THE SENATE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE, 2023 STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO. 1436

# A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that Hawaii is facing a housing crisis. Residents of all income levels are increasingly unable to buy homes due to a lack of adequate supply, which also contributes to elevated housing prices. The solution to a housing shortage is to build more housing generally, but current environmental review laws make it inordinately burdensome to obtain approvals for new development.

8 The legislature further finds that projects across the 9 State have been stifled by an expansive interpretation of the 10 Hawaii Environmental Policy Act (HEPA). In 2019, the 11 environmental advisory council amended the implementing rules of 12 HEPA under section 11-200.1, Hawaii Administrative Rules, to 13 address, among other things, the problem of project 14 segmentation, where a developer divides up a project 15 incrementally in order to avoid having to prepare an 16 environmental review. Under the 2019 rule, projects built 17 solely to serve another project (e.g., drainage infrastructure

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needed for a residential project) or a project that will clearly 1 be developed in multiple phases (e.g., a multi-stage highway or 2 3 housing project) must be analyzed in a single environmental review as part of a "program." Thus, while this rule was 4 intended to ensure that the impact of broad proposals or 5 planning-level decisions are fully and properly evaluated, 6 courts have interpreted the provision overbroadly and required 7 8 developers to include, within their own environmental review, 9 other tangential projects that developers have limited 10 information on or no control over, projects that are speculative 11 and not reasonably foreseeable, past actions for which HEPA's 12 statute of limitations period has run, legislative actions, and 13 other zoning or land use classifications that would not otherwise be statutorily triggered under HEPA. This trend will 14 15 increasingly jeopardize the construction of new housing throughout the State. Amendments to HEPA are necessary to 16 address ambiguities in the law, provide greater certainty for 17 18 developers, and accelerate the delivery and supply of housing. 19 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to: 20 (1)Exempt affordable housing and certain qualifying 21 housing development projects from HEPA;



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1	(2)	Establish a definition of "program" and "project" to
2		preempt the existing definitions under section 11-
3		200.1-2, Hawaii Administrative Rules, and narrow the
4		existing interpretation that requires analysis of
5		tangentially related projects;
6	(3)	Amends the applicability and requirements section of
7		HEPA to clarify when multiple actions must be
8		considered in the same environmental review document
9		for the purposes of project segmentation;
10	(4)	Require that project opponents exhaust their
11		administrative remedies as a prerequisite to
12		litigation for environmental assessments and
13		environmental impact statements; and
14	(5)	Retroactively apply the new amendments under this Act
15		to projects that received approval for their
16		environmental assessment or environmental impact
17		statement on or after August 9, 2019.
18	SECT	ION 2. Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
19	amended by	y adding a new section to be appropriately designated
20	and to re	ad as follows:

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1	" <u>§</u> 34	3- Housing development projects consistent with
2	environme	ntal policies or long-term environmental goals
3	establish	ed by law; exemption. (a) New construction housing
4	developme	nt projects shall be exempt from the requirements of
5	this chap	ter if:
6	(1)	The use of state or county lands or funds or the
7		project's location within the Waikiki area of Oahu
8		pursuant to section 343-5, is the sole statutory
9		trigger for compliance with this chapter;
10	(2)	The project is consistent with the existing county
11		general plan or development plan classification that
12		allows housing;
13	(3)	The project is consistent with the existing zoning
14		code; and
15	(4)	The project does not require a variance for shoreline
16		setbacks or siting in an environmentally sensitive
17		area, including but not limited to a flood plain,
18		tsunami zone, sea level rise exposure area, beach,
19		erosion-prone area, geologically hazardous land,
20		estuary, fresh water, or coastal waters.

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1	(b) For the purposes of this section, "housing development
2	project" means a use consisting of:
3	(1) Residential units only; or
4	(2) Mixed-use developments consisting of residential and
5	nonresidential uses with at least two-thirds of the
6	square footage designated for residential use."
7	SECTION 3. Section 343-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
8	amended by adding two new definitions to be appropriately
9	inserted and to read as follows:
10	"Program" means a series of one or more projects to be
11	carried out concurrently or in phases within a general timeline,
12	that may include multiple sites or geographic areas, and is
13	undertaken for the same shared goal or purpose. Projects
14	proposing similar uses do not create a presumption of having the
15	same shared goal or purpose where the projects can be
16	independently implemented and one project is not a critical
17	functioning element of the other projects. A program may
18	include:
19	(1) A number of separate projects in a given geographic
20	area which, if considered singly, may have minor



