



HAWAII ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (HEPA) PROCESSES 2015

An overview for the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, State of Hawai'i on August 31, 2015, by the State of Hawaii, Office of Environmental Quality Control, Jessica E. Wooley, Director



|| Hawai'i Environmental Policy Act 2015

This presentation is an overview of the processes under the Hawai'i Environmental Policy Act (HEPA, Chapter 343, Hawai'i Revised Statutes). The topics covered in this presentation are: (1) the purpose, history, terms and definitions of HEPA; (2) clearing the HEPA processes; (3) public rights-of-way and direct-to-EIS processes; and (4) cases illustrative of various aspects of HEPA.

Purpose, History, Terms and Definitions

Clearing the Process

Public Rights of Way and Direct to EIS Processes

Cases Illustrative of Various Aspects of HEPA



PURPOSE, HISTORY, TERMS, AND DEFINITIONS



Purpose

"It is the purpose of this chapter [HRS 343] to establish a system of environmental review which will ensure that environmental concerns are given appropriate consideration in decision making along with economic and technical considerations." (HRS 343-1)

"Chapter 343, HRS, establishes a system of environmental review at the state and county levels which shall ensure that environmental concerns are given appropriate consideration in decision making along with economic and technical considerations. The purpose of this chapter [HAR 11-200] is to provide agencies and persons with procedures, specification of contents of environmental assessments and environmental impact statements, and criteria and definitions of statewide application." (HAR 11-200-1)





History

1969 - The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) became law.

1971 – Gubernatorial executive order requires state and county agencies to prepare EISs for state or county projects that make use of state funds or state lands, and that may significantly affect the environment.

1974 – The Environmental Quality Control Act creates the Environmental Quality Commission (EQC), housed in the Governor’s office to administer the newly created Hawaii EIS process based on NEPA.

1977 – EQC promulgates its regulations implementing the HEPA.

1983 – EQC abolished and responsibilities, equipment and staff are divided between the existing Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) and the Environmental Council (EC). Both OEQC and the EC are moved out of the Governor’s office and into the Department of Health for administrative purposes.

1985 – The Environmental Council promulgates rules under HEPA (based substantively on the 1977 EQC rules).

1992 – New statutory thirty-day comment period required for environmental assessments anticipating a finding of no significant impact under Act 241, SLH, 1992.



History

1996 – First amendment and compilation of the EC's 1985 rules, effectively implementing the provisions of Act 241, SLH, 1992.

1997 – Guidebook to the Hawaii State Environmental Review Process (first edition to discuss draft and final environmental assessments).

2004 – Second edition to the Guidebook to the Hawaii State Environmental Review Process issued.

2006 – Sierra Club v. Office of Planning

2007 – Superferry and Ohana Pale appellate decisions from the Hawaii Supreme Court and Intermediate Court of Appeals. Second edition of Guidebook suspended by Governor.

2007 – Amendment of HAR 11-200-8, to include a new eleventh administrative class of exempt actions related to acquisition of property for affordable housing.

2012 – New statutory provisions (codified as Section 343-5.5, HRS) for actions in the public right-of-way

2012 – New statutory provisions (codified in Sections 343-5(b), HRS, and 343-5(e), HRS) for bypassing the preparation of an environmental assessment in the preparation of an EIS.

2012 – Guide to the Implementation and Practice of the Hawaii Environmental Policy Act published by OEQC.



Terms and Definitions...

Action – any program or project undertaken by an agency

Agency – an entity that is a part of the executive branch of the State of county governments

Applicant – a person

Approval – discretionary consent

Accepting authority (for agency actions) – entity that evaluates acceptability of an agency's FEIS

Approving agency (for applicant actions) – entity that issues a discretionary consent and agrees to clear the HEPA process for an applicant

Person – anything but an agency

Notice of determination (AFNSI, FONSI, EISPN, Act 172 EISPN)

Environmental assessment

Environmental impact statement

Criteria for Acceptability

Exemptions (statutory and administrative)

Appeal of non-acceptance to EC.





