Report Title:

Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative (HCEI)

Description:

Establishes initiatives necessary for and sufficient to the transition of Hawaii's energy sector from almost completely dependent on petroleum to 70% dependent on efficient, stable, secure, renewable, non-petroleum energy sources by 2030.

REVISED: January 5, 2009 1st DRAFT DATE: December 17, 2008

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO HAWAII'S CLEAN ENERGY INITIATIVE.

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

1	PART I
2	SECTION 1. Attaining independence from our detrimental
3	reliance on fossil fuels has been a long-standing objective for
4	the State.
5	Hawaii is the most petroleum dependent State in the use of
6	petroleum for its energy needs. It pays the highest electricity
7	prices in the U.S., and its gasoline costs are among the highest
8	in the country. Fuel surcharges that pass the increases in fuel
9	costs to consumers have significantly increased the cost of over
10	80% of the goods and services sold in Hawaii. Household fuels
11	and utilities costs rose 36.4%, from the previous year, as
12	reflected in the Honolulu Consumer Price Index during the second
13	quarter of 2008. Hawaii's energy costs approaches 11% of its
14	Gross Domestic Product (GDP), whereas in most states energy
15	costs are 4% of GDP. Between 2005 and 2008, state government
16	consumption of electricity increased 3.9%, but expenditures
17	increased 56.8%.

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- 1 Reducing our oil dependence and its consequent price
- volatility and attaining a measure of energy security is
- 3 critical. More than 96% of petroleum in Hawaii now comes from
- 4 foreign sources. Clean energy from indigenous renewable
- 5 resources, as an alternative have the potential to provide an
- 6 estimated 150% of current installed electrical capacity.
- 7 On January 28, 2008, the signing of a Memorandum of
- 8 Understanding between the State of Hawaii and the U.S.
- 9 Department of Energy (U.S. DOE) launched the Hawaii Clean Energy
- 10 Initiative (HCEI). This initiative and long-term partnership
- 11 between Hawaii and U.S. DOE is aimed at accelerating the use and
- 12 development of energy efficiency and renewable energy
- 13 technologies; allow Hawaii to serve as a model and demonstration
- 14 test bed for the U.S. and other island communities; and develop
- 15 a national partnership to accelerate system transformation,
- 16 whereby the following goals are attained:
- 17 (1) Achieve a 70% clean energy economy for Hawaii within a
- 18 generation.
- 19 (2) Increase Hawaii's energy security.
- 20 (3) Capture economic benefits of clean energy for all levels
- of society.
- 22 (4) Contribute to Green House Gas reduction.

- 1 (5) Foster and demonstrate innovation.
- 2 (6) Build the workforce of the future.
- 3 (7) Serve as a national model.
- 4 The purpose of this Act is to provide a first step in
- 5 aligning Hawaii's energy policy rules with the State's energy
- 6 goals. For Hawaii to realize energy independence and economic
- 7 stability the transformation of its energy system must encompass
- 8 changes to:
- 9 (1) Hawaii's policy/regulatory framework;
- 10 (2) System-level technology development and integration;
- 11 (3) Financing/capital investment; and
- 12 (4) Institutional system planning.
- 13 To enable energy efficiency and renewable energy resources to
- 14 meet 70% of Hawaii's energy demand by 2030, the Hawaii Clean
- 15 Energy Initiative set goals for energy efficiency; renewable and
- 16 indigenous electricity production; energy delivery and
- 17 improvements to the electrical grid; and diversification of
- 18 energy sources for transportation. The initiatives to achieve
- 19 these goals were developed by the U.S. Department of Energy; the
- 20 Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism; and
- 21 members of the five Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative working
- 22 groups over the course of 2008. It presents a range of

- 1 measures-some proven elsewhere, some innovative-to reach
- 2 aggressive energy goals while balancing the interests of various
- 3 stakeholders.
- 4 PART II
- 5 RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARDS
- 6 SECTION 2. Section 269-91, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 7 amended to read as follows:
- 8 §269-91 [Definitions.] For the purposes of this [part]:
- 9 "Biofuels" means liquid or gaseous fuels produced from
- 10 organic sources such as biomass crops, agricultural residues and
- 11 oil crops, such as palm oil, canola oil, soybean oil, waste
- 12 cooking oil, grease, and food wastes, animal residues and
- 13 wastes, and sewage and landfill wastes.
- "Cost-effective" means the ability to produce or purchase
- 15 electric energy or firm capacity, or both, from renewable energy
- 16 resources at or below avoided costs consistent with the
- 17 methodology set by the public utilities commission in accordance
- 18 with section 269-27.2.
- 19 "Electric utility company" means a public utility as
- 20 defined under section 269-1, for the production, conveyance,
- 21 transmission, delivery, or furnishing of power.
- "Renewable electrical energy" means:

1 (1)Electrical energy generated using renewable energy as the source; 2 Electrical energy savings brought about by the use of (2) 3 renewable displacement or off-set technologies, 4 5 including solar water heating, seawater airconditioning district cooling systems, solar air 6 conditioning, and customer-sited, grid-connected 7 8 renewable energy systems[+], provided that such 9 electrical energy savings will not count towards the renewable portfolio standards beginning in 2015; or **10** Electrical energy savings brought about by the use of 11 (3) energy efficiency technologies, including heat pump 12 water heating, ice storage, ratepayer-funded energy 13 efficiency programs, and use of rejected heat from co-14 generation and combined heat and power systems, 15 excluding fossil-fueled qualifying facilities that 16 17 sell electricity to electric utility companies and central station power projects[+], provided that such 18 electrical energy savings will not count towards the 19 renewable portfolio standards beginning in 2015. 20 21 "Renewable energy" means energy generated or produced utilizing the following sources:

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         (1)
              Wind;
         (2)
              The sun;
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         (3) Falling water;
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              Biogas, including landfill and sewage-based digester
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         (4)
5
              gas;
         (5) Geothermal;
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         (6)
              Ocean water, currents and waves;
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         (7) Biomass, including biomass crops, agricultural and
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9
              animal residues and wastes, and [municipal] solid
              waste;
10
         (8) Biofuels; and
11
         (9) Hydrogen produced from renewable energy sources.
12
    "Renewable portfolio standard" means the percentage of
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    electrical energy sales that is represented by renewable
14
    electrical energy.
15
         SECTION 3. Section 269-92(a) and section 269-92(b), Hawaii
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17
   Revised Statutes, are amended to read as follows:
         "§269-92 Renewable portfolio standards. (a) Each electric
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    utility company that sells electricity for consumption in the
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    State shall establish a renewable portfolio standard of:
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21
         (1)
              Ten per cent of its net electricity sales by December
              31, 2010;
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1	(2)	Fifteen per cent of its net electricity sales by
2		December 31, 2015; [and]
3	(3)	[Twenty] Twenty-five per cent of its net electricity
4		sales by December 31, $2020[-]$; and
5	(4)	Forty per cent of its net electricity sales by
6		December 31, 2030.
7	(b)	The public utilities commission may establish
8	standards	for each utility that prescribe what portion of the
9	renewable	portfolio standards shall be met by specific types of
10	renewable	electrical energy resources; provided that:
11	(1)	Before 2015, [A]at least fifty per cent of the
12		renewable portfolio standards shall be met by
13		electrical energy generated using renewable energy as
14		the source, and beginning 2015, the entire renewable
15		portfolio standards shall be met by electrical
16		generation from renewable energy sources;
17	(2)	Where electrical energy is generated or displaced by a
18		combination of renewable and nonrenewable means, the
19		proportion attributable to the renewable means shall
20		be credited as renewable energy; [and]
21	(3)	Where fossil and renewable fuels are co-fired in the
22		same generating unit, the unit shall be considered to

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generate renewable electrical energy (electricity) in

direct proportion to the percentage of the total heat

input value represented by the heat input value of the

renewable fuels[-]; and

(4) The public utilities commission shall not approve

applications to build new additional fossil-based

electric generation units with rated capacity greater

than 2 megawatts."

9 SECTION 4. Section 269-95, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 10 amended to read as follows:

"§269-95 Renewable portfolio standards study. The public utilities commission shall:

By December 31, 2007, develop and implement a utility 13 ratemaking structure, which may include performance-14 based ratemaking, to provide incentives that encourage 15 Hawaii's electric utility companies to use cost-16 17 effective renewable energy resources found in Hawaii to meet the renewable portfolio standards established 18 in section 269-92, while allowing for deviation from 19 the standards in the event that the standards cannot 20 21 be met in a cost-effective manner or as a result of events or circumstances, such as described in section 22

1		269-92(d), beyond the control of the utility that
2		could not have been reasonably anticipated or
3		ameliorated;
4	(2)	Gather, review, and analyze empirical data to
5		determine the extent to which any proposed utility
6		ratemaking structure would impact electric utility
7		companies' profit margins, and to ensure that these
8		profit margins do not decrease as a result of the
9		implementation of the proposed ratemaking structure;
10	(3)	Using funds from the public utilities special fund,
11		contract with the Hawaii natural energy institute of
12		the University of Hawaii to conduct independent
13		studies to be reviewed by a panel of experts from
14		entities such as the United States Department of
15		Energy, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Electric
16		Power Research Institute, Hawaii electric utility
17		companies, and other similar institutes with the
18		required expertise. These studies shall include
19		findings and recommendations regarding:
20		(A) The capability of Hawaii's electric utility
21		companies to achieve renewable portfolio

standards in a cost-effective manner and shall

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1		assess factors such as the impact on consumer
2		rates, utility system reliability and stability,
3		costs and availability of appropriate renewable
4		energy resources and technologies, permitting
5		approvals, effects on the economy, balance of
6		trade, culture, community, environment, land and
7		water, climate change policies, demographics, and
8		other factors deemed appropriate by the
9		commission; and
10		(B) Projected renewable portfolio standards to be set
11		five and ten years beyond the then current
12		standards;
13	(4)	Evaluate the renewable portfolio standards every five
14		years beginning in 2013, and may $[R]$ revise the
15		standards based on the best information available at
16		the time [if the results of the studies conflict with]
17		to determine if the renewable portfolio standards
18		established by section 269-92 remain achievable; and
19	(5)	Report its findings and revisions to the renewable
20		portfolio standards, based on its own studies and
21		other information [those contracted under paragraph
22		(3)], to the legislature no later than twenty days

follows:

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              before the convening of the regular session of [2009]
              2014, and every five years thereafter."
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                                 PART III
3
                           NET ENERGY METERING
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         SECTION 5. Section 269-101.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes,
    relating to Net Energy Metering, shall be amended to read as
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7
    follows:
         [§269-101.5] Maximum capacity of eligible customer-
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    generator. The eligible customer-generator shall have a
    capacity of not more than fifty kilowatts; provided that the
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   public utilities commission may by rule or order, [increase]
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   modify the maximum allowable capacity that eligible customer-
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    generators may have-[to an amount greater than fifty kilowatts
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    by rule or order.], or eliminate and replace it with a limit on
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    a per-circuit basis for some electric utility companies, which
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    will require such electric utility companies to perform a
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    circuit-specific analysis to determine how the limit can be
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    increased or mitigated for those circuits where the
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    interconnection requests are approaching the specified limit.
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         SECTION 6. Section 269-102(b), Hawaii Revised Statutes,
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21
    relating to Net Energy Metering, shall be amended to read as
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"(b) Each net energy metering contract or tariff shall be 1 identical, with respect to rate structure, to the contract or 2 tariff to which the same customer would be assigned if the 3 customer was not an eligible customer-generator, provided that 4 5 the public utilities commission may, by rule or order, allow some electric utility companies to assign eligible customer-6 7 generators to other applicable rates, tariffs or contracts 8 determined reasonable by the public utilities commission to 9 encourage the increased use and development of renewable energy systems in Hawaii. The charges for all retail rate components **10** for eligible customer-generators shall be based exclusively on 11 the eligible customer-generator's net kilowatt-hour consumption 12 over a monthly billing period. Any new or additional demand 13 charge, standby charge, customer charge, minimum monthly charge, 14 interconnection charge, or other charge that would increase an 15 eligible customer-generator's costs beyond those of other 16 **17** customers in the rate class to which the eligible customergenerator would otherwise be assigned are contrary to the intent 18 of this section, and shall not form a part of net energy 19 metering contracts or tariffs." 20

19

amount]."