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1		impacts, but if considered together, may have
2		significant impacts;
3	(2)	Separate projects having generic or common impacts;
4	(3)	The implementation of multiple projects over a long
5		timeframe by the same person or persons acting in
6		concert; or
7	(4)	The implementation of a single project over a large
8		geographic area.
9	Common us	e, development, or funding of shared infrastructure
10	does not	create a presumption of a program. Shared
11	responsib	ility among one or more projects for compliance with
12	condition	s of regulatory approval imposed by the State or a
13	local age	ncy does not create a presumption of a program.
14	"Pro	ject" means a discrete, planned undertaking that is
15	site and	time specific, has a specific goal or purpose, and has
16	potential	impact to the environment."
17	SECT	ION 4. Section 343-5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18	amended t	o read as follows:
19	"§34	3-5 Applicability and requirements. (a) Except as
20	otherwise	provided, an environmental assessment shall be
21	required	for actions that:

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1 (1) Propose the use of state or county lands or the use of 2 state or county funds, other than funds to be used for feasibility or planning studies for possible future 3 programs or projects that the agency has not approved, 4 adopted, or funded, or funds to be used for the 5 acquisition of unimproved real property; provided that 6 the agency shall consider environmental factors and 7 8 available alternatives in its feasibility or planning 9 studies; provided further that an environmental 10 assessment for proposed uses under section 205-11 2(d)(11) or 205-4.5(a)(13) shall only be required 12 pursuant to section 205-5(b); 13 (2) Propose any use within any land classified as a 14 conservation district by the state land use commission 15 under chapter 205; 16 Propose any use within a shoreline area as defined in (3) 17 section 205A-41; 18 Propose any use within any historic site as designated (4) 19 in the National Register or Hawaii Register, as 20 provided for in the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 21 Public Law 89-665, or chapter 6E;

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1	(5)	Propose any use within the Waikiki area of Oahu, the
2		boundaries of which are delineated in the land use
3		ordinance as amended, establishing the "Waikiki
4		Special District";
5	(6)	Propose any amendments to existing county general
6		plans where the amendment would result in designations
7		other than agriculture, conservation, or preservation,
8		except actions proposing any new county general plan
9		or amendments to any existing county general plan
10		initiated by a county;
11	(7)	Propose any reclassification of any land classified as
12		a conservation district by the state land use
13		commission under chapter 205;
14	(8)	Propose the construction of new or the expansion or
15		modification of existing helicopter facilities within
16		the State, that by way of their activities, may
17		affect:
18		(A) Any land classified as a conservation district by
19		the state land use commission under chapter 205;
20		(B) A shoreline area as defined in section 205A-41;
21		or



1		(C)	Any historic site as designated in the National
2			Register or Hawaii Register, as provided for in
3			the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Public Law
4			89-665, or chapter 6E; or until the statewide
5			historic places inventory is completed, any
6			historic site that is found by a field
7			reconnaissance of the area affected by the
8			helicopter facility and is under consideration
9			for placement on the National Register or the
10			Hawaii Register of Historic Places; and
11	(9)	Prop	ose any:
12		(A)	Wastewater treatment unit, except an individual
13			wastewater system or a wastewater treatment unit
14			serving fewer than fifty single-family dwellings
15			or the equivalent;
16		(B)	Waste-to-energy facility;
17		(C)	Landfill;
18		(D)	Oil refinery; or
19		(E)	Power-generating facility.
20	(b)	When	ever an agency proposes an action in subsection
21	(a), othe	r tha	n feasibility or planning studies for possible

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1 future programs or projects that the agency has not approved, 2 adopted, or funded, or other than the use of state or county 3 funds for the acquisition of unimproved real property that is 4 not a specific type of action declared exempt under section 343-6, the agency shall prepare an environmental assessment for the 5 action at the earliest practicable time to determine whether an 6 7 environmental impact statement shall be required; provided that 8 if the agency determines, through its judgment and experience, 9 that an environmental impact statement is likely to be required, 10 the agency may choose not to prepare an environmental assessment 11 and instead shall prepare an environmental impact statement that 12 begins with the preparation of an environmental impact statement 13 preparation notice as provided by rules.