CLEARING THE PROCESS

CLEARING THE PROCESS

Three ways to clear HEPA for actions not exempt by statute

1. *Administrative exemption declaration* (Section 11-200-8, HAR)
2. *Finding of no significant impact based on a final environmental assessment* (Section 11-200-11.2, HAR)
3. *Determination of acceptance/nonacceptance based on criteria for acceptability* (Section 11-200-23, HAR), *or based on statutory hammer provision* (Section 343-5(e), HRS)



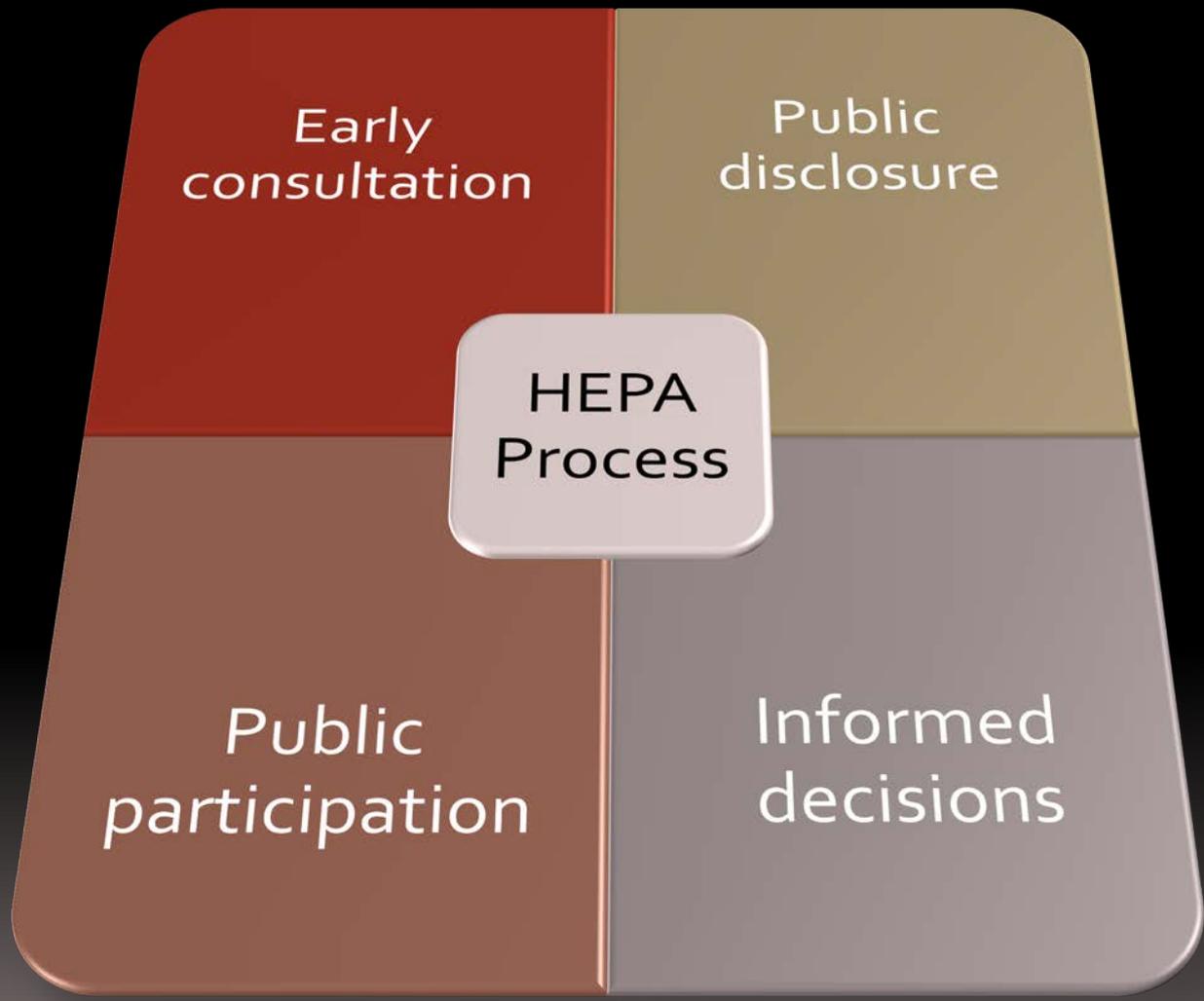
HEPA Clearance

Administrative
Exemption
Declaration

Finding of No
Significant
Impact based
on a Final EA

Acceptance
Determination
by Accepting
Authority or
Approving
Agency

5(e) Statutory
hammer falls
(approving
agency fails to
make timely
determination)



Early
consultation

Public
disclosure

HEPA
Process

Public
participation

Informed
decisions



Two tracks for processing HEPA actions

Agency Actions (5B)

- An agency proposes an action (**Proposing Agency**)
- The **Proposing Agency** determines significance of the action and the need for EIS.
- Where an EIS is required, the **Accepting Authority** (Governor or county Mayor) evaluates the **acceptability** of the proposing **agency's FEIS**.

Applicant Actions (5E)

- An **Applicant** seeks a discretionary consent from an **Approving Agency**
- The **Approving Agency** determines significance of the action and the need for the EIS
- Where an EIS is required, the **Approving Agency** evaluates the **acceptability** of the **applicant's FEIS**



Two tracks for processing HEPA actions

Agency Actions (5B)

- Where the **Proposing Agency** anticipates that the proposed action will result in a finding of no significant impact, **it must prepare a draft EA** that undergoes a 30-day public comment period.

Applicant Actions (5E)

- Where the **Approving Agency** anticipates that the applicant's proposed action will result in a finding of no significant impact, **it must direct the applicant to prepare a draft EA** that undergoes a 30-day public comment period.



Two tracks for processing HEPA actions

Agency Actions (5B)

- After 30-day comment period, the **Proposing Agency responds to public comments and re-evaluates significance in light of its responses to public comments**. Where it determines that there is no significance, it issues a final EA that incorporates public comments and responses and issues a determination of FONSI for submittal to the OEQC.

