HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE, 2010 STATE OF HAWAII

H.R. NO. 158

HOUSE RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION OF A FLEXIBLE LIGHT RAIL SYSTEM IN HONOLULU.

WHEREAS, the City and County of Honolulu is preparing to 1 launch the largest and most expensive construction project in 2 · 3 state history, a twenty mile elevated rail line that will 4 connect West Oahu with downtown Honolulu and the Ala Moana 5 Center; and 6 7 WHEREAS, the purpose of this project is to provide high 8 capacity rapid transit to relieve congestion in the heavily travelled east-west transportation corridor between Kapolei and 9 UH-Manoa; and 10 11 WHEREAS, the City and County of Honolulu has chosen to 12 build an elevated rail system, consisting of steel wheel trains 13 running on steel rails, that will run off electricity, and 14 features trains capable of carrying more than 300 passengers; 15 16 and 17 WHEREAS, the cost of building this proposed rail system is 18 19 estimated to be \$5.4 billion; and 20 WHEREAS, the City and County of Honolulu plans on paying to 21 22 build this system through the ½% GET surcharge and moneys from the Federal Transit Administration's New Starts program; and 23 24 25 WHEREAS, tax collections for the rail have not kept pace with projections as evidence by the City and County revising 26 27 down its projections for FY2010 from \$198 million to \$164 million; and 28 29 30 WHEREAS, to ensure the financial viability of its rail plan, the City and County of Honolulu is taking the 31

HR HMIA 17-2010-2.doc

extraordinary measure of diverting \$305 million in federal 1 dollars meant for its bus system to build its rail system 2 thereby endangering the reliability of the bus; and 3 4 5 WHEREAS, these monetary problems led the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) to note that the rail project's financial 6 plan did not "fare well in the stress test that [the] FTA will 7 apply to evaluate robustness," and if the current plan was used 8 9 to apply to advance the project into final design, "its weaknesses would likely cause [the] FTA to deny the request"; 10 and 11 12 13 WHEREAS, the economic downturn has forced many public and private projects to make adjustments to their projects, yet the 14 City and County of Honolulu has not made any changes; and 15 16 17 WHEREAS, Hawaii's gorgeous environment attracts million of visitors each year, generating revenues on which the State 18 relies heavily as its main industry is tourism and the visitors' 19 20 enjoyment of the scenery will be severely impacted by an elevated train system that interferes with their views,; and 21 22 WHEREAS, Honolulu American Institute of Architects (AIA) is 23 a chapter of the AIA and represents and services over 800 24 individual member architects, associates, and allied design 25 26 profession who are working in fields allied to architecture; and 27 28 WHEREAS, Honolulu AIA is advocating for a flexible light rail system, which would allow Honolulu's train to run either at 29 ground level or on elevated tracks, as appropriate; and 30 31 32 WHEREAS, through its research on a flexible light rail system, Hawaii identified a number of advantages of the system 33 34 that includes the following: 35 36 (1)Flexible light rail costs less, saving \$170 million per mile built at street level, and would cost 37 approximately \$1 billion less than the City and County 38 39 of Honolulu's proposed all elevated rail system; and 40



H.R. NO. 158

1 2 3 4	(2)	Flexible light rail reduces construction time by only taking four to five years to build, much less than the nine to ten years it will take to construct the City and County's elevated train system; and
		and county's elevated train system, and
5 6	(3)	Flexible light rail can be built at ground level
7		thereby not blocking mauka/makai views, and allowing
8		easy access for the elderly, handicapped, children,
9		bicycle riders, and passengers with packages or
10		stroller; and
11		
12	(4)	Flexible light rail offers the flexibility of shifting
13		the routes to streets, which are not heavily populated
14		with iwi (Native Hawaiian burials); and
15	. – .	•
16	(5)	Flexible light rail requires drivers on every train
17		and power sources either overhead wires or in-ground,
18		making it safer for passengers traveling via rail; and
19 20		EAS, changes in profile from elevated to at-grade and
20 21	adjustments to the route will only require six to twelve months;	
22	and,	is to the fouce will only require six to twerve months,
23	anu,	
24	WHER	EAS, the money saved from building a flexible rail
25	system could be used to extend the system by an additional 8.8	
26	miles at grade to include UH-Manoa, Waikiki, and West Kapolei;	
27	and,	<u>y</u> , <u></u> ,
28	,	
29	WHEREAS, major metropolitan cities such as Paris,	
30	Barcelona, and Portland, have successfully implemented a	
31	flexible light rail system that both serves its citizens and	
32	preserves the beauty of those cities; now, therefore,	
33	-	-
34	BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the	
35	Twenty-fifth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session	
36	of 2010, that the Department of Transportation conduct a study	
37	on the implementation and execution of a flexible light rail	
38	system in	Honolulu; and
39		
40		T FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of
41	Transport	ation submit a report of its findings and



H.R. NO. 158

1 recommendations to the Legislature no later than 20 days prior to the convening of the Regular Session of 2011; and 2 3 4 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to Governor of the State of Hawaii, 5 the Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, the Director of 6 the Honolulu Department of Transportation Services and members 7 of the Honolulu City Council. 8 9 10 11

OFFERED BY:

MAR 0 9 2010

.

