

JAN 22 2026

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO ZONING.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that minimum lot sizes
2 and other requirements or specifications in urban areas
3 contribute to higher housing costs by restricting the number and
4 diversity of homes that can be built. The legislature further
5 finds that many landowners and developers are already responding
6 to market demand for smaller homes and lots by using the
7 condominium property regime (CPR) process to create units with
8 limited common elements in the one thousand two hundred square
9 foot range. This use of condominium property regimes to "CPR
10 down" de facto lots demonstrates that there is strong demand for
11 small homes on small pieces of land and that existing
12 subdivision standards are being functionally circumvented rather
13 than serving their intended planning purpose.

14 The legislature also finds that Hawaii has a long history
15 of modest, walkable neighborhoods built on small lots.
16 Plantation camps across the islands were commonly made up of
17 compact cottages in the one thousand two hundred square foot



1 range, on tightly knit streets that housed workers and their
2 families near jobs and community facilities. In many other
3 states, attached townhomes and similar entry-level ownership
4 housing types are frequently built in the one thousand two
5 hundred square foot range as well, showing that smaller homes on
6 compact parcels are a normal and effective part of the housing
7 ladder. These types of homes often function as "starter homes,"
8 or smaller, more affordable first homes that allow local
9 families to get a foothold in homeownership, build equity, and
10 upgrade over time as their needs change.

11 The legislature additionally finds that relying on
12 condominium property regimes instead of conventional
13 subdivisions to deliver small-lot housing can create long-term
14 challenges for homeowners. When multiple dwelling units share
15 fee ownership of a single parcel under a condominium property
16 regime, owners are tied together through mandatory associations,
17 shared maintenance obligations, and joint responsibility for
18 common infrastructure and insurance. In the current environment
19 of rapidly increasing property and master policy insurance
20 premiums and association costs, these shared obligations can
21 lead to higher and more volatile monthly expenses, special



1 assessments, and even difficulties obtaining or maintaining
2 mortgage financing if a building is underinsured. By contrast,
3 allowing properly regulated, small, fee-simple lots to be
4 created through subdivision would give households clearer, more
5 traditional ownership interests while still achieving the same
6 or greater levels of land-use efficiency, helping restore a
7 pathway to true starter homes in Hawaii.

8 The legislature therefore finds that eliminating certain
9 minimum lot size and other requirements or specifications within
10 the State's urban district, while maintaining protections for
11 areas subject to coastal hazards, flooding, and other
12 environmental risks, will allow for more efficient use of land,
13 better align the law with existing market behavior, and support
14 the State's housing goals.

15 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to prohibit
16 counties from imposing certain lot requirements and dwelling
17 specifications within the urban district, with certain
18 exemptions.

19 SECTION 2. Chapter 46, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended
20 by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to
21 read as follows:



1 **"§46- Lot and dwelling specifications; urban district;**
2 **prohibition.** (a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, no
3 county shall, by ordinance, rule, or regulation, on any parcel
4 of land located within the urban district designated pursuant to
5 section 205-2:

6 (1) Require a lot to:

7 (A) Be greater than one thousand two hundred square
8 feet;

9 (B) Be wider than thirty feet;

10 (C) Be deeper than forty feet;

11 (D) Have a building plane or other setback greater
12 than:

13 (i) Ten feet from the front or five feet from
14 the back of the property; or

15 (ii) Five feet from the side of the property;

16 (E) Have covered parking;

17 (F) Have more than one parking space per unit;

18 (G) Have off-site parking; or

19 (H) Have more than thirty per cent open space or
20 permeable surface; or

21 (2) Prohibit a dwelling from having three stories or less,



1 for purposes of subdivision, development, or the issuance of a
2 building permit.

3 For the purposes of this subsection, "dwelling" has the
4 same meaning as in section 46-88.

5 (b) This section shall not apply to:

6 (1) Lands located within special management areas
7 delineated pursuant to part II of chapter 205A;
8 (2) Lands located within special flood hazard areas as
9 designated on flood maps issued by the National Flood
10 Insurance Program of the Federal Emergency Management
11 Agency;

12 (3) Lands located within tsunami evacuation zones as
13 designated by the counties;

14 (4) Lands subject to other hazard area designations as
15 determined by the counties; and

16 (5) Lands located within a shoreline area as defined in
17 section 205A-41.

18 (c) A county may establish by ordinance a process by which
19 a defined neighborhood, subdivision, or other geographically
20 contiguous area within the urban district may petition the
21 county to establish or retain any requirement or specification



1 otherwise prohibited pursuant to subsection (a). Any petition
2 shall:

3 (1) Be initiated and signed by the owners of no less than
4 seventy-five per cent of parcels within the area;
5 (2) Describe the proposed requirement or specification and
6 boundaries of the area; and
7 (3) Be subject to notice and public hearing before the
8 applicable county.

9 A county may impose reasonable limitations on the duration for
10 which a successful petition is valid, require periodic renewal
11 by petition, and establish conditions under which a successful
12 petition may be rescinded.

13 (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to:
14 (1) Affect requirements related to wastewater systems,
15 potable water availability, stormwater management, or
16 other public health and safety standards;
17 (2) Alter or impair the classification of lands pursuant
18 to section 205-2 or the permissible uses within each
19 land use district;
20 (3) Prohibit counties from imposing construction
21 requirements or specifications based on fire



1 separation distance. For the purposes of this
2 paragraph, "fire separation distance" means the
3 distance measured at a right angle from the face of a
4 building's exterior wall to:

5 (A) A property line;
6 (B) A centerline of a public street, road, or alley;
7 or
8 (C) Another building on the same lot; or
9 (4) Require counties to approve any subdivision,
10 development, or building permit if the applicant
11 demonstrates compliance with applicable requirements
12 relating to the following or prohibit counties from
13 denying or conditionally approving any subdivision,
14 development, or building permit unless the applicant
15 demonstrates compliance with applicable requirements
16 relating to the following:

17 (A) Wastewater systems;
18 (B) Potable water availability;
19 (C) Stormwater management; and
20 (D) Fire and life safety standards, including fire
21 code requirements, emergency vehicle access,



1 wildfire mitigation and setback requirements,
2 ladder or aerial apparatus access requirements,
3 minimum water supply and fire-flow requirements
4 for fire suppression, and any other relevant
5 public health and safety standards,
6 provided that the requirements in this paragraph shall
7 not be used to establish a minimum lot size greater
8 than permitted under this section.

9 (e) Any ordinance, rule, or county requirement
10 inconsistent with this section shall be void to the extent of
11 the inconsistency."

12 SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.

13 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2026.

14

INTRODUCED BY:

Stevens



S.B. NO. 2423

Report Title:

Counties; Lot Requirements and Dwelling Specifications; Prohibition; Urban District; Counties; Petition Process; Exemptions

Description:

Prohibits the counties from imposing certain lot requirements and dwelling specifications for parcels of land located within the urban district for purposes of subdivision, development, or the issuance of a building permit, with certain exemptions.

Allows the counties to establish a petition process for neighborhoods, subdivisions, or other geographically contiguous areas to establish or retain certain requirements or specifications.

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