Applicant Actions (5E)

- After 30-day comment period, the **Applicant responds to public comments, and incorporates public comments and responses into a final EA** for submittal to the **Approving Agency** who then **reviews these and re-evaluates significance in light of public comment and the applicant's responses**; where it determines that there is no significance, it issues a determination of FONSI for submittal to the OEQC.



Two tracks for processing HEPA actions

Agency Actions (5B)

- Where the **Proposing Agency** determines that there is significance as a result of public comment, it **issues a final EA** that incorporates public comments and its responses **and issues a determination of EISPN** for submittal to the **OEQC** and the **Accepting Authority**.

Applicant Actions (5E)

- The **Approving Agency** directs the **Applicant** to respond to public comments and submit a **final EA** that incorporates public comments and responses. Where the **Approving Agency** determines that there is significance as a result of public comment, it **issues a determination of EISPN** for submittal to the **OEQC** and the **Applicant**.



Two tracks for processing HEPA actions

Agency Actions (5B)

- At the outset, a Proposing Agency may determine that its proposed action is significant and needs an EIS
- The Proposing Agency may choose to go through the early consultation process and prepare a final EA with its determination of EISPN for submittal to the OEQC and the Accepting Authority.

Applicant Actions (5E)

- At the outset, an Approving Agency may determine that an Applicant's proposed action is significant and needs an EIS.
- The Approving Agency requires the Applicant to begin early consultation and prepare its final environmental assessment for its review/determination of significance. Where the Approving Agency determines that the Applicant's action is significant it submits the Applicant's final EA and its determination of EISPN to the OEQC and the Applicant.



Two tracks for processing HEPA actions

Agency Actions (5B)

- **Alternatively**, as of summer of 2012, the **Proposing Agency** may invoke the direct-to-EIS provisions of Act 172-12 (**bypassing the EA**) by preparing an **EISPN determination** and **publication form** and submitting the same to the **OEQC** and the **Accepting Authority**.

