
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO STORMWATER MANAGEMENT.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that climate change poses
2 a significant threat to the economy and environment of the
3 Hawaiian islands and has contributed to an eighteen per cent
4 drop in precipitation over the past thirty years. This
5 increasing drying trend, coupled with growth in the State's
6 population, will likely raise the demand for water and
7 compromise Hawaii's fresh water supplies over the coming
8 decades. If Hawaii does not begin planning ahead, ensuring the
9 islands' supply of fresh water in the future may cost the public
10 a great deal as the costs of desalination and other alternatives
11 rise.

12 The legislature further finds that changes in land use from
13 forested areas to urban development and other human uses
14 increase the amount of rain ending up as storm run-off instead
15 of replenishing the State's aquifers. Encouraging the adoption
16 of best practices and infrastructure investment by the counties
17 to capture and retain rainfall in Hawaii for potable water
18 before it becomes stormwater run-off that results in pollution



1 to streams, wetlands, and near-shore ocean areas will save the
2 public significantly in the long run.

3 The purpose of this Act is to encourage the protection of
4 water resources by authorizing counties to charge user fees to
5 create and maintain stormwater management systems or
6 infrastructure.

7 SECTION 2. Section 46-1.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
8 amended to read as follows:

9 **"§46-1.5 General powers and limitation of the counties.**

10 Subject to general law, each county shall have the following
11 powers and shall be subject to the following liabilities and
12 limitations:

13 (1) Each county shall have the power to frame and adopt a
14 charter for its own self-government that shall
15 establish the county executive, administrative, and
16 legislative structure and organization, including but
17 not limited to the method of appointment or election
18 of officials, their duties, responsibilities, and
19 compensation, and the terms of their office;

20 (2) Each county shall have the power to provide for and
21 regulate the marking and lighting of all buildings and
22 other structures that may be obstructions or hazards



1 to aerial navigation, so far as may be necessary or
2 proper for the protection and safeguarding of life,
3 health, and property;

4 (3) Each county shall have the power to enforce all claims
5 on behalf of the county and approve all lawful claims
6 against the county, but shall be prohibited from
7 entering into, granting, or making in any manner any
8 contract, authorization, allowance payment, or
9 liability contrary to the provisions of any county
10 charter or general law;

11 (4) Each county shall have the power to make contracts and
12 to do all things necessary and proper to carry into
13 execution all powers vested in the county or any
14 county officer;

15 (5) Each county shall have the power to:

16 (A) Maintain channels, whether natural or artificial,
17 including their exits to the ocean, in suitable
18 condition to carry off storm waters;

19 (B) Remove from the channels, and from the shores and
20 beaches, any debris that is likely to create an
21 unsanitary condition or become a public nuisance;
22 provided that, to the extent any of the foregoing



1 work is a private responsibility, the
2 responsibility may be enforced by the county in
3 lieu of the work being done at public expense;

4 (C) Construct, acquire by gift, purchase, or by the
5 exercise of eminent domain, reconstruct, improve,
6 better, extend, and maintain projects or
7 undertakings for the control of and protection
8 against floods and flood waters, including the
9 power to drain and rehabilitate lands already
10 flooded; [and]

11 (D) Enact zoning ordinances providing that lands
12 deemed subject to seasonable, periodic, or
13 occasional flooding shall not be used for
14 residence or other purposes in a manner as to
15 endanger the health or safety of the occupants
16 thereof, as required by the Federal Flood
17 Insurance Act of 1956 (chapter 1025, Public Law
18 1016); and

19 (E) Establish and charge user fees to create and
20 maintain any stormwater management system or
21 infrastructure;



- 1 (6) Each county shall have the power to exercise the power
2 of condemnation by eminent domain when it is in the
3 public interest to do so;
- 4 (7) Each county shall have the power to exercise
5 regulatory powers over business activity as are
6 assigned to them by chapter 445 or other general law;
- 7 (8) Each county shall have the power to fix the fees and
8 charges for all official services not otherwise
9 provided for;
- 10 (9) Each county shall have the power to provide by
11 ordinance assessments for the improvement or
12 maintenance of districts within the county;
- 13 (10) Except as otherwise provided, no county shall have the
14 power to give or loan credit to, or in aid of, any
15 person or corporation, directly or indirectly, except
16 for a public purpose;
- 17 (11) Where not within the jurisdiction of the public
18 utilities commission, each county shall have the power
19 to regulate by ordinance the operation of motor
20 vehicle common carriers transporting passengers within
21 the county and adopt and amend rules the county deems
22 necessary for the public convenience and necessity;