1 SECTION 7. Section 269-104, Hawaii Revised Statutes, relating to Net Energy Metering, shall be amended to read as 2 follows: 3 "§269-104 Additional customer-generators. Notwithstanding 4 5 section 269-102, an electric utility is not obligated to provide net energy metering to additional customer-generators in its 6 7 service area when the combined total peak generating capacity of all eligible customer-generators served by all the electric 8 9 utilities in that service area furnishing net energy metering to eligible customer-generators equals .5 per cent of the system **10** peak demand of those electric utilities; provided that the 11 public utilities commission may, by rule or order, increase or 12 eliminate the limit to [by rule or order,] the allowable 13 percentage of the electric utility's system peak demand produced 14 from eligible customer-generators in the electric utility's 15 service area, whereupon the electric utility will be obligated 16 **17** to provide net energy metering to additional eligible customer-

generators in that service area [up to the increased percentage

1 PART IV ENERGY RESOURCES COORDINATOR 2 SECTION 8. Section 196-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 3 amended to read as follows: 4 5 "§196-4 Powers and duties. Subject to the approval of the governor, the coordinator shall: 6 7 (1)Formulate plans, including objectives, criteria to measure accomplishment of objectives, programs through 8 9 which the objectives are to be attained, and financial requirements for the optimum development of Hawaii's **10** energy resources; 11 (2) Conduct systematic analysis of existing and proposed 12 energy resource programs, evaluate the analysis 13 conducted by government agencies and other 14 organizations and recommend to the governor and to the 15 legislature programs which represent the most 16 17 effective allocation of resources for the development of energy sources; 18 (3) Formulate and recommend specific proposals, as 19 necessary, for conserving energy and fuel, including 20 21 the allocation and distribution thereof, to the governor and to the legislature; 22

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4	(4)	Assist public and private agencies in implementing
2		energy conservation and related measures;
3	(5)	Coordinate the State's energy conservation and
4		allocation programs with that of the federal
5		government, other state governments, governments of
6		nations with interest in common energy resources, and
7		the political subdivisions of the State;
8	(6)	Develop programs to encourage private and public
9		exploration and research of alternative energy
10		resources which will benefit the State;
11	(7)	Conduct public education programs to inform the public
12		of the energy situation as may exist from time to time
13		and of the government actions taken thereto;
14	(8)	Serve as consultant to the governor, public agencies
15		and private industry on matters related to the
16		acquisition, utilization and conservation of energy
17		resources;
18	(9)	Contract for services when required for implementation
19		of this chapter;
20	(10)	Review proposed state actions which the coordinator
21		finds to have significant effect on energy consumption
2.2		and report to the governor their effect on the energy

1		conservation program, and perform such other services
2		as may be required by the governor and the
3		legislature;
4	(11)	Prepare and submit an annual report and such other
5		reports as may be requested to the governor and to the
6		legislature on the implementation of this chapter and
7		all matters related to energy resources; [and]
8	(12)	Formulate a systematic process including the
9		development of requirements, to identify geographic
10		areas that are rich with renewable energy resource
11		potential which can be developed in cost-effective and
12		environmentally benign manner, and designate such
13		areas as Renewable Energy Zones (REZ);
14	(13)	Develop and recommend incentives plans and programs to
15		encourage the development of renewable energy resource
16		projects within the renewable energy zones;
17	(14)	Assist public and private agencies in identifying the
18		utility transmission projects or infrastructure that
19		are required to accommodate and facilitate the
20		development of renewable energy resources;
21	(15)	Assist public and private agencies in coordination
22		with department of budget and finance in accessing use

1		of special purpose revenue bonds to finance the
2		engineering, design, and construction of transmission
3		projects and infrastructure that are deemed critical
4		to the development of renewable energy resources;
5	(16)	Develop the criteria or requirements for identifying
6		and qualifying specific transmission projects or
7		infrastructure that are critical to the development of
8		renewable energy resources, and which the energy
9		resources coordinator will assist in accessing the use
10		of special purpose revenue bonds to finance such
11		projects or infrastructure; and
12	[(12)	+](17)Adopt rules for the administration of this
13		chapter pursuant to chapter 91, provided that the
14		rules shall be submitted to the legislature for
15		review."
16		PART V
17		RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES
18	SECT	ION 9. The definition of "Qualified business" in
19	Section 20	09E-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as
20	follows:	
21	"Qua	lified business" means any corporation, partnership, or
22	sole prop	rietorshin authorized to do business in the State that

1	is qualif	ied under section 209E-9, subject to the state
2	corporate	or individual income tax under chapter 235, and is:
3	(1)	Engaged in manufacturing, the wholesale sale of
4		tangible personal property as defined in Section 237-
5		4, or a service business as defined in this chapter;
6	(2)	Engaged in producing agricultural products where the
7		business is a producer as defined in section 237-5, or
8		engaged in processing agricultural products, all or
9		some of which were grown within an enterprise zone;
10	(3)	Engaged in research, development, sale, or production
11		of all types of genetically-engineered medical,
12		agricultural, or maritime biotechnology products; or
13	(4)	Engaged in development or production of [producing
14		electric power from wind energy for sale primarily to
15		a public utility company for resale to the public.
16		fuels or thermal energy or electrical energy from
17		renewable resources, including:
18		i. Wind;
19		ii. The sun;
20		iii. <u>Falling water;</u>
21		iv. Biogas, including landfill and sewage-
22		based digester gas;

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1		V.	<pre>Geothermal;</pre>
2		vi.	Ocean water, currents and waves;
3		vii.	Biomass, including biomass crops,
4			agriculture and animal residues and
5			wastes, and solid waste;
6		viii.	Biofuels; and
7		ix.	Hydrogen produced from renewable energy
8			sources.
9			PART VI
10		REN	EWABLE ENERGY FACILITATOR
11	SECT	ION 10. Sect	tion 201-12.5(b) shall be amended to read
12	as follows	s:	
13	"(b)	The renewabl	le energy facilitator shall have the
14	following	duties:	
15	(1)	Facilitate t	the efficient permitting of renewable
16		energy proje	ects which include the land parcel on which
17		the facility	y is situated, any renewable energy
18		production s	structure or equipment, any energy
19		transmission	n line from the facility to a public
20		utility's el	lectricity system, and any on-site
21		infrastructu	are necessary for the production of
22		electricity	or biofuel from the renewable energy site;

1	(2)	Initiate the implementation of key renewable energy
2		projects by permitting various efficiency improvement
3		strategies identified by the department;
4	(3)	Administer the day-to-day coordination for renewable
5		energy projects on behalf of the department and the
6		day-to-day operations of the renewable energy facility
7		siting process established in [Act 207, Session Laws
8		of Hawaii 2008]; and
9	(4)	Submit periodic reports to the legislature on
10		renewable energy facilitation activities and the
11		progress of the renewable energy facility siting
12		process."
13		PART VII
14		RENEWABLE ENERGY PERMITTING
15	SECT	ION 11. Section 201N-1 relating to the definition
16	'renewabl	e energy facility' shall be amended to read as follows:
17	"Ren	ewable energy facility" or "facility" means a new
18	facility	located in the State with the capacity to produce from
19	renewable	energy at least two hundred megawatts of electricity;
20	provided	that biofuel production facilities and electricity
21	productio	n facilities with capacities between 5 and 200
22	megawatts	may apply to the coordinator for designation as

1 renewable energy facilities, with such designation to be at the sole discretion of the coordinator. The term includes any of 2 the following associated with the initial permitting and 3 construction of the facility: 4 5 (1)The land parcel on which the facility is situated; Any renewable energy production structure or (2) 6 equipment; 7 (3) Any energy transmission line from the facility to a 8 9 public utility's electricity transmission or distribution system; **10** (4) Any on-site infrastructure; and 11 Any on-site building, structure, other improvement, or 12 (5) equipment necessary for the production of electricity 13 or biofuel from the renewable energy site, 14 transmission of the electricity or biofuel, or any 15 accommodation for employees of the facility. 16 **17** SECTION 12. Section 201N-4(q) shall be amended to read as follow: 18 "(g) Each appropriate state and county agency shall 19 diligently endeavor to process and approve or deny any permit in 20 21 the permit plan no later than twelve months after a completed permit plan application is approved by the coordinator. If a 22

- 1 permit is not approved or denied within twelve months after
- 2 approval of a completed permit plan application, the permitting
- 3 agency shall, within thirty days following the twelve month
- 4 period, provide the coordinator with a report identifying
- 5 diligent measures that are being taken by the agency to complete
- 6 processing and action as soon as practicable[, and unless the
- 7 coordinator expressly disapproves the permit in writing within
- 8 five months after receipt of the report from the permitting
- 9 agency]. If no further processing and action are reported by
- 10 the permitting agency within five months, the permit shall be
- 11 deemed approved. If a permitting agency fails to provide this
- 12 report and if the permit has not been approved or denied within
- 13 eighteen months following the approval of a completed permit
- 14 plan application by the coordinator, the permit shall be deemed
- 15 approved."
- 16 SECTION 13. There is appropriated out of the renewable
- 17 energy facility siting special fund the sum of \$1,000,000 or so
- 18 much thereof as may be necessary for each year of the fiscal
- 19 biennium 2009-2011. The sum appropriated by this Act shall be
- 20 expended by the department of business, economic development,
- 21 and tourism for the purposes of the fund created in section
- 22 201N-11, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

1	PART VIII
2	ENERGY EFFICIENCY
3	SECTION 14. Chapter, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
4	amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
5	and to read as follows:
6	§ Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard. The State
7	will set an Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard with the goal
8	of off-setting forecasted load growth in the electricity sector
9	from 2009 to 2030.
10	The statewide target shall be 4300 Gigawatt-hours of
11	electricity savings by 2030. The interim targets, and any
12	island by island targets, shall be set by the Public Utilities
13	Commission.
14	The Public Utilities Commission shall identify the parties
15	who are responsible for each element of the standard and set
16	incentives and penalties based on performance by each entity.
17	Renewable substitution, including but not limited to solar
18	water heating and sea water air conditioning, shall count toward
19	this standard.
20	The Administrator of the Public Benefits Fund, whether the
21	utility or a third party, will be responsible for reaching this
22	level of energy efficiency by instituting efficiency programs

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annual reports to the Public Utilities Commission by March 1 of 2 each year, beginning March 1, 2010, reporting energy efficiency 3 savings achieved during the previous calendar year. The Public 4 5 Utilities Commission will monitor and evaluate progress against this standard. 6 7 Penalties for not meeting the standard shall be established 8 by the Public Utilities Commission. SECTION 15. Chapter _____, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 9 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated **10** and to read as follows: 11 § Energy efficiency studies and planning. The Public 12 Benefits Fee Administrator shall be authorized \$500,000 from the 13 Public Utilities Commission special fund to conduct energy 14

efficiency assessments to identify current energy use patterns

in Hawaii and areas of greatest potential for energy efficiency

customers. The energy potential assessments will identify and

savings. The assessments shall include end use research

regarding Hawaii's homes, businesses, and other utility

across all end use sectors. The Administrator will submit

recommend energy efficiency programs to target.

1 The assessments shall be forwarded to the Legislature, the Public Utilities Commission, the Energy Resources Coordinator, 2 and the utilities. 3 The assessments must be completed by December 31, 2010. 4 5 The Public Benefits Fee Administrator will establish aggressive Efficiency Plans with the provision that efficiency 6 7 will be the first loaded resource in all cases where it is cost 8 effective. Cost effectiveness shall be defined as all resources 9 deemed to effectively cover the incremental cost of investment **10** within 15 years when measured against average electricity rates for residential, small commercial, large commercial, industrial, 11 12 and agricultural customers. To the extent that the building code changes between 13 Efficiency Plans, the net impact of the code should be netted 14 15 out of the requirements. Until the full energy efficiency plan is available, the 16 **17** Public Utilities Commission, department of business, economic development, and tourism, utilities and the Public Benefits Fee 18 Administrator should work with stakeholders to identify a small 19 set of cost-effective energy efficiency measures that will have 20 21 high energy-saving impact and can be implemented in significant

1 volumes with high penetration goals, so the state can begin realizing energy savings immediately. 2 SECTION 16. Section , Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 3 amended to read as follows: 4 5 § Building Codes. The Public Benefits Fee Administrator shall be funded \$600,000 from the Public Utilities 6 Commission special fund to implement following responsibilities. 7 The Public Benefits Fee Administrator will set up 8 procedures for and conduct measurement and verification of buildings and homes constructed under the code to assess code **10** compliance and building performance. The results will help 11 inform necessary changes to code and code training delivery in 12 subsequent amendments. 13 The counties will also work with the Public Benefits Fee 14 Administrator to conduct an analysis of the energy intensity of 15 residential and commercial buildings built to code compared to 16 17 baseline homes. The Public Benefits Fee Administrator shall conduct surveys 18 of builders to determine actual costs associated with meeting 19 code for residential and commercial buildings. 20 21 Results of these analyses and surveys must be delivered to

the Legislature in annual reports 20 days prior the convening of

- 1 each legislative session. The report shall include
- 2 recommendations for code updates, which can be adopted by the
- 3 state building code council on a biennial basis.
- 4 The Public Benefits Fee Administrator shall assess the
- 5 feasibility of implementing a net zero energy building code for
- 6 residential and commercial construction.
- 7 Residential building codes will apply to all single family
- 8 homes, duplexes, and low-rise residential buildings less than
- 9 three stories for both new construction and major renovation
- 10 projects.
- 11 The Public Benefits Fee Administrator will determine
- 12 technical code amendments to complement the International Energy
- 13 Conservation Code residential building code in order to take
- 14 advantage of Hawaii's climate.
- 15 Building code analysis should also consider the costs and
- 16 benefits of requiring advanced meters and energy 'dashboard'
- 17 technologies that improve the ability of the occupant to monitor
- 18 and improve building performance, cool roof requirements;
- 19 requirement that the roofs of new homes to be solar-ready;
- 20 requirement that all homes built or rehabilitated in Hawaii have
- 21 and present an energy label; and any other measures that can

- 1 improve the ability of the homeowner to better understand and
- 2 manage their energy use.
- 3 Commercial code compliance must include on the building
- 4 permit application a designated commissioning agent who has
- 5 experience related to energy and buildings. In order to be
- 6 eligible for an occupancy certificate, the building owner must
- 7 submit to the appropriate agency a building commissioning report
- 8 completed by the designated commissioning agent. Builders shall
- 9 remedy any deficiencies found in the commissioning report within
- 10 60 days of receipt of the report to ensure that the building
- 11 operates as designed under code. The counties are authorized to
- 12 set and assess fines on any building that does not provide proof
- 13 of having remedied the building's deficiencies within 60 days.
- 14 The Public Benefits Fee Administrator shall create
- 15 commissioning guidelines appropriate for building practices in
- 16 Hawaii by January 1, 2010.
- 17 SECTION 17. Section 107-28, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 18 amended to read as follows:
- "[§107-28] County building code authority to amend the
- 20 state model building code without state approval. (a) The
- 21 governing body of each county shall amend the state building
- 22 code as it applies within its respective jurisdiction, in