Applicant Actions (5E)

- **Alternatively**, as of summer of 2012, the **Approving Agency** may invoke the direct-to-EIS provisions of Act 172-12 (**bypassing the EA**) by preparing an **EISPN determination** and **publication form** and submitting the same to the **OEQC** and the **Applicant**.



Two tracks for processing HEPA actions

Agency Actions (5B)

- The issuance of an **EISPN**, irrespective of the path followed, **mandates a 30-day public consultation period** under Section 11-200-15, HAR.
- The **Proposing Agency responds** to public consultation comments and incorporates both **comments and responses in the draft EIS** for eventual **simultaneous** submittal to both **OEQC** and the **Accepting Authority**.

Applicant Actions (5E)

- The issuance of an **EISPN**, irrespective of the path followed, **mandates a 30-day public consultation period** under Section 11-200-15, HAR.
- The **Applicant responds** to public consultation comments and incorporates both **comments and responses in the draft EIS** for its eventual simultaneous submittal to both **OEQC** and the **Approving Agency**.



Two tracks for processing HEPA actions

Agency Actions (5B)

- The **Proposing Agency** simultaneously **files** the Draft EIS, publication form, and distribution list with **OEQC** and the **Accepting Authority**.
- Prior to its publication of notice of availability of the Draft EIS, **OEQC verifies in writing to the Proposing Agency** the accuracy of the distribution list.

Applicant Actions (5E)

- The **Applicant** simultaneously **files** the Draft EIS, publication form, and distribution list with **OEQC** and the **Approving Agency**.
- Prior to its publication of notice of availability of the Draft EIS, **OEQC verifies in writing to the Applicant** (with copies to the Approving Agency) the accuracy of the distribution list.

Two tracks for processing HEPA actions

Agency Actions (5B)

- After a 45-day comment period, the **Proposing Agency must respond** to all timely received comments in a point-by-point manner, **revise** the draft EIS as appropriate, **incorporating** in it all **public comments** and its **point-by-point responses**. This document is now called the Final EIS.

Applicant Actions (5E)

- After a 45-day comment period, the **Applicant must respond** to all timely receive comments in a point-by-point manner, **revise** the draft EIS as appropriate, **incorporating** in it all **public comments** and **point-by-point responses**. This document is now called the Final EIS.



Two tracks for processing HEPA actions

Agency Actions (5B)

- The **Proposing Agency** **simultaneously files** the Final EIS, publication form, and distribution list with **OEQC** and **the Accepting Authority**.
- Prior to its publication of notice of availability of the Draft EIS, **OEQC verifies** in writing to the Proposing Agency **the accuracy of the distribution list**.

Applicant Actions (5E)

- The **Applicant** **simultaneously files** the Final EIS, publication form, and distribution list with OEQC and the **Approving Agency**.
- Prior to its publication of notice of availability of the Final EIS, **OEQC verifies** in writing to the Applicant, **the accuracy of the distribution list**.



Two tracks for processing HEPA actions

Agency Actions (5B)

- Evaluation of acceptability by Accepting Authority is done using the criteria for acceptability in Section 11-200-23, HAR. There is no time constraint for evaluating acceptability.

Applicant Actions (5E)

- Evaluation of acceptability by the Approving Agency is done using the criteria in Section 11-200-23, HAR, subject to the 30-day hammer provision in Section 343-5(e), HRS. Failure of timely evaluation results in the acceptance of the FEIS as a matter of law.



Two tracks for processing HEPA actions

Agency Actions (5B)

- There is **no administrative appeal of an FEIS nonacceptance.**
- Or, **Proposing Agency can prepare a revised draft EIS** addressing deficiencies identified by the Accepting Authority.

Applicant Actions (5E)

- Applicant can **administratively appeal an Approving Agency's nonacceptance determination to the Environmental Council.**
- Or, **Applicant can prepare a revised draft EIS** addressing deficiencies identified by the Approving Agency.