1 (12) Each county shall have the power to enact and enforce
2 ordinances necessary to prevent or summarily remove
3 public nuisances and to compel the clearing or removal
4 of any public nuisance, refuse, and uncultivated
5 undergrowth from streets, sidewalks, public places,
6 and unoccupied lots. In connection with these powers,
7 each county may impose and enforce liens upon the
8 property for the cost to the county of removing and
9 completing the necessary work where the property
10 owners fail, after reasonable notice, to comply with
11 the ordinances. The authority provided by this
12 paragraph shall not be self-executing, but shall
13 become fully effective within a county only upon the
14 enactment or adoption by the county of appropriate and
15 particular laws, ordinances, or rules defining "public
16 nuisances" with respect to each county's respective
17 circumstances. The counties shall provide the
18 property owner with the opportunity to contest the
19 summary action and to recover the owner's property;
20 (13) Each county shall have the power to enact ordinances
21 deemed necessary to protect health, life, and
22 property, and to preserve the order and security of



1 the county and its inhabitants on any subject or
2 matter not inconsistent with, or tending to defeat,
3 the intent of any state statute where the statute does
4 not disclose an express or implied intent that the
5 statute shall be exclusive or uniform throughout the
6 State;

7 (14) Each county shall have the power to:

8 (A) Make and enforce within the limits of the county
9 all necessary ordinances covering all:

10 (i) Local police matters;

11 (ii) Matters of sanitation;

12 (iii) Matters of inspection of buildings;

13 (iv) Matters of condemnation of unsafe

14 structures, plumbing, sewers, dairies, milk,
15 fish, and morgues; and

16 (v) Matters of the collection and disposition of
17 rubbish and garbage;

18 (B) Provide exemptions for homeless facilities and
19 any other program for the homeless authorized by
20 part XVII of chapter 346, for all matters under
21 this paragraph;



1 (C) Appoint county physicians and sanitary and other
2 inspectors as necessary to carry into effect
3 ordinances made under this paragraph, who shall
4 have the same power as given by law to agents of
5 the department of health, subject only to
6 limitations placed on them by the terms and
7 conditions of their appointments; and

8 (D) Fix a penalty for the violation of any ordinance,
9 which penalty may be a misdemeanor, petty
10 misdemeanor, or violation as defined by general
11 law;

12 (15) Each county shall have the power to provide public
13 pounds; to regulate the impounding of stray animals
14 and fowl, and their disposition; and to provide for
15 the appointment, powers, duties, and fees of animal
16 control officers;

17 (16) Each county shall have the power to purchase and
18 otherwise acquire, lease, and hold real and personal
19 property within the defined boundaries of the county
20 and to dispose of the real and personal property as
21 the interests of the inhabitants of the county may
22 require, except that:



- 1 (A) Any property held for school purposes may not be
- 2 disposed of without the consent of the
- 3 superintendent of education;
- 4 (B) No property bordering the ocean shall be sold or
- 5 otherwise disposed of; and
- 6 (C) All proceeds from the sale of park lands shall be
- 7 expended only for the acquisition of property for
- 8 park or recreational purposes;
- 9 (17) Each county shall have the power to provide by charter
- 10 for the prosecution of all offenses and to prosecute
- 11 for offenses against the laws of the State under the
- 12 authority of the attorney general of the State;
- 13 (18) Each county shall have the power to make
- 14 appropriations in amounts deemed appropriate from any
- 15 moneys in the treasury, for the purpose of:
- 16 (A) Community promotion and public celebrations;
- 17 (B) The entertainment of distinguished persons as may
- 18 from time to time visit the county;
- 19 (C) The entertainment of other distinguished persons,
- 20 as well as, public officials when deemed to be in
- 21 the best interest of the community; and