- 1 accordance with section 46-1.5(13), without approval of the
- 2 council. Each county shall use the model codes and standards
- 3 listed in section 107-25, as the referenced model building codes
- 4 and standards for its respective county building code ordinance,
- 5 no later than two years after the adoption of the state building
- 6 code.
- 7 (b) If a county does not amend the statewide model code
- 8 within the [two-year] one year timeframe, the state building
- 9 code shall become applicable as an interim county building code
- 10 until the county adopts the amendments.
- 11 (c) State Building Code Council shall adapt and adopt the
- 12 latest International Code Council and International Energy
- 13 Conservation Code updates within 6 months of adoption by the
- 14 International Code Council; each county shall adapt and adopt
- 15 the updates within 6 months of the State Building Codes Council
- 16 adoption or the State Building Codes Council update shall become
- 17 county code if not adopted within 6 months."
- 18 SECTION 18. Section 196-6.5, Hawaii Revised States, is
- 19 amended to read as follows:
- 20 "[§196-6.5] Solar water heater system required for new
- 21 single-family residential construction. (a) On or after January
- 22 1, 2010, [no building permit shall be issued for] a new single-

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16

- 1 family dwelling [that does not] shall include a solar water
- 2 heater system that meets the standards established pursuant to
- 3 section 269-44, unless the [energy resources coordinator] Public
- 4 Benefits Fee Administrator approves a variance. A variance shall
- 5 only be approved if an architect or engineer licensed under
- 6 chapter 464 attests that:
- 7 (1) Installation is impracticable due to poor solar
 8 resource;
- 9 (2) Installation is cost-prohibitive based upon a life
 10 cycle cost-benefit analysis that incorporates the
 11 average residential utility bill and the cost of the
 12 new solar water heater system with a life cycle that
 13 does not exceed fifteen years;
 - (3) A substitute renewable energy technology system, as defined in section 235-12.5, is used as the primary energy source for heating water; or
- 17 (4) A demand water heater device approved by Underwriters

 18 Laboratories, Inc., is installed; provided that at

 19 least one other gas appliance is installed in the

 20 dwelling. For the purposes of this paragraph, "demand

 21 water heater" means a gas-tankless instantaneous water

 22 heater that provides hot water only as it is needed.

1 (b) A request for a variance shall be submitted to the [energy resources coordinator] Public Benefits Fee Administrator 2 on an application prescribed by the [energy resources 3 coordinator | Public Benefits Fee Administrator and shall include, 4 but not be limited to, a description of the location of the 5 property and justification for the approval of a variance using 6 the criteria established in subsection (a). A variance shall be 7 deemed approved if not denied within thirty working days after 8 receipt of the variance application. (c) Nothing in this section shall preclude any county from **10** establishing procedures and standards required to implement this 11 12 section. (d) Nothing in this section shall preclude participation in 13 any utility demand-side management program or public benefits 14 fund under part VII of chapter 269." 15 SECTION 19. Section , Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 16 amended to read as follows: 17 "§ Public buildings. (a) The public sector should be 18 a leader in energy efficiency for buildings. Public buildings 19 can serve as a training ground for contractors and building 20 professionals to design and construct buildings with excellent 21 energy performance that goes beyond code. The government also 22

- 1 has a greater level of certainty about the duration that it will
- 2 occupy a building, so the lifecycle savings realized from low
- 3 operating costs are more assured for public sector investments
- 4 than for private investments. (b) Each state department with
- 5 responsibilities for the design and construction of buildings and
- 6 facilities shall benchmark every existing public building that is
- 7 either larger than 5000 square feet or uses more than 8000 kWh
- 8 per year by December 31, 2010, and use the results to determine
- 9 the state's investment in improving the efficiency of its own
- 10 building stock. Benchmarking shall be conducted using the ENERGY
- 11 STAR portfolio management tool or an equivalent tool, as
- 12 determined by the Public Benefits Fee Administrator. The Public
- 13 Benefits Fee Administrator shall provide training to affected
- 14 departments on the ENERGY STAR portfolio management tool or an
- 15 equivalent tool.
- 16 Public buildings must be retro-commissioned not less than
- 17 every five years. The Public Benefits Fee Administrator shall
- 18 create retro-commissioning guidelines by January 1, 2010.
- 19 The performance target for energy efficiency in existing
- 20 public buildings, including schools, universities, community
- 21 colleges, hospitals, and public housing, will be 30% better than
- 22 the most recent building code for the building type.

- 1 Departments may enter into energy savings performance contracts
- 2 with a third party to cover the capital costs of energy
- 3 efficiency measures and distributed generation as long as the
- 4 terms of the energy savings performance contracts conform to
- 5 this standard. The comptroller may review and exempt specific
- 6 projects as appropriate to take into account cost-effectiveness.
- 7 Energy savings performance contracts will be executed
- 8 according to state guidelines issued by the Comptroller and
- 9 reviewed by the Comptroller. To expedite energy saving
- 10 performance contracting for public buildings, the department of
- 11 accounting and general services will develop a master energy
- 12 savings performance contracts agreement that any department may
- 13 use to contract with an energy savings performance contracts
- 14 provider for energy efficiency and renewable energy services.
- Departments, schools, and other public facilities that
- 16 validate the amount of money they save with energy efficiency
- 17 measures can keep at least 50% of the energy savings achieved
- 18 through those upgrades for programmatic activities. Agencies
- 19 which are allowed to keep at least 50% of the energy savings
- 20 shall not have their budgets comparably reduced in subsequent
- 21 years.

1 Existing public buildings that undergo a major retrofit or renovation must achieve a level of energy efficiency that is 30% 2 better than code, provided that the cost of the measures can be 3 recouped within 20 years." 4 SECTION 20. Chapter , Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 5 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated 6 7 and to read as follows: "§ On-bill financing for energy efficiency and 8 9 renewable energy. By December 31, 2009, the Public Utilities Commission will institute a rule governing the on-bill financing **10** program, to be administered by the Public Benefits Fee 11 12 Administrator. The program's goal is to change out inefficient 13 refrigerators, install solar water heaters, and install 14 photovoltaic systems. The Public Utilities Commission will 15 establish the details of this program. 16 Residential and small commercial customers will make no 17 upfront payments, and will pay the cost of the system over time 18 on their electric bill at an interest rate to be determined by 19 the Public Utilities Commission. 20 The program will provide the customer with 1) an ENERGY 21 STAR refrigerator in exchange for their existing one if the 22

- 1 existing refrigerator was purchased before a certain date or
- 2 uses a certain amount of energy per month, with guidelines and
- 3 qualifications to be determined by the Public Utilities
- 4 Commission, 2) install a solar water heating system on the
- 5 customer's roof if the system will pay back in a time period to
- 6 be determined by the Public Utilities Commission, and 3) install
- 7 a photovoltaic system on the roof, with limitations and payback
- 8 period to be determined by the Public Utilities Commission.
- 9 Customers who take advantage of this program will receive
- 10 an energy audit partially paid for by the Public Benefits Fee
- 11 Administrator; the Public Utilities Commission will determine
- 12 the level of cost-share, if any, that consumers must provide for
- 13 the energy audit.
- 14 The Public Benefits Fee Administrator may contract to
- 15 appropriately licensed contractors or installers to install the
- 16 systems and conduct the necessary follow-up in the form of
- 17 energy audits, measurement, and verification.
- 18 The Public Benefits Fee Administrator shall ensure that the
- 19 old appliances are decommissioned so that they are not returned
- 20 to service, and that they are disposed of in a manner that
- 21 complies with all environmental requirements.

1 The Public Benefits Fee Administrator must provide a program report to the Public Utilities Commission eight months 2 and 14 months after the start of the program. After the first 3 full year of the program, and at any time thereafter, the Public 4 5 Utilities Commission may conduct independent evaluation of the program effectiveness. The Public Utilities Commission shall 6 7 forward these reports to the Energy Resources Coordinator. 8 The responsibility and execution for customer billing shall 9 remain with the utility." SECTION 21. Chapter , Hawaii Revised Statutes, is **10** amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated 11 and to read as follows: 12 "§ Appliances and equipment. The Public Benefits Fee 13 Administrator will offer a cash incentive to Hawaii residents to 14 turn in their air-conditioners made before 2000 and replace them 15 with and ENERGY STAR model. The Public Benefits Fee 16 **17** Administrator's goal will be to replace at least 50% of the State's qualifying appliances within 5 years of the program's 18 start. The program will include a certification that the 19 inefficient appliances are scrapped and disposed of in an 20 21 environmentally appropriate manner. The Public Benefits Fee Administrator may add other appliances if analysis and 22

1	evaluation show that such additions are warranted. In addition,
2	the Public Benefits Fee Administrator may offer a cash incentive
3	for homeowners to retire any second refrigerators. Resources to
4	administer the program may come out of the Public Benefits
5	Funds."
6	SECTION 22. Section, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
7	amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
8	and to read as follows:
9	"§ 235- Tax credit for a net zero energy building.
10	(a) There shall be allowed to each taxpayer who owns a net zero
11	energy building fixed to real property located in the state an
12	income tax credit which shall be deductible from the taxpayer's
13	net income tax liability, if any, imposed by this chapter only
14	for the first taxable year in which the building meets the
15	definition of net zero energy building.
16	(b) The amount of the credit shall be:
17	(1) For a building that is up to 1000 square feet,
18	the tax credit shall be \$9.00 per square foot;
19	(2) For a building that is more than 1000 square feet
20	but less than 4,000 square feet, the tax credit
21	shall be \$6.00 per square foot;

1	(3) For a building that is more than 4,000 square
2	feet, the tax credit shall be \$3.00 per square
3	foot for a maximum credit of \$50,000.
4	(c) In the case of a partnership, S corporation, estate,
5	or trust, the tax credit allowable is for every net zero energy
6	building owned by the entity. Distribution and share of the
7	credit shall be determined pursuant to section 235-110.7(a).
8	In the case of a building owned by more than one person,
9	the tax credit shall be determined as if owned by one person,
10	and then apportioned among the various owners in proportion to
11	their ownership interest in the building.
12	(d) For purposes of this section:
13	"Net zero energy building" means any building that produces
14	more electricity from renewable energy technology systems than
15	it consumes from all sources on a monthly basis during any 9
16	months of the tax year.
17	"Renewable energy technology system" means a system that
18	captures and converts a renewable source of energy into
19	electricity.
20	(e) The director of taxation shall prepare any forms that
21	may be necessary to claim a tax credit under this section. The
22	director of taxation may require the taxpayer to furnish

- 1 reasonable information to ascertain the validity of the claim
- 2 for credit made under this section and may adopt rules necessary
- 3 to effectuate the purposes of this section pursuant to chapter
- 4 91.
- 5 (f) If the tax credit under this section exceeds the
- 6 taxpayer's income tax liability, the excess of the credit over
- 7 liability may be used as a credit against the taxpayer's income
- 8 tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted. All claims
- 9 for the tax credit under this section, including amended claims,
- 10 shall be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month
- 11 following the close of the taxable year for which the credit may
- 12 be claimed. Failure to comply with this subsection shall
- 13 constitute a waiver of the right to claim the credit.
- 14 (g) This section shall apply to taxable years beginning
- 15 after December 31, 2009, and shall not apply to taxable years
- 16 after December 31, 2019.
- 17 (h) Taxpayers claiming tax credits for renewable energy
- 18 systems under this section are not eligible for tax credits
- 19 under section 235-12.5.
- 20 (i) (1) If, during any taxable year, a net zero energy
- 21 building ceases to be a net zero energy building and is owned by
- 22 the taxpayer who claimed the tax credit, then the tax credit

1	shall be recaptured. To recapture, the taxpayer must add to
2	taxable income for the taxable year in which the building ceases
3	to be a net zero energy building, the amount of the recapture
4	percentage of the the credits allowed and claimed under this
5	section.
6	(2) For purposes of subsection (1), the recapture
7	percentage shall be determined in accordance with the following
8	<pre>table:</pre>
9	If the property ceases to be the recapture percentage is:
10	a net zero energy building within:
11	(i) One full year after the taxable year in which the
12	credit is claimed: 100 percent.
13	(ii) One full year after the close of the period
14	described in clause (i) 80 percent.
15	(iii) One full year after the close of the period
16	described in clause (ii) 60 percent.
17	(iv) One full year after the close of the period
18	described in clause (iii) 40 percent.
19	(v) One full year after the close of the period
20	described in clause (iv) 20 percent.