Administrative Exemption Declarations

- Why use the term “**administrative**”?
- One needs to distinguish these from “**statutory**” exemptions (those articulated in the law) whose actions fall out of the HEPA process as a matter of law.
- There are eleven administrative exempt classes of action found in the administrative rules at Section 11-200-8, HAR.



Administrative Exemption Declarations

There are eleven administrative classes of exempt actions.

1. **Operations, repair or maintenance**, of existing structures, facilities, equipment, or topographical features
2. **Replacement or reconstruction** of existing structures and facilities
3. **Construction and location** of single, new, small facilities or structures
4. **Minor alterations** in the conditions of land, water, or vegetation
5. **Basic data collection, research, experimental management, and resource evaluation** activities
6. **Construction or placement of minor structures** accessory to existing facilities
7. **Interior alterations** involving things such as partitions, plumbing, and electrical conveyances
8. **Demolition of structures**, except those located on any historic site
9. **Zoning variances**, except shoreline setback variances
10. **Continuing administrative activities**
11. **Acquisition of land and existing structures** for provision of affordable housing.



Administrative Exemption Declarations

- An agency (**proposing, or approving**) may declare (**its, or an applicant's**) action exempt from the environmental assessment requirements if it finds, after consulting with relevant agencies/experts, that the action will not have significant environmental effects.
- 2012 HEPA Guide and OEQC Sharepoint Site have sample template to guide agencies.
- Declarations must be signed, kept in a public file, and made available upon request.



Administrative Exemption Declarations

- All exemptions under the classes in this section are **INAPPLICABLE** when the cumulative impact of planned successive actions in the same place, over time, is significant, or when an action that is normally insignificant in its impact on the environment may be significant in a particularly sensitive environment. (Section 11-200-8(b), HAR).



Supplemental EIS

- Term not defined in the HEPA statutes although mention is made in the case notes
- Section 11-200-26, HAR, requires Supplement EIS when size, scope, location, intensity, use, or timing have changed
- **Dilemma** – Once an FEIS has been accepted, it drops off the HEPA radar screen (i.e., no one monitors the progress of the action through time until full implementation)
- Need to re-examine the definition of “action”
- Section 343-5(i), HRS, requires only one document for one action.

NEPA versus HEPA – a comparison

- National law, with regulations by the Council on Environmental Quality, and individual federal agencies
- Triggered by federal action or federal funds
- One federal agency oversees the NEPA process
- HRS 343, applies statewide only to State and county agencies; administrative rules by the Environmental Council.
- Triggered in 9 instances for actions requiring discretionary approvals
- No one State agency oversees the HEPA process



NEPA versus HEPA – a comparison

- **Single track process**
- **Categorical exclusions**
- At EA level, there is an opportunity for public hearing; at EIS level, public hearing required.
- **Two track, mutually exclusive processes** for agency actions, and applicant actions.
- **Exemption declarations**
- Public hearings are optional under HEPA, however, depending on trigger, other rules may require hearing.



NEPA versus HEPA – a comparison

- Federal agency prepares an EA only when it is uncertain as to the significance of the federal action.
- Mitigation disclosed in NEPA documents must be implemented
- State/county agency prepares an EA in most trigger instances, except that Act 172-12, allows the agency to bypass the EA process when it determines that an EIS is required.
- Mitigation in HEPA documents are purely for disclosure purposes, and implementation at the discretion of the permitting agency.



Joint HEPA-NEPA documents

- Section 11-200-25, HAR provides for a **joint process** that fulfills BOTH HEPA and NEPA requirements
- For ease of joint review, OEQC requests that the document indicate **where the required HEPA content requirements may be found in the NEPA EA/EIS**
- **Sometimes joint processing is problematic** (pre-decisional involvement by Federal agencies; differing publication deadlines, etc.)
- Cultural impacts disclosure and Environmental Justice disclosure stand out as two unique features that need to be addressed in a joint process.



PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY AND DIRECT TO EIS PROVISIONS



Statutory revisions to HEPA in 2012

ACT 312-2012. This is a result of the Lingle administration's interpretation of the Sierra Club v. Office of Planning decision in 2006. An applicant's secondary actions that are ancillary and limited to the installation, improvement, renovation, construction or development of infrastructure in the public right of way will not require an environmental assessment, where the primary action requires a permit or approval that does not require discretionary consent and provided that the applicant for the primary action shall submit documentation from the appropriate agency confirming that no further discretionary approvals are required.





Statutory revisions to HEPA in 2012

ACT 172-2012. This act amended both the applicant action [and agency action] section[s] of HEPA as follows: where the agency initially receiving and agreeing to process the request for approval shall require an applicant to prepare an environmental assessment, provided that the agency, through its judgment and experience determines that an EIS is likely to be required, that agency may authorize the preparation of an environmental impact statement notice (EISPN) as provided by rules.

Under the rules, an EISPN is governed by Section 11-200-11.2, HAR. When OEQC receives the agency's EISPN determination, it shall publish notice of availability of the same in the Environmental Notice, setting forth a 30-day public consultation period. The applicant is required to respond to public consultation comments and reproduce them and their responses in the draft EIS.



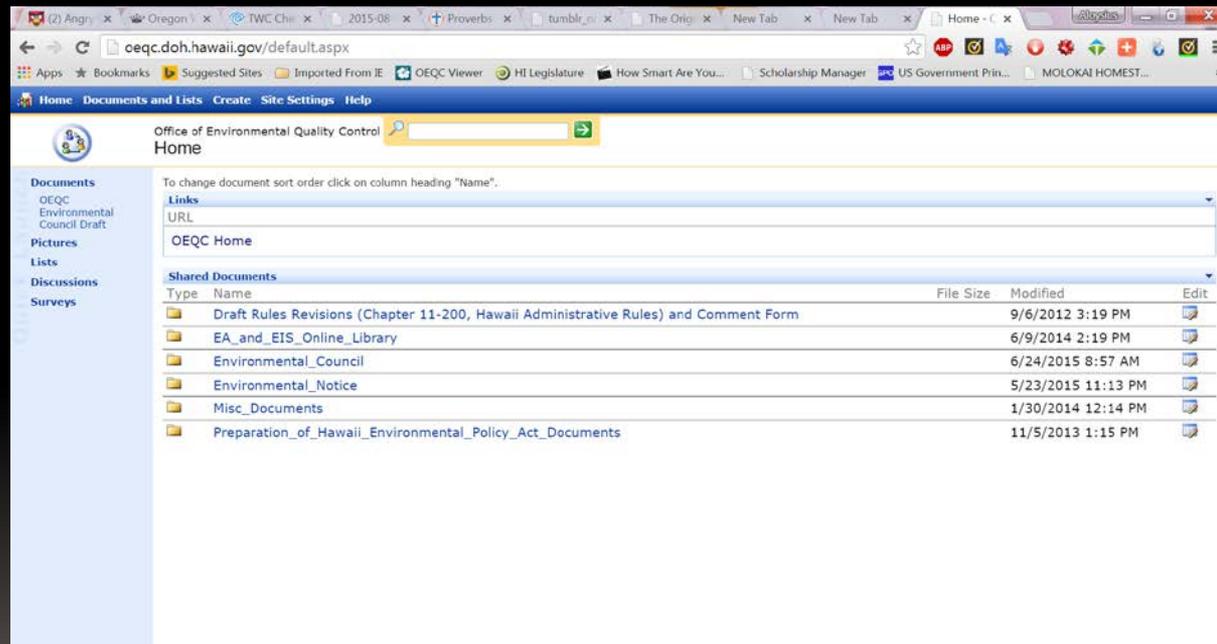


NAVIGATING THE SHAREPOINT OF THE OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL

<http://oeqc.doh.hawaii.gov>

What is the difference between our Sharepoint and our Website?

