) Membership in voluntary organizations in Hawaii.
 - (B) Licensing from the State for professional practice.

- (C) Carrying on of a business or the holding of a position in Hawaii.
- (D) Ownership of residential property or continuous letting of an apartment on a lease basis in Hawaii. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10)

§13-230-24 Rules of construction. The following rules of construction shall be applied in all cases:

- (1) Residence in Hawaii and residence in another place cannot be held simultaneously.
- (2) Presence in Hawaii primarily to attend an institution of higher learning does not create resident status.
- (3) Resident status, once acquired, will be lost by future voluntary actions of the resident inconsistent with such status. However, Hawaii residence will not be lost solely because of absence from the State while employed in the service of the United States, while engaged in navigation, or while a student at any institution of learning. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10)

§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 persons' military service on to the former period to satisfy the twelve-month rule.

(e) Married persons. A married person may establish resident status, either on the basis of indications of residence, or on the basis of the indications of the married person's spouse. However, the married person must clearly state intent to make Hawaii the married person's permanent residence. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10)

§13-230-26 Determination of residence procedure.

(a) These rules establish a fee structure in which nonstate residents in specified instances shall pay an application and permit fee differential. Therefore, any person seeking to be classified as a Hawaii resident for fee purposes shall, at the time of application for or prior to being issued a permit, complete and submit to the department a questionnaire provided by the department designed to elicit facts which will aid the department in determining the applicant's resident, nonresident, or Armed Forces status. The applicant shall answer all pertinent questions and shall attest to the truth of the answers with the applicant's signature. The department may also require the applicant to produce certified copies of documents or other relevant proof as may be necessary for the determination of residency status.

(b) A nonresident who believes that the nonresident's residency status has changed so that the nonresident has achieved Hawaii residency status may seek reclassification as a resident by submitting a completed questionnaire as prescribed in subsection (a) on or following the date the nonresident believes that the change in residency status occurred. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10)

§13-230-27 Permittee required to report change of residence. A resident permittee who subsequently takes up residence outside of the State and continues to moor the permittee's vessel in a state small boat harbor shall advise the department in writing within seven days of the permittee's change of residence. In such a case, nonresident fees and charges shall be payable commencing at the first residence determination date following the change of residence. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10)

§13-230-28 Appeals. (a) Classification as a nonresident by the department may be appealed by the aggrieved person by filing a petition for a declaratory ruling in accordance with section 13-230-27.

(b) No petition for appeal shall be accepted by the department unless:

- (1) The petitioner has paid the nonresident fees and fees and charges and filing fee for residency status appeal.
- (2) The petitioner has submitted with the petition documentary evidence tending to establish that the petitioner has, for a period of twelve months prior to the residency determination date, been physically present in the State of Hawaii with the intent to make Hawaii the petitioner's home. The documentary evidence

to be furnished shall support the claim of residency by establishing acceptable indicia of residency as provided under section 13-230-23.

- (3) The petition is filed with the department within thirty days following receipt by certified mail, return receipt requested, or personal delivery, as the case may be, of the department's determination of the petitioner's nonresident status.

(c) The petition shall be signed by the petitioner, and submitted upon a form provided by the department. The petition shall be filed at any division of boating and ocean recreation district office on or before the thirtieth day following receipt by certified mail, return receipt requested or personal delivery, of the department's determination of the petitioner's nonresident status. The district manager receiving the appeal shall promptly forward it to the chief of the division of boating and ocean recreation.

(d) The chief of the division of boating and ocean recreation shall promptly review any petition filed with the department and take appropriate action as follows within fifteen days after the filing of the petition:

- (1) Return the petition to the concerned district manager if the chief of the division of boating and ocean recreation determines the petition should not have been accepted under section 13-230-28(b) with an explanation of the basis for rejection a copy of which shall be forwarded to the petitioner; or
- (2) Reverse the department's prior determination that the petitioner is a nonresident if the chief of the division of boating and ocean recreation determines that the petitioner has submitted adequate proof that the petitioner is a resident of the State of Hawaii; or

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(3) Forward the petition to the chairperson for a declaratory ruling in accordance with section 13-230-27.

(e) The nonstate resident fee differential and filing fee for residency status appeal shall be promptly refunded if the hearing officer reverses the determination of nonresident status as prescribed in section 13-234-24. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10)

§13-230-29 Misrepresentation; penalty for violation. It is a violation of these rules for any person to misrepresent any fact upon any form or document intended for or used in determination of resident status for fees and charges purposes or for any person to misrepresent any fact at an appellant hearing hereunder. [Eff 2/24/94] (Auth: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10) (Imp: HRS §§200-2, 200-4, 200-10)