1 (j) If a deduction is taken under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, no tax credit shall be allowed for that 2 portion of the cost for which the deduction is taken. 3 (k) The basis of eligible property for depreciation or 4 5 accelerated cost recovery system purposes for state income taxes shall be reduced by the amount of credit allowable and claimed. 6 7 In the alternative, the taxpayer shall treat the amount of the 8 credit allowable and claimed as a taxable income item for the 9 taxable year in which it is properly recognized under the method of accounting used to compute taxable income." **10** SECTION 23. Chapter , Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 11 12 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to read as follows: 13 14 "S Consumer Information. Energy consumption information shall be required in sale/lease of property. 15 Financial institutions and new occupant consumers shall be 16 provided energy information before lease/sale. 17 The Public Benefits Fee Administrator shall develop rules 18 for reporting energy information to consumers at the time of 19 sale or rental of commercial/residential buildings. 20 21 The Public Benefits Fee Administrator shall develop programs and information to educate financial institutions, 22

- 1 mortgage brokers, and consumers on the economics of energy
- 2 efficient properties, including savings over the life-cycle of
- 3 such properties.
- 4 The Public Benefits Fee Administrator will establish a web-
- 5 based model showing data and publicize to realtors and others."
- 6 PART IX
- 7 RENEWABLE ENERGY INCOME TAX CREDITS
- 8 SECTION 24. Section 235-12.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 9 amended to read as follows:
- 10 "§235-12.5 Renewable energy technologies; income tax
- 11 **credit.** (a) When the requirements of subsection $[\frac{c}{c}]$ (d) are
- 12 met, each individual or corporate taxpayer that files an
- 13 individual or corporate net income tax return for a taxable year
- 14 may claim a tax credit under this section against the Hawaii
- 15 state individual or corporate net income tax. The tax credit
- 16 may be claimed for every eligible renewable energy technology
- 17 system that is installed and placed in service in the [State]
- 18 state by a taxpayer during the taxable year. [This credit shall
- 19 be available for systems installed and placed in service in the
- 20 State after June 30, 2003.] The tax credit may be claimed as
- 21 follows:

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1	(1)	[Solar thermal energy systems for:] For each solar
2		energy system: Thirty-five per cent of the actual cost
3		or the cap amount determined in subsection (b),
4		whichever is less; or
5		[(A) Single-family residential property for which a
6		building permit was issued prior to January 1,
7		2010: thirty-five per cent of the actual cost or
8		\$2,250, whichever is less;
9		(B) Multi-family residential property: thirty-five
10		per cent of the actual cost or \$350 per unit,
11		whichever is less; and
12		(C) Commercial property: thirty-five per cent of the
13		actual cost or \$250,000, whichever is less;
14	(2)	[Wind-powered energy systems for:] For each wind-
15		powered energy system: Twenty per cent of the actual
16		cost or the cap amount determined in subsection (b),
17		whichever is less;
18		[(A) Single-family residential property: twenty per
19		cent of the actual cost or \$1,500, whichever is
20		less;

1	(B) Multi-family residential property: twenty per
2	cent of the actual cost or \$200 per unit, which
3	is less; and
4	(C) Commercial property: twenty per cent of the
5	actual cost or \$500,000, whichever is less; and
6	(3) Photovoltaic energy systems for:
7	(A) Single-family residential property: thirty-five
8	per cent of the actual cost or \$5,000, whichever
9	is less;
10	(B) Multi-family residential property: thirty-five
11	per cent of the actual cost or \$350 per unit,
12	whichever is less; and
13	(C) Commercial property: thirty-five per cent of the
14	actual cost or \$500,000, whichever is less;
15	provided that multiple owners of a single system shall be
16	entitled to a single tax credit; and provided further that the
17	tax credit shall be apportioned between the owners in proportion
18	to their contribution to the cost of the system.
19	In the case of a partnership, S corporation, estate, or
20	trust, the tax credit allowable is for every eligible renewable
21	energy technology system that is installed and placed in service
22	in the State by the entity. The cost upon which the tax credit

1	is computed shall be determined at the entity level.
2	Distribution and share of credit shall be determined pursuant to
3	section 235-110.7(a).
4	(b) The amount of credit allowed for each eligible
5	renewable energy technology system shall not exceed the
6	applicable cap amount, which is determined as follows:
7	(1) If the primary purpose of the solar energy system is
8	to use energy from the sun to heat water for household
9	use, then the cap amounts shall be:
10	(A) \$2,250 per system for single-family residential
11	property;
12	(B) \$350 per unit per system for multi-family
13	residential property; and
14	(C) \$250,000 per system for commercial property.
15	(2) For all other solar energy systems, the cap amounts
16	shall be:
17	(A) \$5,000 per system for single-family residential
18	property;
19	(B) \$350 per unit per system for multi-family
20	residential property; and
21	(C) \$500,000 per system for commercial property.

1	(3) For all wind-power energy systems, the cap amounts
2	that apply shall be:
3	(A) \$1,500 per system for single-family residential
4	<pre>property;</pre>
5	(B) \$200 per unit per system for multi-family
6	residential property; and
7	(C) \$500,000 per system for commercial property.
8	[(b)] <u>(c)</u> For the purposes of this section:
9	"Actual cost" means costs related to the renewable energy
10	technology systems under subsection (a), including accessories
11	and installation, but not including the cost of consumer
12	incentive premiums unrelated to the operation of the system or
13	offered with the sale of the system and costs for which another
14	credit is claimed under this chapter.
15	"Household use" means any use that heated water is commonly
16	put to in a residential setting, including commercial
17	application of those uses.
18	"Renewable energy technology system" means a system that
19	captures and converts a renewable source of energy, such as
20	[wind, heat (solar thermal), or light (photovoltaic) from the
21	sun or wind energy, into:
22	(1) A usable source of thermal or mechanical energy;

- 1 (2) Electricity; or
- 2 (3) Fuel.
- 3 "Solar or wind energy system" means any identifiable
- 4 facility, equipment, apparatus, or the like that converts
- 5 [insolation] sun or wind energy to useful thermal or electrical
- 6 energy for heating, cooling, or reducing the use of other types
- 7 of energy that are dependent upon fossil fuel for their
- 8 generation.
- 9 $\left[\frac{(c)}{(c)}\right]$ (d) For taxable years beginning after December 31,
- 10 2005, the dollar amount of any utility rebate shall be deducted
- 11 from the cost of the qualifying system and its installation
- 12 before applying the state tax credit.
- 13 [(d)] (e) The director of taxation shall prepare any forms
- 14 that may be necessary to claim a tax credit under this section,
- 15 including forms identifying the technology type of each tax
- 16 credit claimed under this section, whether for [solar thermal,
- 17 photovoltaic from the sun, solar or wind. The director may also
- 18 require the taxpayer to furnish reasonable information to
- 19 ascertain the validity of the claim for credit made under this
- 20 section and may adopt rules necessary to effectuate the purposes
- 21 of this section pursuant to chapter 91.

1 [(e)] (f) If the tax credit under this section exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability, the excess of the credit over 2 liability may be used as a credit against the taxpayer's income 3 tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted [-], unless 4 5 otherwise elected by the taxpayer pursuant to subsection (g) or (h). 6 7 All claims for the tax credit under this section, including amended claims, shall be filed on or before the end of the 8 9 twelfth month following the close of the taxable year for which the credit may be claimed. Failure to comply with this **10** subsection shall constitute a waiver of the right to claim the 11 12 credit. (g) For solar energy systems, a taxpayer may elect to 13 reduce the eligible credit amount by 30% and if this reduced tax 14 credit exceeds the amount of income tax payment due from the 15 taxpayer, the excess of the credit over payments due shall be 16 refunded to the taxpayer; provided that tax credits properly 17 claimed by a taxpayer who has no income tax liability shall be 18 paid to the taxpayer; and provided further that no refund on 19 account of the tax credit allowed by this section shall be made 20 21 for amounts less than \$1.

1	The election required by this subsection shall be made in a
2	manner prescribed by the director on the taxpayer's return for
3	the taxable year in which the system is installed and placed in
4	service. A separate election may be made for each separate
5	system that generates a credit. An election once made is
6	irrevocable.
7	(h) For any renewable energy technology system, an
8	individual taxpayer may elect to have any excess of the credit
9	over payments due refunded to the taxpayer, if:
10	(1) All of the taxpayer's income is exempt from
11	taxation under section 235-7(a)(2) or section
12	235-7(a)(3); or
13	(2) The taxpayer's adjusted gross income is \$20,000
14	or less (or \$40,000 or less if filing a tax
15	return as married filing jointly);
16	provided that tax credits properly claimed by a taxpayer who has
17	no income tax liability shall be paid to the taxpayer; and
18	provided further that no refund on account of the tax credit
19	allowed by this section shall be made for amounts less than \$1.
20	A husband and wife who do not file a joint tax return shall only
21	be entitled to make this election to the extent that they would

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have been entitled to make the election had they filed a joint
1
   tax return.
2
         The election required by this subsection shall be made in a
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   manner prescribed by the director on the taxpayer's return for
4
5
    the taxable year in which the system is installed and placed in
   service. A separate election may be made for each separate
6
7
    system that generates a credit. An election once made is
8
   irrevocable.
         (f) By or before December, 2005, to the extent feasible,
9
   using existing resources to assist the energy-efficiency policy
10
   review and evaluation, the department shall assist with data
11
   collection on the following:
12
         (1) The number of renewable energy technology systems that
13
              have qualified for a tax credit during the past year
14
15
              by:
              (A) Technology type (solar thermal, photovoltaic from
16
17
                   the sun, and wind); and
              (B) Taxpayer type (corporate and individual); and
18
         (2) The total cost of the tax credit to the State during
19
20
              the past year by:
21
              (A) Technology type; and
              (B) Taxpayer type.]
22
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1 (g For systems installed and placed in service in 2009, no residential home developer shall be entitled to claim the credit 2 under subsections (a) (1) (Λ), (a) (2) (Λ), and (a) (3) (Λ). Λ 3 residential home developer is defined as a person who holds more 4 5 than one residential dwelling for sale as inventory. (i) No taxpayer shall be allowed a credit under this 6 7 section for a solar water heater system required by section 196-8 6.5 that is installed and placed in service on any newly 9 constructed residence authorized by a building permit issued on or after January 1, 2010." 10 SECTION 25. This Act shall apply to eligible renewable 11 energy technology systems that are installed and placed in 12 service on or after January 1, 2010. 13 PART X 14 TRANSPORTATION ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE 15 SECTION 26. Section 226-18, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 16 17 amended to read as follows: "§226-18 Objectives and policies for facility systems--18 energy. (a) Planning for the State's facility systems with 19 regard to energy shall be directed toward the achievement of the 20 21 following objectives, giving due consideration to all:

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1	(1)	Dependable, efficient, and economical statewide energy
2		systems capable of supporting the needs of the people;
3	(2)	Increased energy self-sufficiency where the ratio of
4		indigenous to imported energy use is increased;
5	(3)	Greater energy security <u>and diversification</u> in the
6		face of threats to Hawaii's energy supplies and
7		systems; and
8	(4)	Reduction, avoidance, or sequestration of greenhouse
9		gas emissions from energy supply and use.
10	(b)	To achieve the energy objectives, it shall be the
11	policy of	this State to ensure the short- and long-term
12	provision	of adequate, reasonably priced, and dependable energy
13	services t	to accommodate demand.
14	(C)	To further achieve the energy objectives, it shall be
15	the policy	y of this State to:
16	(1)	Support research and development as well as promote
17		the use of renewable energy sources;
18	(2)	Ensure that the combination of energy supplies and
19		energy-saving systems is sufficient to support the
20		demands of growth;

(3) Base decisions of least-cost supply-side and demand-

side energy resource options on a comparison of their

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1		total costs and benefits when a least-cost is
2		determined by a reasonably comprehensive,
3		quantitative, and qualitative accounting of their
4		long-term, direct and indirect economic,
5		environmental, social, cultural, and public health
6		costs and benefits;
7	(4)	Promote all cost-effective conservation of power and
8		fuel supplies through measures, including:
9		(A) Development of cost-effective demand-side
10		management programs;
11		(B) Education; and
12		(C) Adoption of energy-efficient practices and
13		technologies;
14	(5)	Ensure, to the extent that new supply-side resources
15		are needed, that the development or expansion of
16		energy systems uses the least-cost energy supply
17		option and maximizes efficient technologies;
18	(6)	Support research, development, [and] demonstration and
19		utilization of energy efficiency, load management, and
20		other demand-side management programs, practices, and
21		technologies;

1	(7)	Promote alternate fuels and <u>transportation</u> energy
2		efficiency[-by encouraging diversification of
3		transportation modes and infrastructure];
4	(8)	Support actions that reduce, avoid, or sequester
5		greenhouse gases in utility, transportation, and
6		industrial sector applications;
7	(9)	Support actions that reduce, avoid, or sequester
8		Hawaii's greenhouse gas emissions through agriculture
9		and forestry initiatives; and
10	(10)	Provide priority handling and processing for all state
11		and county permits required for renewable energy
12		projects."
13	SECT	ION 27. Chapter 235, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
14	amended by	y adding a new section to be appropriately designated
15	and to rea	ad as follows:
16	" <u>§</u> 23	5 Electric vehicle charging; income tax credit. (a)
17	There sha	ll be allowed to each taxpayer subject to the taxes
18	imposed by	y this chapter a tax credit for code compliant electric
19	vehicle c	harging infrastructure installed and placed in service
20	in the Sta	ate that shall be deductible from the taxpayer's net
21	income ta:	x liability. The tax credit may be claimed for the

- 1 taxable year in which the code compliant electric vehicle
- 2 charging system is placed in service in the State.
- 3 (b) The amount of the credit shall be 70% of the cost of
- 4 the electric vehicle charging system or \$500 per electric
- 5 vehicle charge point of the system, whichever is less. The cost
- 6 of the electric vehicle charging system includes all costs to
- 7 acquire, construct and install the electric vehicle charging
- 8 system that are required to be capitalized under section 263 of
- 9 the Internal Revenue Code to the electric vehicle charging
- 10 system. The cost of the electric vehicle charging system does
- 11 not include costs that are properly allocable to land or to a
- 12 building and its structural components, including, but not
- 13 limited to costs related to the acquisition of land on which the
- 14 electric vehicle charging system is located, expenses for
- 15 permits, legal fees, project management, or engineering to the
- 16 extent such expenses are related to the land.
- 17 (c) If a deduction is taken under section 179 of the
- 18 Internal Revenue Code, no tax credit shall be allowed for that
- 19 portion of the cost for which the deduction is taken.
- 20 (d) The basis of eligible property for depreciation or
- 21 accelerated cost recovery system purposes for state income taxes
- 22 shall be reduced by the amount of credit allowable and claimed.