Our Sharepoint site (www.oeqc.doh.hawaii.gov) is the warehouse location of relevant guidance documents, forms, and the EA-EIS Online Library.



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the OEQC SharePoint site. The address bar shows the URL oeqc.doh.hawaii.gov/default.aspx. The page title is "Office of Environmental Quality Control Home". The left sidebar contains navigation options: Documents, Pictures, Lists, Discussions, and Surveys. The main content area displays a "Shared Documents" list with the following data:

Type	Name	File Size	Modified	Edit
Folder	Draft Rules Revisions (Chapter 11-200, Hawaii Administrative Rules) and Comment Form		9/6/2012 3:19 PM	
Folder	EA_and_EIS_Online_Library		6/9/2014 2:19 PM	
Folder	Environmental_Council		6/24/2015 8:57 AM	
Folder	Environmental_Notice		5/23/2015 11:13 PM	
Folder	Misc_Documents		1/30/2014 12:14 PM	
Folder	Preparation_of_Hawaii_Environmental_Policy_Act_Documents		11/5/2013 1:15 PM	

What is the difference between our Sharepoint and our Website?

Our Website (health.hawaii.gov/oeqc) is interactive site that directs you to certain select pieces of information (still housed in our Sharepoint Site). We are currently working to make the website more user-friendly so that all relevant documents can be accessed via the OEQC website (as opposed to hunting for it in our on-line warehouse).

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OEQC website. The browser's address bar shows the URL health.hawaii.gov/oeqc/. The website header includes the State of Hawaii Department of Health logo and the text "Office of Environmental Quality Control". A search bar is located in the top right corner. Below the header is a green navigation bar with links for Home, About DOH, Neighbor Island Offices, News, and Employment. The main content area is titled "OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL (OEQC)" and contains several paragraphs of text. The text describes the OEQC's role, its main objective, and its publication schedule. It also lists "Triggers" for public review and provides a list of options for addressing these triggers. A "QUICK LINKS" section is located on the right side of the page, listing various resources such as the OEQC Citizen's Guide, EA and EIS Map Viewer, and various notices and guides. A small image of a beach scene is visible at the bottom of the quick links section. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows several open tabs and a notification for "Solve PC issues: 1 message".

health.hawaii.gov/oeqc/

State of Hawaii, Department of Health
Office of Environmental Quality Control

Home About DOH Neighbor Island Offices News Employment

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL (OEQC)

The Office of Environmental Quality Control is one of three entities established under the Environmental Quality Control Act (1970), codified as Chapter 341, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS). The purpose of this chapter is to help stimulate, expand and coordinate efforts to maintain the optimum quality of the State's environment. The Environmental Council and Environmental Center are also established under [Chapter 341, HRS](#).

OEQC's main objective is implementing [Chapter 343, HRS](#), Environmental Impact Statement Law and [Chapter 11-200, HAR](#), Environmental Impact Statement Rules. The OEQC director and planners review and comment on environmental disclosure documents.

Twice a month, OEQC publishes [The Environmental Notice](#) which announces the availability of Environmental Assessments (EA) and Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) under public review.

[The Director](#) is tasked with providing advice and assistance regarding Chapter 343, HRS, to private industry, government agencies, and community groups, conducting research, legislative initiatives, public outreach, and recommending programs for the long-range implementation of environmental quality control. OEQC staff also provide support to the Environmental Council.

[Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes](#) and [Chapter 11-200, Hawaii Administrative Rules](#)

Also known as the Hawaii Environmental Policy Act (HEPA), [Chapter 343, HRS](#), created a review system to ensure that environmental, social and economic impacts of proposed projects are given appropriate consideration in the approvals and permitting process.

If any proposed project or activity meets one or more of the nine conditions, known as "[Triggers](#)" then the requirements of Chapter 343 must be addressed.

There are three different options for doing so:

- An Exemption Declaration;
- A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) based on a draft and final Environmental Assessment (EA) or;
- The acceptance of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

All EA and/EIS documents prepared must be submitted to the OEQC to be published for public review.

