### A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO INFRASTRUCTURE.

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

- 1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that state tax revenues
- 2 have been up significantly over the last several fiscal years.
- 3 However, looking forward, the legislature is cognizant that tax
- 4 revenues are at times erratic and unpredictable, depending
- 5 largely on the health of the state and national economy.
- 6 The legislature finds that counties are in need of
- 7 significant capital improvement projects, which have been
- 8 neglected over time. A recent example is the Waikiki sewer line
- 9 that ruptured on March 24, 2006, after flooding rains. The
- 10 rupture forced the city and county of Honolulu to divert
- 11 untreated sewage into the Ala Wai canal, while attempting to fix
- 12 the rupture. The resulting national media coverage of the
- 13 closure of Waikiki beach and other famous beaches along the
- 14 south shore of Oahu due to the sewage spill no doubt had a
- 15 negative impact on one of our major economic industries,
- 16 tourism.
- 17 Another example is the two-year Kapiolani boulevard
- 18 underground utility improvement for new water and sewer lines



1

- 1 which began on September 5, 2006. Both projects will fix aging
- 2 underground utilities that were neglected for many years for
- 3 lack of county funds until a dire emergency situation was
- 4 created in the case of the Ala Wai, or until a disaster was
- 5 averted ahead of time in the case of Kapiolani boulevard. Both
- 6 construction projects are intended to make improvements that
- 7 last for the next fifty years or more.
- 8 The legislature finds orderly and planned infrastructure
- 9 capacity construction is the foundation for planned population
- 10 growth and desirable communities. Adequate infrastructure to
- 11 accommodate future growth would provide livable communities with
- 12 a desirable quality of life, make strategically situated
- 13 affordable housing possible (for example, near job growth), and
- 14 allow for transfer of development rights to protect and preserve
- 15 important agricultural lands by targeting growth to specific
- 16 areas that have the necessary infrastructure capacity to support
- 17 development. Planned infrastructure capacity construction
- 18 requires counties to first determine where development is
- 19 desirable and then proceed to construct the infrastructure to
- 20 support a development, rather than the current practice of
- 21 development followed by infrastructure.

2

## H.B. NO. 1602

1 Population increase and growth is necessary and should be 2 properly planned. Experience indicates that the lack of adequate infrastructure is a tremendous restriction to 3 4 accommodate future growth. For example, as Honolulu plans for 5 its new fixed guide-way system, the discussion will focus on 6 quality of life issues as the community begins to balance higher densities in and around the transit corridor with the need to 7 8 protect open space and agricultural areas. The infrastructure 9 capacity must be increased to accommodate higher densities in 10 and around the transit corridor. While this problem focuses on 11 Oahu, the neighbor islands similarly suffer from the lack of 12 adequate infrastructure capacity to accommodate future growth. The State must assist the counties with an orderly and 13 predictable plan for increasing infrastructure capacity to 14 15 better use existing developed areas for planned growth and 16 mitigate impacts to areas that are appropriate for immediate 17 growth. 18 While the primary responsibility for basic municipal 19 infrastructure needs continues to rest with the counties, the 20 State can assist the counties by offering an incentive to 21 infrastructure capacity construction with supplemental financing 22 wherever and whenever feasible. Infrastructure projects that



### H.B. NO. 1602

- 1 are included under this Act are sewer, water, drainage, and
- 2 roads, so long as the project would increase the capacity to
- 3 accommodate future growth. Increased capacity is
- 4 distinguishable from maintenance. While maintenance would
- 5 increase the life of the facility or infrastructure, only
- 6 projects that would result in increased capacity would be
- 7 eligible for supplemental funding under this Act.
- 8 The State cannot afford to abandon the counties and must
- 9 financially assist the counties when it comes to providing
- 10 infrastructure. The counties are the first and last stop when
- 11 it comes to planning and development. Development is linked to
- 12 several shared responsibilities under the constitution of the
- 13 State of Hawaii, including:
- 14 (1) Article IX, section 6, relating to management of state
- population growth to protect the public health and
- welfare;
- 17 (2) Article XVI, section 5, relating to intergovernmental
- 18 relations to provide cooperation in matters affecting
- the public health, safety, and general welfare; and
- 20 (3) Article XI, section 3, relating to the policies to
- 21 promote agriculture and the conservation of productive
- agricultural lands in the state.



1	The purpose of this Act is to create a county
2	infrastructure capacity construction loan revolving fund to
3	provide loans to the counties for infrastructure improvements.
4	SECTION 2. Chapter 46, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended
5	to read as follows:
6	"§46- County infrastructure capacity construction loan
7	revolving fund. (a) There is established within the state
8	treasury a county infrastructure capacity construction loan
9	revolving fund. The revolving fund shall be administered by and
10	moneys expended by the department of budget and finance in
11	accordance with this section.
12	(b) The county infrastructure capacity construction loan
13	revolving fund shall consist of moneys:
14	(1) Received by the department from counties for the
15	repayment of loan principal and payment of simple
16	interest; provided that simple interest charged to a
17	county for a loan shall be per cent below the
18	prevailing market rate at the time the loan is made
19	but in no event shall exceed per cent;
20	(2) Appropriated by the legislature into the fund from
21	surplus revenues derived from prior fiscal years;

# H.B. NO. 1602

1	(3) Appropriated as federal grants and subsidies to the
2	state or counties, if any; and
3	(4) Voluntary contributions.
4	(c) The department shall expend moneys in this fund to
5	make loans to counties for the costs, in whole or in part, of
6	infrastructure improvements that would increase the capacity of
7	the infrastructure facilities, including sewer, water, drainage,
8	and roads. Eligible costs shall include but not be limited to
9	planning, design, feasibility studies, construction, and
10	materials. No loan shall be made for maintenance or repair
11	costs unless the construction would simultaneously increase the
12	carrying capacity of the infrastructure facility. No loan shall
13	be made only for mass transit or electrical utilities. Loans
14	shall be made only for capital improvement projects approved by
15	the respective county council with a view towards planned growth
16	rather than upkeep and maintenance.
17	(d) The department shall adopt rules in accordance with
18	chapter 91 for the purposes of this section."
19	SECTION 3. There is appropriated out of the general
20	revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so much
21	thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2007-2008 and the
22	same sum or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year
	HB HMS 2007-1485

8

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- 1 2008-2009 for deposit into the county infrastructure capacity
- 2 construction loan revolving fund.
- 3 The sums appropriated shall be expended by the department
- 4 of budget and finance for the purposes of this Act.
- 5 SECTION 4. New statutory material is underscored.
- 6 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval;
- 7 provided section 3 shall take effect on July 1, 2007.

INTRODUCED BY:

HB HMS 2007-1485

### Report Title:

County Infrastructure Capacity Construction Loan Revolving Fund

#### Description:

Establishes the county infrastructure capacity construction loan revolving fund and appropriates moneys to support the counties' infrastructure improvement efforts by loaning funds for capital improvement costs from the revolving fund.