- 1 In the alternative, the taxpayer shall treat the amount of the
- 2 credit allowable and claimed as a taxable income item for the
- 3 taxable year in which it is properly recognized under the method
- 4 of accounting used to compute taxable income.
- 5 (e) The costs used to compute this tax credit may not be
- 6 used to compute any other tax credit.
- 7 (f) For the purposes of this section:
- 8 "Electric vehicle charge point" means the part of the
- 9 electric vehicle charging system that delivers electricity from
- 10 a source outside an electric vehicle into one electric vehicle.
- "Electric vehicle charging system" means a system that is
- 12 designed in compliance with Article 625 of the National
- 13 Electrical Code and delivers electricity from a source outside
- 14 an electric vehicle into one or more electric vehicles. An
- 15 electric vehicle charging system may include several charge
- 16 points simultaneously connecting several electric vehicles to
- 17 the system.
- 18 (g) The director of taxation shall prepare any forms that
- 19 may be necessary to claim a tax credit under this section. The
- 20 director may also require the taxpayer to furnish reasonable
- 21 information to ascertain the validity of the claim for credit

22

1 made under this section and may adopt rules necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section pursuant to chapter 91. 2 (h) If the tax credit under this section exceeds the 3 taxpayer's income tax liability, the excess of the credit over 4 5 liability may be used as a credit against the taxpayer's income tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted. Every claim, 6 7 including amended claims, for a tax credit under this section 8 shall be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month 9 following the close of the taxable year for which the credit may be claimed. Failure to comply with the foregoing provision **10** shall constitute a waiver of the right to claim the credit. 11 (i) This tax credit applies to electric vehicle charging 12 systems placed in service after July 1, 2009 and before January 13 1, 2016." 14 SECTION 28. Chapter 235, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 15 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated 16 **17** and to read as follows: "§235-__ Alternative fuel refueling; income tax credit. 18 (a) There shall be allowed to each taxpayer subject to the taxes 19 imposed by this chapter a tax credit for any alternative fuel 20 21 refueling infrastructure installed and placed in service in the

State that shall be deductible from the taxpayer's net income

- 1 tax liability. The tax credit may be claimed for the taxable
- 2 year in which the alternative fuel refueling infrastructure is
- 3 placed in service.
- 4 (b) The amount of the credit shall be 30% of the cost of
- 5 the alternative fuel refueling infrastructure or \$10,000,
- 6 whichever is less. The cost of the alternative fuel refueling
- 7 infrastructure includes all costs to acquire, construct and
- 8 install the alternative fuel refueling infrastructure that are
- 9 required to be capitalized under section 263 of the Internal
- 10 Revenue Code to the alternative fuel refueling infrastructure.
- 11 The cost of the alternative fuel refueling infrastructure does
- 12 not include costs that are properly allocable to land or to a
- 13 building and its structural components, including, but not
- 14 limited to costs related to the acquisition of land on which the
- 15 alternative fuel refueling infrastructure is located, expenses
- 16 for permits, legal fees, project management, or engineering to
- 17 the extent such expenses are related to the land.
- 18 (c) If a deduction is taken under section 179 of the
- 19 Internal Revenue Code, no tax credit shall be allowed for that
- 20 portion of the cost for which the deduction is taken.
- 21 (d) The basis of eligible property for depreciation or
- 22 accelerated cost recovery system purposes for state income taxes

- 1 shall be reduced by the amount of credit allowable and claimed.
- 2 In the alternative, the taxpayer shall treat the amount of the
- 3 credit allowable and claimed as a taxable income item for the
- 4 taxable year in which it is properly recognized under the method
- 5 of accounting used to compute taxable income.
- 6 (e) The costs used to compute this tax credit may not be
- 7 used to compute any other tax credit.
- 8 (f) Recapture provisions shall conform with the recapture
- 9 provisions applied to "alternative fuel refueling property"
- 10 credits described in section 30C of the Internal Revenue Code.
- 11 (g) For the purposes of this section:
- "Alternative fuel refueling infrastructure" means equipment
- 13 for the storage and dispensing of alternative fuels for the
- 14 refueling of alternative fuel vehicles, and shall conform with
- 15 the definition of "alternative fuel refueling property"
- 16 contained in section 30C of the Internal Revenue Code.
- 17 (h) The director of taxation shall prepare any forms that
- 18 may be necessary to claim a tax credit under this section. The
- 19 director may also require the taxpayer to furnish reasonable
- 20 information to ascertain the validity of the claim for credit
- 21 made under this section and may adopt rules necessary to
- 22 effectuate the purposes of this section pursuant to chapter 91.

1 (i) If the tax credit under this section exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability, the excess of the credit over 2 liability may be used as a credit against the taxpayer's income 3 tax liability in subsequent years until exhausted. Every claim, 4 5 including amended claims, for a tax credit under this section shall be filed on or before the end of the twelfth month 6 7 following the close of the taxable year for which the credit may 8 be claimed. Failure to comply with the foregoing provision 9 shall constitute a waiver of the right to claim the credit. **10** (j) This tax credit applies to alternative fuel refueling infrastructure placed in service after July 1, 2009 and before 11 January 1, 2016." 12 SECTION 29. Chapter , Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 13 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated 14 and to read as follows: 15 "S -_ Designation of parking spaces for electric 16 17 vehicles. All commercial and public parking lots with at least 100 parking spaces shall designate at least one prime (near the 18 entrance) spot exclusively for electric vehicles. An additional 19 electric vehicle parking location shall be required for each 20 21 additional 100 parking spaces in the lot; the additional spaces shall be located either near the building entrance or near 22

- 1 electrical service, at the discretion of the facility manager.
- 2 Such spaces shall be designated, clearly marked, and enforced by
- 3 December 31, 2010.
- 4 For the purposes of this section, "electric vehicle" means
- 5 an electric vehicle or neighborhood electric vehicle with an
- 6 electric vehicle ("EV") license plate."
- 7 SECTION 30. Chapter 291, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 8 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
- 9 and to read as follows:
- 10 "§291-__ Parking spaces reserved for electric vehicles;
- 11 penalties. (a) Beginning January 1, 2011, any person who parks
- 12 a non-electric vehicle in a space designated and marked as
- 13 reserved for electric vehicles shall receive a warning. (b)
- 14 Beginning July 1, 2011, any person who parks a non-electric
- 15 vehicle in a space designated and marked as reserved for
- 16 electric vehicles shall be guilty of a traffic infraction under
- 17 chapter 291D and shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than
- 18 \$100 and pay any costs incurred by the court related to
- 19 assessing the fine.
- 20 (b) Any citation issued under this chapter may be mailed
- 21 to the violator pursuant to section 291C-165(b)."

1	SECTION 31. Chapter, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
2	amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
3	and to read as follows:
4	"Electric vehicle charging capability will be required on
5	all new single family housing units constructed after January 1,
6	2015. Charging capability shall follow standards adopted by SAE
7	<pre>International."</pre>
8	SECTION 32. Section 269-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes,
9	subparagraph (2)(G) under the definition of "Public Utility" is
10	modified to read as follows:
11	"(G) Any person who:
12	(i) Controls, operates, or manages plants or
13	facilities for the production, transmission,
14	or furnishing of power primarily or entirely
15	from non-fossil fuel sources; [and]
16	(ii) Provides, sells, or transmits all of that
17	power, except such power as is used in its
18	own internal operations, directly to a
19	public utility for transmission to the
20	public;
21	(iii) Any person or business who owns, controls,
22	operates or manages plants or facilities

1	primarily used to charge or discharge a
2	vehicle battery, the purpose of which is to
3	provide the power for vehicle propulsion;"
4	PART XI
5	TRANSPORTATION ENERGY INCENTIVES
6	SECTION 33. Chapter 237, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
7	amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
8	and to read as follows:
9	"§237 Exemption of sale or lease of certain vehicles.
10	(a) Beginning January 1, 2010 and expiring December 31, 2015,
11	there shall be exempted from and excluded from the measure of
12	the taxes imposed by this chapter all of the gross proceeds
13	arising from the sale or lease of new or used light duty
14	vehicles classified as alternative fuel vehicles and fuel
15	economy leader vehicles.
16	(b) As used in this section:
17	"Alternative fuel" means alcohol fuels; mixtures containing
18	eighty-five per cent or more by volume of alcohols with gasoline
19	or other fuels; natural gas; liquefied petroleum gas; hydrogen;
20	biodiesel; mixtures containing twenty per cent or more by volume
21	of biodiesel with diesel or other fuels; other fuels derived

- 1 from biological materials; and electricity provided by off-board
- 2 energy sources.
- 3 "Alternative fuel vehicle" means a vehicle capable of
- 4 operating on an alternative fuel.
- 5 "Fuel economy leader vehicle" means a vehicle that is
- 6 identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency
- 7 as a "Fuel Economy Leader" in its class and model year.
- 8 "Light duty vehicle" means a light duty truck or light duty
- 9 vehicle, as such terms are defined under section 216(7) of the
- 10 Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §7550(7)), having a gross vehicle
- 11 weight rating of 8,500 pounds or less."
- 12 SECTION 34. Section 238-9.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 13 amended to read as follows:
- "§238-9.5 Motor vehicle importation; report by dealers;
- 15 proof of payment. (a) Every dealer, as defined in section 437-
- 16 1.1, shall submit a report to the director, on or before the
- 17 last day of each calendar month, for all motor vehicles
- 18 delivered by the dealer in the prior month as a courtesy
- 19 delivery. The report shall contain the name and address of the
- 20 dealer making the courtesy delivery, name and address of the
- 21 seller of the vehicle, type of motor vehicle, the landed value
- 22 of the vehicle, the name and address of the purchaser or

- 1 importer, the date of importation, and other information
- 2 relevant to the courtesy delivery as requested by the director.
- 3 As used in this section, "courtesy delivery" means the
- 4 preparation for delivery and the delivery by a dealer of a motor
- 5 vehicle imported into the State by a person who purchased the
- 6 motor vehicle from an out-of-state motor vehicle manufacturer or
- 7 an out-of-state dealer and does not apply to motor vehicles sold
- 8 by the in-state dealer.
- 9 (b) The director of taxation shall prepare forms necessary
- 10 for individuals importing motor vehicles into the State to prove
- 11 payment of the use tax necessary to register the motor vehicle.
- 12 (c) The tax imposed by this chapter shall not apply to any
- 13 alternative fuel vehicles and fuel economy leader vehicles
- 14 exempted under chapter 237."
- 15 SECTION 35. Section 286-41, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 16 amended to read as follows:
- "§286-41 Application for registration; full faith and
- 18 credit to current certificates; this part not applicable to
- 19 certain equipment. (a) Every owner of a motor vehicle which is
- 20 to be operated upon the public highways shall, for each vehicle
- 21 owned, except as herein otherwise provided, apply to the
- 22 director of finance of the county where the vehicle is to be

- 1 operated, for the registration thereof. If a vehicle is moved
- 2 to another county and is to be operated upon the public highways
- 3 of that county, the existing certificate of registration shall
- 4 be valid until its expiration date, at which time the owner
- 5 shall apply to the director of finance of the county in which
- 6 the vehicle is then located for the registration of the vehicle,
- 7 whether or not the owner is domiciled in the county or the
- 8 owner's principal place of business is in that county, except
- 9 that this provision shall not apply to vehicles which are
- 10 temporarily transferred to another county for a period of not
- 11 more than three months.
- 12 (b) Application for the registration of a vehicle shall be
- 13 made upon the appropriate form furnished by the director of
- 14 finance and shall contain the name, occupation, and address of
- 15 the owner and legal owner; and, if the applicant is a member of
- 16 the United States naval or military forces, the applicant shall
- 17 give the organization and station. All applications shall also
- 18 contain a description of the vehicle, including the name of the
- 19 maker, the type of fuel for the use of which it is adapted
- 20 (e.g., gasoline, diesel oil, liquefied petroleum gas), the
- 21 serial or motor number, and the date first sold by the
- 22 manufacturer or dealer, and such further description of the

- 1 vehicle as is called for in the form, and such other information
- 2 as may be required by the director of finance, to establish
- 3 legal ownership. A person applying for initial registration of
- 4 a neighborhood electric vehicle shall certify in writing that a
- 5 notice of the operational restrictions applying to the vehicle
- 6 as provided in section 291C-134 are contained on a permanent
- 7 notice attached to or painted on the vehicle in a location that
- 8 is in clear view of the driver.
- 9 (c) If the vehicle to be registered is specially
- 10 constructed, reconstructed, or rebuilt; is a special interest
- 11 vehicle; or is an imported vehicle, this fact shall be stated in
- 12 the application and upon the registration of the special
- 13 interest motor vehicle and imported motor vehicle, which has
- 14 been registered until that time in any other state or county,
- 15 and the owner shall surrender to the director of finance the
- 16 certificates of registration or other evidence of such form of
- 17 registration as may be in the applicant's possession or control.
- 18 The director of finance shall grant full faith and credit to the
- 19 currently valid certificates of title and registration
- 20 describing the vehicle, the ownership thereof, and any liens
- 21 noted thereon, issued by any title state or county in which the
- 22 vehicle was last registered. The acceptance by the director of

- 1 finance of a certificate of title or of registration issued by
- 2 another state or county, as provided in this subsection, in the
- 3 absence of knowledge that the certificate is forged, fraudulent,
- 4 or void, shall be a sufficient determination of the genuineness
- 5 and regularity of the certificate and of the truth of the
- 6 recitals therein, and no liability shall be incurred by any
- 7 officer or employee of the director of finance by reason of so
- 8 accepting the certificate.
- 9 (d) The owner of every motor vehicle of the current,
- 10 previous, and subsequent year model bought out-of-state,
- 11 subsequently brought into the State, and subject to the use tax
- 12 under chapter 238 shall provide with the application for
- 13 registration proof of payment of the use tax pursuant to
- 14 requirements established by the department of taxation. No
- 15 registration certificate shall be issued without proof of
- 16 payment of the use tax unless the vehicle is an alternative fuel
- 17 vehicle or fuel economy leader vehicle exempt from the use tax
- 18 as provided in chapter 238.
- 19 (e) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the
- 20 director of finance of the county in which the application for
- 21 registration is sought shall not require proof of insurance as a
- 22 condition to satisfy the requirements of this part. This