- 1 (D) The rendering of civic tribute to individuals
- 2 who, by virtue of their accomplishments and
- 3 community service, merit civic commendations,
- 4 recognition, or remembrance;
- 5 (19) Each county shall have the power to:
- 6 (A) Construct, purchase, take on lease, lease,
- 7 sublease, or in any other manner acquire, manage,
- 8 maintain, or dispose of buildings for county
- 9 purposes, sewers, sewer systems, pumping
- 10 stations, waterworks, including reservoirs,
- 11 wells, pipelines, and other conduits for
- 12 distributing water to the public, lighting
- 13 plants, and apparatus and appliances for lighting
- 14 streets and public buildings, and manage,
- 15 regulate, and control the same;
- 16 (B) Regulate and control the location and quality of
- 17 all appliances necessary to the furnishing of
- 18 water, heat, light, power, telephone, and
- 19 telecommunications service to the county;
- 20 (C) Acquire, regulate, and control any and all
- 21 appliances for the sprinkling and cleaning of the



1 streets and the public ways, and for flushing the
2 sewers; and

3 (D) Open, close, construct, or maintain county
4 highways or charge toll on county highways;
5 provided that all revenues received from a toll
6 charge shall be used for the construction or
7 maintenance of county highways;

8 (20) Each county shall have the power to regulate the
9 renting, subletting, and rental conditions of property
10 for places of abode by ordinance;

11 (21) Unless otherwise provided by law, each county shall
12 have the power to establish by ordinance the order of
13 succession of county officials in the event of a
14 military or civil disaster;

15 (22) Each county shall have the power to sue and be sued in
16 its corporate name;

17 (23) Each county shall have the power to establish and
18 maintain waterworks and sewer works; to collect rates
19 for water supplied to consumers and for the use of
20 sewers; to install water meters whenever deemed
21 expedient; provided that owners of premises having
22 vested water rights under existing laws appurtenant to



1 the premises shall not be charged for the installation
2 or use of the water meters on the premises; to take
3 over from the State existing waterworks systems,
4 including water rights, pipelines, and other
5 appurtenances belonging thereto, and sewer systems,
6 and to enlarge, develop, and improve the same;

7 (24) (A) Each county may impose civil fines, in addition
8 to criminal penalties, for any violation of
9 county ordinances or rules after reasonable
10 notice and requests to correct or cease the
11 violation have been made upon the violator. Any
12 administratively imposed civil fine shall not be
13 collected until after an opportunity for a
14 hearing under chapter 91. Any appeal shall be
15 filed within thirty days from the date of the
16 final written decision. These proceedings shall
17 not be a prerequisite for any civil fine or
18 injunctive relief ordered by the circuit court;

19 (B) Each county by ordinance may provide for the
20 addition of any unpaid civil fines, ordered by
21 any court of competent jurisdiction, to any
22 taxes, fees, or charges, with the exception of



1 fees or charges for water for residential use and
2 sewer charges, collected by the county. Each
3 county by ordinance may also provide for the
4 addition of any unpaid administratively imposed
5 civil fines, which remain due after all judicial
6 review rights under section 91-14 are exhausted,
7 to any taxes, fees, or charges, with the
8 exception of water for residential use and sewer
9 charges, collected by the county. The ordinance
10 shall specify the administrative procedures for
11 the addition of the unpaid civil fines to the
12 eligible taxes, fees, or charges and may require
13 hearings or other proceedings. After addition of
14 the unpaid civil fines to the taxes, fees, or
15 charges, the unpaid civil fines shall not become
16 a part of any taxes, fees, or charges. The
17 county by ordinance may condition the issuance or
18 renewal of a license, approval, or permit for
19 which a fee or charge is assessed, except for
20 water for residential use and sewer charges, on
21 payment of the unpaid civil fines. Upon
22 recordation of a notice of unpaid civil fines in



1 the bureau of conveyances, the amount of the
2 civil fines, including any increase in the amount
3 of the fine which the county may assess, shall
4 constitute a lien upon all real property or
5 rights to real property belonging to any person
6 liable for the unpaid civil fines. The lien in
7 favor of the county shall be subordinate to any
8 lien in favor of any person recorded or
9 registered prior to the recordation of the notice
10 of unpaid civil fines and senior to any lien
11 recorded or registered after the recordation of
12 the notice. The lien shall continue until the
13 unpaid civil fines are paid in full or until a
14 certificate of release or partial release of the
15 lien, prepared by the county at the owner's
16 expense, is recorded. The notice of unpaid civil
17 fines shall state the amount of the fine as of
18 the date of the notice and maximum permissible
19 daily increase of the fine. The county shall not
20 be required to include a social security number,
21 state general excise taxpayer identification
22 number, or federal employer identification number