14 (c) For environmental assessments for which a finding of 15 no significant impact is anticipated:

16 (1) A draft environmental assessment shall be made
17 available for public review and comment for a period
18 of thirty days;

19 (2) The office shall inform the public of the availability
20 of the draft environmental assessment for public
21 review and comment pursuant to section 343-3;

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1	(3)	The agency shall respond in writing to comments
2		received during the review and prepare a final
3		environmental assessment to determine whether an
4		environmental impact statement shall be required;
5	(4)	A statement shall be required if the agency finds that
6		the proposed action may have a significant effect on
7		the environment; and
8	(5)	The agency shall file notice of the determination with
9		the office. When a conflict of interest may exist
10		because the proposing agency and the agency making the
11		determination are the same, the office may review the
12		agency's determination, consult the agency, and advise
13		the agency of potential conflicts, to comply with this
14		section. The office shall publish the final
15		determination for the public's information pursuant to
16		section 343-3.
17	The	draft and final statements, if required, shall be

18 prepared by the agency and submitted to the office. The draft 19 statement shall be made available for public review and comment 20 through the office for a period of forty-five days. The office 21 shall inform the public of the availability of the draft

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office. The office, in turn, shall publish the determination of
 acceptance or nonacceptance pursuant to section 343-3.

Whenever an applicant proposes an action specified by 3 (e) 4 subsection (a) that requires approval of an agency and that is not a specific type of action declared exempt under section 343-5 6, the agency initially receiving and agreeing to process the 6 request for approval shall require the applicant to prepare an 7 8 environmental assessment of the proposed action at the earliest practicable time to determine whether an environmental impact 9 10 statement shall be required; provided that if the agency 11 determines, through its judgment and experience, that an 12 environmental impact statement is likely to be required, the 13 agency may authorize the applicant to choose not to prepare an 14 environmental assessment and instead prepare an environmental 15 impact statement that begins with the preparation of an 16 environmental impact statement preparation notice as provided by 17 rules. The final approving agency for the request for approval 18 is not required to be the accepting authority.

19 For environmental assessments for which a finding of no20 significant impact is anticipated:

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1 A draft environmental assessment shall be made (1)available for public review and comment for a period 2 3 of thirty days; 4 (2) The office shall inform the public of the availability 5 of the draft environmental assessment for public 6 review and comment pursuant to section 343-3; and 7 (3) The applicant shall respond in writing to comments received during the review and the applicant shall 8 9 prepare a final environmental assessment to determine 10 whether an environmental impact statement shall be 11 required. A statement shall be required if the agency 12 finds that the proposed action may have a significant 13 effect on the environment. The agency shall file 14 notice of the agency's determination with the office, which, in turn, shall publish the agency's 15 16 determination for the public's information pursuant to 17 section 343-3. 18 The draft and final statements, if required, shall be 19 prepared by the applicant, who shall file these statements with 20 the office.

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The draft statement shall be made available for public
 review and comment through the office for a period of forty-five
 days. The office shall inform the public of the availability of
 the draft statement for public review and comment pursuant to
 section 343-3.

6 The applicant shall respond in writing to comments received 7 during the review and prepare a final statement. The office, when requested by the applicant or agency, may make a 8 9 recommendation as to the acceptability of the final statement. 10 The authority to accept a final statement shall rest with 11 the agency initially receiving and agreeing to process the 12 request for approval. The final decision-making body or 13 approving agency for the request for approval is not required to 14 be the accepting authority. The planning department for the 15 county in which the proposed action will occur shall be a 16 permissible accepting authority for the final statement.

Acceptance of a required final statement shall be a condition precedent to approval of the request and commencement of the proposed action. Upon acceptance or nonacceptance of the final statement, the agency shall file notice of the determination with the office. The office, in turn, shall



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publish the determination of acceptance or nonacceptance of the
 final statement pursuant to section 343-3.

The agency receiving the request, within thirty days of 3 receipt of the final statement, shall notify the applicant and 4 the office of the acceptance or nonacceptance of the final 5 statement. The final statement shall be deemed to be accepted 6 7 if the agency fails to accept or not accept the final statement within thirty days after receipt of the final statement; 8 provided that the thirty-day period may be extended at the 9 request of the applicant for a period not to exceed fifteen 10 11 days.

12 In any acceptance or nonacceptance, the agency shall 13 provide the applicant with the specific findings and reasons for 14 its determination.