QUICK LINKS

- OEQC Citizen's Guide
- EA and EIS Map Viewer

Projects in the Map Viewer do not represent all the EA/EIS documents published in The Environmental Notice.

- Current Environmental Notice
- Previous Environmental Notices
- EA and EIS Library
- Submittal Calendar
- OEQC Guidebook
- Environmental Assessment Preparation Toolkit
- Environmental Council Members

Solve PC issues: 1 message



CASES ILLUSTRATIVE OF HEPA

Cases



Life of the Land v. Ariyoshi (1978). An EIS required by Chapter 343 HRS is not facially inadequate by reason of its omission of a cost-benefit analysis or quantification. 59 H. 156

Molokai Homesteaders Cooperative Association et alia v. Cobb (1981). The Hawaii EIS requirement calls for a broader range of information than NEPA and contemplates consideration of secondary and nonphysical aspects of an action, including socioeconomic consequences. However, the prescribed role of the EIS in the state environmental protection scheme is informational. 63 H. 453

McGlone v. Inaba (1981). Construction of a single-family residence and support facilities are categorically exempt from the preparation of an EIS because it is presumed that these activities will have minimal or no significant effect on the environment. However, categorical exemptions are inapplicable when the activities may be significant in a particularly sensitive environment. 64 H. 28

Waianae Coast Neighborhood Board et alia v. Hawaiian Electric Company et alia (1981). A statutory provision which requires that judicial proceeding with respect to an acceptance shall be initiated within sixty days is mandatory and jurisdictional. 64 H. 126



Cases

Pearl Ridge Estates Community Association et alia v. Lear Siegler, Inc., et alia (1982). Where an application is made to the Land Use Commission to reclassify conservation lands to some other use, an environmental assessment is required before the Commission can order the reclassification. 65 H. 133.

Kahana Sunset Owners Association v. County of Maui (1997). A project requiring a completely new drainage system serving over 300 residences was qualitatively incompatible with the administrative rules that intend to exempt only very minor projects. 86 H. 66.

Kepoo v. Watson et alia (1998). State lands include Hawaiian Home Lands. 87 H. 91.

Citizens for the Protection of the North Kohala Coastline et alia v. County of Hawaii and Chalon International et alia (1999). A developer's proposed underpass under a highway constituted a use of state lands. 91 H. 94.

Sierra Club v. Office of Planning (2006). A developer's request to reclassify agricultural land as urban required an EA where State land was used for water and sewer lines under a State highway. 109 H. 411.

Sierra Club v. Department of Transportation (2007). Where the record shows that the DOT did not consider whether its facilitation of the Hawaii Superferry project would probably have minimal or no significant impacts, both primary and secondary, on the environment, its determination that the improvements to Kahului Harbor were exempt from the requirements of HEPA was erroneous as a matter of law and invalid. 115 H. 299.

Ohana Pale Ke Ao v. Board of Agriculture (2008). Importing and growing genetically engineered algae at a state research and technology park requires an EA because it involves the use of State land and was not within the scope of a prior EIS for the establishment of the research and technology park. 118 H. 247 (ICA)

Unite Here! Local 5 v. City and County of Honolulu, Kuilima Resort (2009). An expansion project cannot rely on a twenty-year old EIS where the record showed changed environmental impacts. A supplemental EIS must be prepared.

Paulette Kaleikini v. Yoshioka et alia (2012). The State processed the HEPA EIS in accordance with law. State historic preservation law requires that the agency look at the whole scope of the rail project for the purposes of archaeological inventory surveys.



Questions and Answers

- Thank you very much for coming!
- If you need to reach us, please call the Office of Environmental Quality Control at (808) 586-4185, or send an electronic mail to oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov to contact us:
- Our mailing address is: State of Hawai'i, Office of Environmental Quality Control, 235 S. Beretania St., Ste. 702, Honolulu, HI 96813
- Our Internet Sharepoint Site is www.oeqc.doh.hawaii.gov