- 1 subsection shall apply only to the initial registration of any
- 2 motor vehicle.
- 3 (f) The provisions of this part requiring the registration
- 4 of motor vehicles shall not apply to:
- 5 (1) Special mobile equipment;
- 6 (2) Implements of husbandry temporarily drawn, moved, or
- 7 otherwise propelled upon the public highways; and
- 8 (3) Aircraft servicing vehicles which are being used
- 9 exclusively on lands set aside to the department of
- 10 transportation for airport purposes.
- 11 (g) Beginning January 1, 2010 and expiring December 31,
- 12 2015, the motor vehicle registration fee and other fees, if any,
- 13 assessed upon or associated with the registration of an electric
- 14 vehicle in this State, including any fees associated with the
- 15 issuance of an electric vehicle license plate, shall be waived."
- 16 SECTION 36. Chapter , Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 17 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
- 18 and to read as follows:
- 19 <u>"§___-</u> Transportation energy transformation grant fund.
- 20 (a) There is established a special fund to be designated as the
- 21 transportation energy transformation grant fund. Moneys
- 22 transferred to the transportation energy transformation grant

1 fund may be expended by the director to carry out the director's duties and obligations under this article. Disbursements from 2 the transportation energy transformation grant fund shall not be 3 subject to chapter 42F or 103D. 4 5 (b) As used in this article: "Director" means the director of . 6 7 "Electric vehicle" has the same meaning as contained in 8 Title 26, Section 30, of the Internal Revenue Code, for 'new 9 qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicle,' and means a motor vehicle, including a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle: **10** (1) which draws propulsion using a traction battery with 11 12 at least 4 kilowatt hours of capacity; (2) which uses an off-board source of energy to recharge 13 such battery; 14 (4) the original use of which commences with the taxpayer; 15 16 and 17 (5) which is acquired for use or lease by the taxpayer and 18 not for resale. "Fleet" means more than fifty light duty vehicles in the 19 state owned or operated by related entities. 20 21 "Integrated intelligently with the electrical grid" means 22 that the demand of the vehicle for electricity from the grid is

- 1 controlled, to reduce the electrical demand on the grid during
- 2 peak demand times and maximize the use of renewable energy
- 3 sources or use of renewable energy potentially available off
- 4 peak that would otherwise be curtailed.
- 5 (c) The transportation energy transformation grant fund
- 6 may be used by the director to make transportation energy
- 7 transformation grants authorized under this article. The
- 8 transportation energy transformation grant fund shall also be
- 9 used by the director to pay for any administrative and
- 10 operational costs, including personnel costs and marketing
- 11 costs, associated with a transportation energy transformation
- 12 grant program. Any law to the contrary notwithstanding, the
- 13 director may use the moneys in the transportation energy
- 14 transformation grant fund to employ or retain, by contract or
- 15 otherwise, without regard to chapters 76 and 78, necessary
- 16 professional, expert, managerial, technical, and support
- 17 personnel to implement and carry out the purposes of this
- 18 article.
- 19 (d) Before June 30 of each calendar year, fifty per cent of
- 20 the grants shall be reserved for non fleet vehicles and no more
- 21 than ten per cent of the grants may be provided to any one
- 22 fleet.

1 (e) Subject to the availability of funds and the standards in this chapter, grants for approved electric vehicles shall be 2 3 provided to purchasers of electric vehicles intended to be integrated intelligently with the electrical grid and licensed 4 5 for use on Hawaii's highways, as follows: (1) Beginning January 1, 2010 and expiring December 31, 6 2010: up to \$4000 per vehicle; limited to the first 7 8 500 vehicles. 9 (2) Beginning January 1, 2011 and expiring December 31, 2011: up to \$3500 per vehicle; limited to the first **10** 1000 vehicles. 11 (3) Beginning January 1, 2012 and expiring December 31, 12 13 2013: up to \$2500 per vehicle; limited to the first 2000 vehicles per year. 14 (4) Beginning January 1, 2014 and expiring December 31, 15 2015: up to \$2000 per vehicle; limited to the first 16 17 2500 vehicles per year. (5) Beginning January 1, 2016 and expiring December 31, 18 2021: up to \$500 per vehicle; limited to the first 10000 19 20 vehicles per year. 21 (g) The description, specifications, guidelines, and requirements for intelligent integration with the electrical 22

1	grid Shai	i be further developed and determined by the director
2	at the di	rector's sole discretion. The director may amend,
3	narrow, o	r expand the definitions, description, specifications,
4	and requi	rements of intelligent integration.
5	(h)	A grant may be made to an applicant only if the
6	applicant	<u>:</u>
7	(1)	Has met the descriptions, specifications, guidelines,
8		and requirements established by the director for the
9		grant program;
10	(2)	Has filed a completed application form, as determined
11		solely by the director, together with all supporting
12		documentation required by the director;
13	(3)	Has, in the case of a fleet, filed together completed
14		grant applications for all vehicles in the fleet;
15	(4)	Has completed the purchase or lease, licensing, and
16		registration of the vehicle, prior to applying for the
17		grant;
18	(5)	Has provided any other information deemed necessary by
19		the director; and
20	(6)	Has met all additional requirements needed to
21		implement the grant program as determined by the
22		director.

1 (i) The director shall include information on the transportation energy transformation grant fund and statistical 2 information on program participation in the department's annual 3 report to the governor and the legislature. 4 5 SECTION 37. There is appropriated out of the general revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$3,750,000 to develop 6 and implement transportation energy transformation grant fund. 7 8 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of 9 . The appropriation shall not lapse at the end of the fiscal biennium for which the appropriation is made; such **10** unexpended appropriation, if any, shall be carried forward to 11 the next calendar year and used to provide additional grants at 12 the new rate; provided that all moneys from the appropriation 13 unencumbered as of December 31, 2021, shall lapse as of that 14 date. 15 SECTION 38. Section 235-110.3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 16 amended to read as follows: 17 "§235-110.3 [Ethanol] Biofuel facility tax credit. (a) 18 Each year during the credit period, there shall be allowed to 19 each taxpayer subject to the taxes imposed by this chapter, [an 20 21 ethanol] a biofuel facility tax credit that shall be applied to the taxpayer's net income tax liability, if any, imposed by this 22

- 1 chapter for the taxable year in which the credit is properly
- 2 claimed.
- 3 For each qualified [ethanol] biofuel production facility,
- 4 the annual dollar amount of the [ethanol] biofuel facility tax
- 5 credit during the eight-year period shall be equal to thirty per
- 6 cent of its nameplate capacity if the nameplate capacity is
- 7 greater than five hundred thousand [but less than fifteen
- 8 million] gallons. A taxpayer may claim this credit for the
- 9 first fifteen million gallons of capacity of each qualifying
- 10 [ethanol] biofuel facility; provided that:
- 11 (1) The claim for this credit by any taxpayer of a
- qualifying [ethanol] biofuel production facility shall
- not exceed one hundred per cent of the total of all
- investments made by the taxpayer in the qualifying
- 15 [ethanol] biofuel production facility prior to and
- during the credit period;
- 17 (2) The qualifying [ethanol] biofuel production facility
- operated at a level of production of at least seventy-
- 19 five per cent of its nameplate capacity on an
- 20 annualized basis;
- 21 (3) The qualifying [ethanol] biofuel production facility
- is in production on or before January 1, 2017; and

1 (4) No taxpayer that claims the credit under this section shall claim any other tax credit under this chapter 2 for the same taxable year. 3 As used in this section: 4 (b) 5 "Biofuel" means ethanol, biodiesel, diesel, jet fuel, or other liquid fuel meeting the relevant fuel specifications of 6 7 ASTM International (formerly ASTM, the American Society for 8 Testing and Materials). 9 "Credit period" means a maximum period of eight years beginning from the first taxable year in which the qualifying **10** [ethanol] biofuel production facility begins production even if 11 actual production is not at seventy-five per cent of nameplate 12 capacity. 13 "Investment" means a nonrefundable capital expenditure 14 related to the development and construction of any qualifying 15 [ethanol] biofuel production facility, including processing 16 equipment, waste treatment systems, pipelines, and liquid 17 storage tanks at the facility or remote locations, including 18 expansions or modifications. Capital expenditures shall be 19 those direct and certain indirect costs determined in accordance 20 21 with section 263A of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to

uniform capitalization costs, but shall not include expenses for

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- 1 compensation paid to officers of the taxpayer, pension and other
- 2 related costs, rent for land, the costs of repairing and
- 3 maintaining the equipment or facilities, training of operating
- 4 personnel, utility costs during construction, property taxes,
- 5 costs relating to negotiation of commercial agreements not
- 6 related to development or construction, or service costs that
- 7 can be identified specifically with a service department or
- 8 function or that directly benefit or are incurred by reason of a
- 9 service department or function. For the purposes of determining
- 10 a capital expenditure under this section, the provisions of
- 11 section 263A of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply as it read
- 12 on March 1, 2004. For purposes of this section, investment
- 13 excludes land costs and includes any investment for which the
- 14 taxpayer is at risk, as that term is used in section 465 of the
- 15 Internal Revenue Code (with respect to deductions limited to
- 16 amount at risk).
- "Nameplate capacity" means the qualifying [ethanol] biofuel
- 18 production facility's production design capacity, in gallons of
- 19 motor fuel grade ethanol per year.
- 20 "Net income tax liability" means net income tax liability
- 21 reduced by all other credits allowed under this chapter.

22

- 1 "Qualifying [ethanol] biofuel production" means [ethanol] biofuel produced from renewable, organic feedstocks, or waste 2 materials, including municipal solid waste. All qualifying 3 production shall be fermented, distilled, gasified, or produced 4 5 by physical chemical conversion methods such as reformation and catalytic conversion and dehydrated at the facility. 6 7 "Qualifying [ethanol] biofuel production facility" or "facility" means a facility located in Hawaii which produces 8 9 [motor] fuel grade [ethanol meeting the minimum specifications by the American Society of Testing and Materials standard D-**10** 4806, as amended] biofuel. 11 (c) In the case of a taxable year in which the cumulative 12 claims for the credit by the taxpayer of a qualifying [ethanol] 13 biofuel production facility exceeds the cumulative investment 14 made in the qualifying [ethanol] biofuel production facility by 15 the taxpayer, only that portion that does not exceed the 16 **17** cumulative investment shall be claimed and allowed. The department of business, economic development, and 18 tourism shall: 19 Maintain records of the total amount of investment 20 (1)
 - (2) Verify the amount of the qualifying investment;

made by each taxpayer in a facility;

1 (3) Total all qualifying and cumulative investments that the department of business, economic development, and 2 tourism certifies; and 3 (4) Certify the total amount of the tax credit for each 4 5 taxable year and the cumulative amount of the tax credit during the credit period. 6 Upon each determination, the department of business, 7 economic development, and tourism shall issue a certificate to 8 9 the taxpayer verifying the qualifying investment amounts, the credit amount certified for each taxable year, and the **10** cumulative amount of the tax credit during the credit period. 11 The taxpayer shall file the certificate with the taxpayer's tax 12 return with the department of taxation. Notwithstanding the 13 department of business, economic development, and tourism's 14 certification authority under this section, the director of 15 taxation may audit and adjust certification to conform to the 16 17 facts. If in any year, the annual amount of certified credits 18 reaches \$12,000,000 in the aggregate, the department of 19 business, economic development, and tourism shall immediately 20 21 discontinue certifying credits and notify the department of taxation. In no instance shall the total amount of certified 22

- 1 credits exceed \$12,000,000 per year. Notwithstanding any other
- 2 law to the contrary, this information shall be available for
- 3 public inspection and dissemination under chapter 92F.
- 4 (e) If the credit under this section exceeds the
- 5 taxpayer's income tax liability, the excess of credit over
- 6 liability shall be refunded to the taxpayer; provided that no
- 7 refunds or payments on account of the tax credit allowed by this
- 8 section shall be made for amounts less than \$1. All claims for
- 9 a credit under this section must be properly filed on or before
- 10 the end of the twelfth month following the close of the taxable
- 11 year for which the credit may be claimed. Failure to comply
- 12 with the foregoing provision shall constitute a waiver of the
- 13 right to claim the credit.
- (f) If a qualifying [ethanol] biofuel production facility
- 15 or an interest therein is acquired by a taxpayer prior to the
- 16 expiration of the credit period, the credit allowable under
- 17 subsection (a) for any period after such acquisition shall be
- 18 equal to the credit that would have been allowable under
- 19 subsection (a) to the prior taxpayer had the taxpayer not
- 20 disposed of the interest. If an interest is disposed of during
- 21 any year for which the credit is allowable under subsection (a),
- 22 the credit shall be allowable between the parties on the basis