1 on the notice. Recordation of the notice in the
2 bureau of conveyances shall be deemed, at such
3 time, for all purposes and without any further
4 action, to procure a lien on land registered in
5 land court under chapter 501. After the unpaid
6 civil fines are added to the taxes, fees, or
7 charges as specified by county ordinance, the
8 unpaid civil fines shall be deemed immediately
9 due, owing, and delinquent and may be collected
10 in any lawful manner. The procedure for
11 collection of unpaid civil fines authorized in
12 this paragraph shall be in addition to any other
13 procedures for collection available to the State
14 and county by law or rules of the courts;

15 (C) Each county may impose civil fines upon any
16 person who places graffiti on any real or
17 personal property owned, managed, or maintained
18 by the county. The fine may be up to \$1,000 or
19 may be equal to the actual cost of having the
20 damaged property repaired or replaced. The
21 parent or guardian having custody of a minor who
22 places graffiti on any real or personal property



1 owned, managed, or maintained by the county shall
2 be jointly and severally liable with the minor
3 for any civil fines imposed hereunder. Any such
4 fine may be administratively imposed after an
5 opportunity for a hearing under chapter 91, but
6 such a proceeding shall not be a prerequisite for
7 any civil fine ordered by any court. As used in
8 this subparagraph, "graffiti" means any
9 unauthorized drawing, inscription, figure, or
10 mark of any type intentionally created by paint,
11 ink, chalk, dye, or similar substances;

12 (D) At the completion of an appeal in which the
13 county's enforcement action is affirmed and upon
14 correction of the violation if requested by the
15 violator, the case shall be reviewed by the
16 county agency that imposed the civil fines to
17 determine the appropriateness of the amount of
18 the civil fines that accrued while the appeal
19 proceedings were pending. In its review of the
20 amount of the accrued fines, the county agency
21 may consider:



- 1 (i) The nature and egregiousness of the
- 2 violation;
- 3 (ii) The duration of the violation;
- 4 (iii) The number of recurring and other similar
- 5 violations;
- 6 (iv) Any effort taken by the violator to correct
- 7 the violation;
- 8 (v) The degree of involvement in causing or
- 9 continuing the violation;
- 10 (vi) Reasons for any delay in the completion of
- 11 the appeal; and
- 12 (vii) Other extenuating circumstances.

13 The civil fine that is imposed by administrative
 14 order after this review is completed and the
 15 violation is corrected shall be subject to
 16 judicial review, notwithstanding any provisions
 17 for administrative review in county charters;

18 (E) After completion of a review of the amount of
 19 accrued civil fine by the county agency that
 20 imposed the fine, the amount of the civil fine
 21 determined appropriate, including both the
 22 initial civil fine and any accrued daily civil



1 fine, shall immediately become due and
 2 collectible following reasonable notice to the
 3 violator. If no review of the accrued civil fine
 4 is requested, the amount of the civil fine, not
 5 to exceed the total accrual of civil fine prior
 6 to correcting the violation, shall immediately
 7 become due and collectible following reasonable
 8 notice to the violator, at the completion of all
 9 appeal proceedings; and

10 (F) If no county agency exists to conduct appeal
 11 proceedings for a particular civil fine action
 12 taken by the county, then one shall be
 13 established by ordinance before the county shall
 14 impose the civil fine;

15 (25) Any law to the contrary notwithstanding, any county
 16 mayor, by executive order, may exempt donors, provider
 17 agencies, homeless facilities, and any other program
 18 for the homeless under part XVII of chapter 346 from
 19 real property taxes, water and sewer development fees,
 20 rates collected for water supplied to consumers and
 21 for use of sewers, and any other county taxes,
 22 charges, or fees; provided that any county may enact



1 ordinances to regulate and grant the exemptions
2 granted by this paragraph;
3 (26) Any county may establish a captive insurance company
4 pursuant to article 19, chapter 431; and
5 (27) Each county shall have the power to enact and enforce
6 ordinances regulating towing operations."

7 SECTION 3. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
8 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

9 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.

10



Report Title:

Stormwater Management; Counties; User Fees

Description:

Authorizes the counties to establish and charge user fees for stormwater management systems or infrastructure. Effective 7/1/2050. (SD1)

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