(f) Whenever an applicant requests approval for a proposed action and there is a question as to which of two or more state or county agencies with jurisdiction has the responsibility of determining whether an environmental assessment is required, the office, after consultation with and assistance from the affected state or county agencies, shall determine which agency has the responsibility for determining whether an environmental

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assessment by the applicant is required, except in situations 1 involving secondary actions under section 343-5.5; provided that 2 in no case shall the office be considered the approving agency. 3 (g) In preparing an environmental assessment, an agency 4 5 may consider and, where applicable and appropriate, incorporate 6 by reference, in whole or in part, previous determinations of 7 whether a statement is required and previously accepted statements. The council, by rule, shall establish criteria and 8 9 procedures for the use of previous determinations and 10 statements.

11 (h) Whenever an action is subject to both the National 12 Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190) and the 13 requirements of this chapter, the office and agencies shall 14 cooperate with federal agencies to the fullest extent possible 15 to reduce duplication between federal and state requirements. 16 Such cooperation, to the fullest extent possible, shall include 17 joint environmental impact statements with concurrent public 18 review and processing at both levels of government. Where 19 federal law has environmental impact statement requirements in 20 addition to but not in conflict with this chapter, the office

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1	and agenc	ies shall cooperate in fulfilling these requirements so
2	that one	document shall comply with all applicable laws.
3	(i)	A statement that is accepted with respect to a
4	particula	r action shall satisfy the requirements of this
5	chapter,	and no other statement for the proposed action shall be
6	required.	
7	<u>(j)</u>	A group of actions shall be treated as a single action
8	when:	
9	(1)	The component actions are phases or increments of a
10		larger total program; provided that each component
11		action depends on and cannot be implemented
12		independent of the other phases or increments;
13	(2)	An individual action is a necessary precedent to a
14		larger action; provided that the development or
15		funding of shared infrastructure does not create a
16		presumption that the actions should be treated as a
17		single action;
18	(3)	An individual action represents a commitment to a
19		larger action; or
20	(4)	The actions in question are essentially identical and
21		a single environmental assessment or environmental



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1	impact statement will adequately address the impacts
2	of each individual action and those of the group of
3	actions as a whole."
4	SECTION 5. Section 343-7, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
5	amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:
6	"(b) Any judicial proceeding, the subject of which is the
7	determination that a statement is required for a proposed
8	action, shall be initiated within sixty days after the public
9	has been informed of such determination pursuant to section 343-
10	3. Any judicial proceeding, the subject of which is the
11	determination that a statement is not required for a proposed
12	action, shall be initiated within thirty days after the public
13	has been informed of such determination pursuant to section 343-
14	3. The applicant shall be adjudged an aggrieved party for the
15	purposes of bringing judicial action under this subsection[-
16	Others, by environmental court action, may be adjudged
17	aggrieved.]; provided that the contestable issues shall be
18	limited to those issues identified by the accepting authority as
19	the basis for requiring a statement. Affected agencies and
20	persons who provided written comments to an accepted statement
21	during the designated review period shall be adjudged aggrieved

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1 parties for the purpose of bringing judicial action under this subsection; provided that for other aggrieved parties, the 2 contestable issues shall be limited to issues identified and 3 discussed in the written comments." 4 5 SECTION 6. (a) The amendments to sections 343-2 and 343-6 5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, made by this Act shall in no way 7 affect the validity of any environmental assessment or 8 environmental impact statement approved on or after August 9, 9 2019. 10 (b) Any previous regulations established by the 11 environmental advisory council, to the extent inconsistent with 12 these changes, shall be null and void. 13 The Hawaii Environmental Policy Act is a procedural (C) 14 and informational statute, and any effects of these provisions 15 shall not be deemed to affect a substantial right of any person. 16 SECTION 7. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed 17 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored. 18 SECTION 8. This Act shall take effect upon its approval 19 and shall apply retroactively to projects that received approval

1 for their environmental assessment or environmental impact

2 statement on or after August 9, 2019.

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INTRODUCED BY: Conscretchage



Report Title: Hawaii Environmental Policy Act; Environmental Impact Statements; Environmental Assessments; Affordable Housing; Project Segmentation

#### Description:

Exempts affordable housing and certain qualifying housing development projects from HEPA. Establishes a definition of "program" and "project" to preempt the existing definitions under section 11-200.1-2, Hawaii Administrative Rules, and narrow the existing interpretation that requires analysis of tangentially related projects. Amends the applicability and requirements section of HEPA to clarify when multiple actions must be considered in the same environmental review document for the purposes of project segmentation. Expands the requirement that project opponents must exhaust their administrative remedies as a prerequisite to litigation to apply to environmental assessments and environmental impact statements. Retroactively applies to projects that received approval for their environmental assessment or environmental impact statement on or after August 9, 2019.

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