- 1 of the number of days during the year the interest was held by
- 2 each taxpayer. In no case shall the credit allowed under
- 3 subsection (a) be allowed after the expiration of the credit
- 4 period.
- 5 [(q) Once the total nameplate capacities of qualifying
- 6 ethanol production facilities built within the State reaches or
- 7 exceeds a level of forty million gallons per year, credits under
- 8 this section shall not be allowed for new ethanol production
- 9 facilities. If a new facility's production capacity would cause
- 10 the statewide ethanol production capacity to exceed forty
- 11 million gallons per year, only the ethanol production capacity
- 12 that does not exceed the statewide forty million gallon per year
- 13 level shall be eligible for the credit.
- 14 [\(\frac{(h)}{l}\)] (g) Prior to construction of any new qualifying
- 15 [ethanol] biofuel production facility, the taxpayer shall
- 16 provide written notice of the taxpayer's intention to begin
- 17 construction of a qualifying [ethanol] biofuel production
- 18 facility. The information shall be provided to the department
- 19 of taxation and the department of business, economic
- 20 development, and tourism on forms provided by the department of
- 21 business, economic development, and tourism, and shall include
- 22 information on the taxpayer, facility location, facility

- 1 production capacity, anticipated production start date, and the
- 2 taxpayer's contact information. Notwithstanding any other law
- 3 to the contrary, this information shall be available for public
- 4 inspection and dissemination under chapter 92F.
- 5 $\left[\frac{(i)}{(i)}\right]$ (h) The taxpayer shall provide written notice to the
- 6 director of taxation and the director of business, economic
- 7 development, and tourism within thirty days following the start
- 8 of production. The notice shall include the production start
- 9 date and expected [ethanol] biofuel fuel production for the next
- 10 twenty-four months. Notwithstanding any other law to the
- 11 contrary, this information shall be available for public
- 12 inspection and dissemination under chapter 92F.
- 13 $\left[\frac{(j)}{(j)}\right]$ (i) If a qualifying $\left[\frac{(j)}{(j)}\right]$ biofuel production
- 14 facility fails to achieve an average annual production of at
- 15 least seventy-five per cent of its nameplate capacity for two
- 16 consecutive years, the stated capacity of that facility may be
- 17 revised by the director of business, economic development, and
- 18 tourism to reflect actual production for the purposes of
- 19 determining [statewide production capacity under subsection (g)
- 20 and] allowable credits for that facility under subsection (a).
- 21 Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, this information

- 1 shall be available for public inspection and dissemination under
- 2 chapter 92F.
- [(k)] (j) Each calendar year during the credit period, the
- 4 taxpayer shall provide information to the director of business,
- 5 economic development, and tourism on the [number of] gallons [of
- 6 ethanol] and type of biofuel produced and sold during the
- 7 previous calendar year, how much was sold in Hawaii versus
- 8 overseas, percentage of Hawaii-grown feedstocks and other
- 9 feedstocks used for [ethanol] biofuel production, the number of
- 10 employees of the facility, and the projected [number of] gallons
- 11 [of ethanol] and type of biofuel production for the succeeding
- 12 year.
- 13 $\left[\frac{(1)}{(1)}\right]$ (k) In the case of a partnership, S corporation,
- 14 estate, or trust, the tax credit allowable is for every
- 15 qualifying [ethanol] biofuel production facility. The cost upon
- 16 which the tax credit is computed shall be determined at the
- 17 entity level. Distribution and share of credit shall be
- 18 determined pursuant to section 235-110.7(a).
- 19 [\(\frac{(m)}{}\)](1) Following each year in which a credit under this
- 20 section has been claimed, the director of business, economic
- 21 development, and tourism shall [submit a written] include in its
- 22 annual report to the governor and legislature [regarding the

production and sale of ethanol.

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The report shall include | the

following: 2 The number, location, and nameplate capacities of 3 qualifying [ethanol] biofuel production facilities in 4 5 the State; The total number of gallons of [ethanol] biofuel (2) 6 produced and sold during the previous year; and 7 8 (3) The projected number of gallons of [ethanol] biofuel 9 production for the succeeding year. $[\frac{(n)}{(n)}]$ (m) The director of taxation shall prepare forms that **10** may be necessary to claim a credit under this section. 11 Notwithstanding the department of business, economic 12 development, and tourism's certification authority under this 13 section, the director may audit and adjust certification to 14 conform to the facts. The director may also require the 15 taxpayer to furnish information to ascertain the validity of the 16 17 claim for credit made under this section and may adopt rules necessary to effectuate the purposes of this section pursuant to 18 chapter 91." 19 SECTION 39. Section 251-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 20 21 amended to read as follows:

1 "§251-2 Rental motor vehicle and tour vehicle surcharge

- 2 tax. (a) There is levied and shall be assessed and collected
- 3 each month a rental motor vehicle surcharge tax of \$2 a day,
- 4 except that for the period of September 1, 1999, to August 31,
- 5 2011, the tax shall be \$3 a day, or any portion of a day that a
- 6 rental motor vehicle is rented or leased. The rental motor
- 7 vehicle surcharge tax shall be levied upon the lessor; provided
- 8 that the tax shall not be levied on the lessor if:
- 9 (1) The lessor is renting the vehicle to replace a vehicle 10 of the lessee that is being repaired; and
- 12 retained either by the lessor for two years for
 13 verification purposes or by a motor vehicle repair
 14 dealer for two years as provided in section 437B-16.
- 15 (b) There is levied and shall be assessed and collected
 16 each month a tour vehicle surcharge tax of:
- 17 (1) \$65 for each tour vehicle used or partially used
 18 during the month that falls into the over twenty-five
 19 passenger seat category; and
- (2) \$15 for each tour vehicle used or partially used
 during the month that falls into the eight to twentyfive passenger seat category.

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1 The tour vehicle surcharge tax shall be levied upon the tour vehicle operator. 2 (c) For the period of January 1, 2010 through December 31, 3 2015, up to two hundred alternative fueled light duty vehicles 4 5 per rental car fleet shall be exempt from the rental motor vehicle surcharge tax. 6 7 (d) For the purposes of this section: 8 "Alternative fuel" means alcohol fuels; mixtures containing 9 eighty-five per cent or more by volume of alcohols with gasoline or other fuels; natural gas; liquefied petroleum gas; hydrogen; **10** biodiesel; mixtures containing twenty per cent or more by volume 11 of biodiesel with diesel or other fuels; other fuels derived 12 from biological materials; and electricity provided by off-board 13 energy sources. 14 "Alternative fuel vehicle" means a vehicle capable of 15 operating on an alternative fuel. 16 "Light duty vehicle" means a light duty truck or light duty **17** vehicle, as such terms are defined under section 216(7) of the 18 Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §7550(7)), having a gross vehicle 19 weight rating of 8,500 pounds or less." 20 21 "Rental car fleet" refers to all vehicles in the state

owned or operated by related entities."

1	
2	PART XII
3	TRANSPORTATION ENERGY REQUIREMENTS
4	SECTION 40. Section 103D-412, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
5	amended to read as follows:
6	"§103D-412 [Energy-efficient vehicles] Light-duty vehicle
7	requirements. (a) The procurement policy for all agencies
8	purchasing or leasing $[motor]$ <u>light duty</u> vehicles shall be to
9	[obtain energy-efficient vehicles] reduce dependence on
10	petroleum for transportation energy. [All covered fleets are
11	directed to procure increasing percentages of energy-efficient
12	vehicles as part of their annual vehicle acquisition plans,
13	which shall be as follows]
14	[(1) In the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, at least
15	twenty per cent of newly purchased light-duty vehicles
16	acquired by each covered fleet shall be energy-
17	efficient vehicles;
18	(2) In the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, at least
19	thirty per cent of newly purchased light-duty vehicles
20	acquired by each covered fleet shall be energy-
21	efficient vehicles;

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1	(3)	In the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, at least
2		forty per cent of newly purchased light-duty vehicles
3		acquired by each covered fleet shall be energy-
4		efficient vehicles; and
5	(4)	For each subsequent fiscal year, the percentage of
6		energy-efficient vehicles newly purchased shall be
7		five percentage points higher than the previous year,
8		until at least seventy-five per cent of each covered
9		fleet's newly purchased, light-duty vehicles are
10		energy-efficient vehicles.]
11	Begi:	nning January 1, 2010, all State and County entities
12		shall, when purchasing new vehicles, seek vehicles
13		with reduced dependence on petroleum-based fuels, in
14		the following descending order of priority:
15	(1)	The agency shall first evaluate any available electric
16		or plug-in hybrid electric vehicle and, if it meets
17		the needs of the agency, such vehicle shall be
18		selected.
19	(2)	If an electric or plug-in hybrid electric vehicle that
20		meets the needs of the agency is not available, the
21		agency may select a hydrogen or fuel cell vehicle.

1	(3)	If a hydrogen or fuel cell vehicle that meets the
2		needs of the agency is not available, the agency may
3		select a flexible fuel vehicle.
4	(4)	If a flexible fuel vehicle that meets the needs of the
5		agency is not available, the agency may select a
6		hybrid electric vehicle.
7	(5)	If a hybrid electric vehicle that meets the needs of
8		the agency is not available, the agency shall select a
9		vehicle that is identified by the United States
10		Environmental Protection Agency in its annual "Fuel
11		Economy Leaders" report as being among the top
12		performers for fuel economy in its class.
13	(b)	For the purposes of this section:
14	"Age	ncy" means a state agency, office, or department.
15	"Alt	ernative fuel" [has the same meaning as contained in 10
16	Code of F	ederal Regulations Part 490] means alcohol fuels;
17	mixtures	containing eighty-five per cent or more by volume of
18	alcohols	with gasoline or other fuels; natural gas; liquefied
19	petroleum	gas; hydrogen; biodiesel; mixtures containing twenty
20	per cent	or more by volume of biodiesel with diesel or other
21	fuels; ot	her fuels derived from biological materials; and
22	electrici	ty provided by off-board energy sources.

1	"Covered fleet" has the same meaning as contained in 10
2	Code of Federal Regulations Part 490 Subpart C.
3	["Energy-efficient vehicle" means a vehicle that:
4	(1) Is capable of using an alternative fuel;
5	(2) Is powered primarily through the use of an electric
6	battery or battery pack that stores energy produced by
7	an electric motor through regenerative braking to
8	assist in vehicle operation;
9	(3) Is propelled by power derived from one or more cells
10	converting chemical energy directly into electricity
11	by combining oxygen with hydrogen fuel that is stored
12	on board the vehicle in any form;
13	(4) Draws propulsion energy from onboard sources of stored
14	energy generated from an internal combustion or heat
15	engine using combustible fuel and a rechargeable
16	energy storage system; or
17	(5) Is on the list of "Most Energy Efficient Vehicles" in
18	its class or is in the top one-fifth of the most
19	energy-efficient vehicles in its class available in
20	Hawaii as shown by vehicle fuel efficiency lists,
21	rankings, or reports maintained by the United States
22	Environmental Protection Agency.]

1 "Excluded vehicles" has the same meaning as provided in 10 Code of Federal Regulations Section 490.3. 2 "Light-duty vehicle" has the same meaning as contained in 3 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 490. It does not include 4 5 any vehicle incapable of traveling on highways or any vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating greater than 8,500 pounds. 6 7 [(c) Agencies may offset energy-efficient vehicle purchase 8 requirements by successfully demonstrating percentage improvements in overall light-duty vehicle fleet mileage economy. The offsets shall be measured against the fleet **10** average miles per gallon of petroleum-based gasoline and diesel 11 fuel, using the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, as a 12 baseline, on a percentage-by-percentage basis. 13 (d) Agencies that use biodiesel fuel may offset the 14 vehicle purchase requirements of this section at the rate of one 15 vehicle for each four hundred fifty gallons of neat biodiesel 16 **17** fuel used. Neat biodiesel fuel is one hundred per cent biodiesel (B100) by volume. 18 [(e)](c) Agencies may apply to the chief procurement 19 officer for exemptions from the requirements of this section to 20 21 the extent that the vehicles required by this section are not available or do not meet the specific needs of the agency. Life 22

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- 1 cycle vehicle and fuel costs may be included in the
- 2 determination of whether a particular vehicle meets the needs of
- 3 the agency. Estimates of future fuel prices shall be based on
- 4 projections from the United States Energy Information
- 5 Administration.
- 6 [\(\frac{(f)}{}\)](d) Vehicles acquired from another state agency and
- 7 excluded vehicles are exempt from the requirements of this
- 8 section.
- 9 [(g)](e) Nothing in this section is intended to interfere
- 10 with [an agency's] the ability of a covered fleet to comply with
- 11 the [federally-imposed] vehicle purchase mandates [such as
- 12 those] required by 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 490
- 13 Subpart C."
- 14 SECTION 41. Section 196-9(c), Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 15 amended to read as follows:
- 16 "(c) With regard to motor vehicles and transportation
- 17 fuel, each agency shall:
- 18 (1) Comply with Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations,
- 19 Part 490, Subpart C, "Mandatory State Fleet Program",
- if applicable;
- 21 (2) Comply with all applicable state laws regarding
- vehicle purchases;

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1	(3)	Once federal and state vehicle purchase mandates have
2		been satisfied, purchase the most fuel-efficient
3		vehicles that meet the needs of their programs;
4		provided that life cycle cost-benefit analysis of
5		vehicle purchases shall include projected fuel costs;
6	(4)	Purchase alternative fuels and ethanol blended
7		gasoline when available;
8	(5)	[Evaluate a purchase preference for] Purchase
9		biodiesel blends, [as applicable to agencies with
10		diesel fuel purchases] in accordance with Chapter
11		103D;
12	(6)	Promote efficient operation of vehicles;
13	(7)	Use the most appropriate minimum octane fuel;
14		[provided that] vehicles shall use 87-octane fuel
15		unless the owner's manual for the vehicle states
16		otherwise or the engine experiences knocking or
17		pinging;
18	(8)	[Beginning with fiscal year 2005-2006 as the baseline,
19		<pre>collect] Collect and maintain, for [the life of] each</pre>
20		vehicle acquired, the following data:
21		(A) Vehicle acquisition cost;

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1		(B)	United States Environmental Protection Agency
2			rated fuel economy;
3		(C)	Vehicle fuel configuration, such as gasoline,
4			diesel, flex-fuel gasoline/E85, and dedicated
5			propane;
6		(D)	Actual in-use vehicle mileage;
7		(E)	Actual in-use vehicle fuel consumption; and
8		(F)	Actual in-use annual average vehicle fuel
9			economy[; and].
10	(9)	[Beg	rinning with fiscal year 2005-2006 as the baseline
11		with	respect to each] Each agency that operates a
12		flee	t of thirty or more vehicles[$ au$] shall collect and
13		main	tain, in addition to the data in paragraph (8),
14		the	following:
15		(A)	Information on the vehicles in the fleet,
16			including vehicle year, make, model, gross
17			vehicle weight rating, and vehicle fuel
18			configuration;
19		(B)	Fleet fuel usage, by fuel;
20		(C)	Fleet mileage; and
21		(D)	Overall annual average fleet fuel economy and
22			average miles per gallon of gasoline and diesel.

- 1 SECTION 42. Section 103D-1012, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 2 amended to read as follows:
- 3 "§103D-1012 Biofuel preference. (a) Notwithstanding any
- 4 other law to the contrary, contracts for the purchase of diesel
- 5 fuel or boiler fuel shall be awarded to the lowest responsible
- 6 and responsive bidders, with preference given to bids for
- 7 biofuels or blends of biofuel and petroleum fuel.
- 8 (b) When purchasing fuel for use in diesel engines, the
- 9 preference shall be [five cents] twenty per cent per gallon of
- 10 one hundred per cent [biodiesel] biomass-based diesel. For
- 11 blends containing both [biodiesel] biomass-based diesel and
- 12 petroleum-based diesel, the preference shall be applied only to
- 13 the [biodiesel] biomass-based diesel portion of the blend.
- 14 (c) When purchasing fuel for use in boilers, the
- 15 preference shall be [five cents] twenty per cent per gallon of
- 16 one hundred per cent biofuel. For blends containing both
- 17 biofuel and petroleum-based boiler fuel, the preference shall be
- 18 applied only to the biofuel portion of the blend.
- 19 (d) As used in this section, "biodiesel" means a vegetable
- 20 oil-based fuel that meets ASTM International standard D6751,
- 21 "Standard Specification for Biodiesel (B100) Fuel Blend Stock
- 22 for Distillate Fuels", as amended.

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(e) As used in this section, "biofuel" means fuel from 1 non-petroleum plant or animal based sources that can be used for 2 the generation of heat or power. 3 (f) As used in this section, "biomass-based diesel" means 4 5 biodiesel or diesel fuel substitute produced in Hawaii from biomass, provided that the fuel is registered with the 6 7 Environmental Protection Agency for use in on-road engines and 8 meets ASTM International fuel specifications for use in diesel 9 engines. (g) Beginning January 1, 2012, all State-owned diesel **10** vehicles and equipment are required to be fueled with blends of 11 biomass-based diesel, subject to the availability of the fuel 12 and so long as the price is no greater than 20% more per gallon 13 than the price of conventional diesel." 14 SECTION 43. Chapter 196, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 15 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated 16 **17** and to read as follows: "§196-__ Alternative fuel vehicle requirement for fleets. 18 (a) Beginning January 1, 2012, each fleet operator controlling 19

more than fifty light duty vehicles in the state shall, when

acquire increasing percentages of vehicles capable of operating

replacing its light duty vehicles or expanding its fleet,

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- 1 on non-petroleum energy sources, including electric vehicles,
- 2 flexible fuel vehicles, or other alternative fuel vehicles.
- 3 (b) At least 4% of all new light duty vehicles acquired by
- 4 a fleet operator in the state during the calendar year of 2012
- 5 shall be alternative fuel vehicles. This percentage shall
- 6 increase by four per cent per year, reaching seventy-six per
- 7 cent in the calendar year 2030.
- 8 (c) For the purposes of this section:
- 9 "Acquire" means to take into possession or control, whether
- 10 by lease, purchase, or other arrangement.
- "Alternative fuel" means alcohol fuels; mixtures containing
- 12 eighty-five per cent or more by volume of alcohols with gasoline
- 13 or other fuels; natural gas; liquefied petroleum gas; hydrogen;
- 14 biodiesel; mixtures containing twenty per cent or more by volume
- 15 of biodiesel with diesel or other fuels; other fuels derived
- 16 from biological materials; and electricity provided by off-board
- 17 energy sources.
- "Alternative fuel vehicle" means a vehicle capable of
- 19 operating on an alternative fuel.
- 20 "Electric vehicle" means a vehicle powered by electricity.
- 21 It does not include a neighborhood electric vehicle or any

- 1 vehicle that is not designed to obtain electricity from sources
- 2 outside the vehicle.
- 3 "Fleet operator" means an entity controlling more than
- 4 fifty light duty vehicles for use in a business enterprise,
- 5 including vehicle rental, but does not include vehicles held for
- 6 retail sale.
- 7 "Light-duty vehicle" has the same meaning as contained in
- 8 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 490. It does not include any
- 9 vehicle incapable of traveling on highways or any vehicle with a
- 10 gross vehicle weight rating greater than 8,500 pounds.
- 11 (d) A fleet operator and its affiliates may aggregate
- 12 their vehicle purchases.
- 13 (e) Fleet operators acquiring vehicles earlier than the
- 14 program start date or in excess of the number of vehicles
- 15 required will be able to accumulate alternative fuel vehicle
- 16 credits, which may be traded, sold, or banked for later use in
- 17 meeting vehicle acquisition requirements.
- 18 (f) Fleet operators shall file annual reports with the
- 19 energy resources coordinator. Reports shall be for each calendar
- 20 year, and shall conform to the format, content, and reporting
- 21 requirements specified by the energy resources coordinator.

- 1 Reports shall be filed by June 30 following the close of the
- 2 calendar year of the report.
- 3 (g) Fleet operators may apply to the energy resources
- 4 coordinator for exemptions from the requirements of this section
- 5 to the extent that the vehicles required by this section are not
- 6 available or do not meet the specific needs of the fleet. To be
- 7 eligible for an exemption, a fleet operator must be able to
- 8 demonstrate having made a good faith effort to comply with the
- 9 requirements.
- 10 (h) Any fleet operator or any other person violating the
- 11 requirements of this section may be subject to a fine of up to
- 12 \$1000 per nonconforming vehicle and up to \$50 per day per annual
- 13 report.
- 14 (i) The energy resources coordinator, in accordance with
- 15 chapter 91, shall adopt rules for the administration and
- 16 enforcement of this section."
- 17 SECTION 44. Chapter 196, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 18 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
- 19 and to read as follows:
- 20 "§196-__ Alternative fuel light duty vehicle sales
- 21 requirement. (a) Beginning January 1, 2015, each motor vehicle
- 22 dealer with sales of more than fifty light duty vehicles per

1 year in Hawaii shall increase the percentages of new and used light duty vehicle sales represented by vehicles capable of 2 operating on non-petroleum energy sources, including electric 3 vehicles, flexible fuel vehicles, or other alternative fuel 4 5 vehicles, as follows: (1) Ten per cent of its annual light duty vehicle sales 6 for each calendar year between January 1, 2015 and 7 8 December 31, 2019; 9 (2) Twenty per cent of its annual light duty vehicle sales for each calendar year between January 1, 2020 and **10** December 31, 2024; 11 (3) Fifty per cent of its annual light duty vehicle sales 12 for each calendar year between January 1, 2025 and 13 December 31, 2029; and 14 (4) Seventy-five per cent of its annual light duty vehicle 15 sales for each calendar year after January 1, 2030. 16 17 For the purposes of this section: "Alternative fuel" means alcohol fuels; mixtures containing 18 eighty-five per cent or more by volume of alcohols with gasoline 19 or other fuels; natural gas; liquefied petroleum gas; hydrogen; 20 21 biodiesel; mixtures containing twenty per cent or more by volume of biodiesel with diesel or other fuels; other fuels derived 22

- 1 from biological materials; and electricity provided by off-board
- 2 energy sources.
- 3 "Alternative fuel vehicle" means a vehicle capable of
- 4 operating on an alternative fuel.
- 5 "Electric vehicle" means a vehicle powered by electricity.
- 6 It does not include a neighborhood electric vehicle or any
- 7 vehicle that is not designed to obtain electricity from sources
- 8 outside the vehicle.
- 9 "Light-duty vehicle" has the same meaning as contained in
- 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 490. It does not include any
- 11 vehicle incapable of traveling on highways or any vehicle with a
- 12 gross vehicle weight rating greater than 8500 pounds.
- "Motor vehicle dealer" means a new motor vehicle dealer or
- 14 a used motor vehicle dealer, as such terms are defined in
- 15 Chapter 437 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes.
- 16 "Sale" means the transfer of control, whether by lease,
- 17 sale, or other arrangement, for a period greater than six
- 18 months.
- 19 (c) Dealers may acquire credits for alternative fuel
- 20 vehicle sales earlier than or in excess of the required amounts.
- 21 These credits may be banked, sold, or transferred to the
- 22 dealer's affiliates or other motor vehicle dealers in the state.

- 1 Such credits may be used to offset an equivalent number of
- 2 required vehicle sales.
- 3 (d) Each dealer shall file an annual report with the
- 4 energy resources coordinator reporting on number and type of
- 5 alternative fuel vehicles and non alternative fuel light duty
- 6 vehicles sold during the previous calendar year, as well as any
- 7 vehicle credits sold, purchased, traded, or banked. Reports
- 8 shall be for each calendar year, and shall conform with the
- 9 format, content, and reporting requirements specified by the
- 10 energy resources coordinator. Reports shall be filed by June 30
- 11 following the close of the calendar year of the report.
- 12 (e) Any vehicle dealer not meeting the alternative fuel
- 13 vehicle percentage requirement shall include in its report an
- 14 explanation for not meeting the requirement.
- 15 (f) Motor vehicle dealers may apply to the energy
- 16 resources coordinator for exemptions from the requirements of
- 17 this section to the extent that the vehicles or credits required
- 18 by this section were not available. To be eligible for an
- 19 exemption, a motor vehicle dealer must be able to demonstrate
- 20 having made a good faith effort to comply with the requirements.
- 21 (g) Any motor vehicle dealer or any other person violating
- 22 the requirements of this section may be subject to a fine of up

1 to \$1000 per nonconforming vehicle and up to \$50 per day per annual report. 2 (h) Failure to file the required reports or to comply with 3 the vehicle sales requirements of this section may be grounds 4 5 for referral to the motor vehicle industry board for disciplinary action. 6 7 (i) The energy resources coordinator, in accordance with 8 chapter 91, shall adopt rules for the administration and 9 enforcement of this section." SECTION 45. Chapter 437-28, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is **10** amended by amending paragraph (a)(2) to read as follows: 11 "(2) Has failed to comply with, observe, or adhere to any 12 provision of this chapter or any other law relating to the sale, 13 taxing, or licensing of motor vehicles or any rule or order made 14 pursuant to this chapter $[\div]$, or has been referred to the board 15 by the state energy resources coordinator for failing to comply 16 **17** with state alternative fuel vehicle requirements;" PART XIII 18 TRANSPORTATION ENERGY PLANS AND STUDIES 19 SECTION 46. The Department of Accounting and General 20 21 Services shall develop an implementation plan for installation

1 of electric vehicle charging stations at State owned parking facilities. 2 SECTION 47. Section 286-172, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 3 amended to read as follows: 4 5 "§286-172 Furnishing of information. (a) Subject to authorization granted by the chief justice with respect to the 6 7 traffic records of the violations bureaus of the district courts and of the circuit courts, the director of transportation shall 8 furnish information contained in the statewide traffic records system in response to: **10** (1) Any request from a state, a political subdivision of a 11 state, or a federal department or agency, or any other 12 authorized person pursuant to rules adopted by the 13 director of transportation under chapter 91; 14 (2) Any request from a person having a legitimate reason, 15 as determined by the director, as provided under the 16 17 rules adopted by the director under paragraph (1), to obtain the information for verification of vehicle 18 ownership, traffic safety programs, or for research or 19 statistical reports; 20 (3) the Energy Resources Coordinator, to track the number 21

and type of vehicles in use and the effectiveness of

1	efforts to increase the efficiency and diversify the
2	fuel needs of Hawaii's transportation sector; or
3	$\left[\frac{(3)}{(4)}\right]$ Any request from a person required or authorized
4	by law to give written notice by mail to owners of
5	vehicles.
6	(b) Any person requesting information contained in the
7	statewide traffic records system under subsection (a)(2) shall
8	file an affidavit with the director stating the reasons for
9	obtaining the information and making assurances that the
10	information will be used only for such reasons, that individual
11	identities will be properly protected, and that the information
12	will not be used to compile a list of individuals for the
13	purposes of any commercial solicitation by mail or otherwise, or
14	the collection of delinquent accounts or any other purpose not
15	allowed or provided for by the rules.
16	(c) The information provided to any person qualifying to
17	receive information under subsection (a)(2) shall be provided
18	for a fee and under such conditions as set by the director
19	pursuant to rules adopted by the director under chapter 91. The
20	director shall require the person receiving the information to
21	file with the director a corporate surety bond in favor of the
22	State in the penal sum of not more than \$70,000, conditioned

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- 1 upon the full and faithful compliance of the person receiving
- 2 the information with the terms and conditions of the affidavit
- 3 and the conditions set by the director. Any person otherwise
- 4 qualified to receive information under subsection (a) (2) and who
- 5 complies with the provisions of this section may receive all the
- 6 information in the motor vehicle registration file if the person
- 7 either provides information to or performs recalls on behalf of
- 8 manufacturers of motor vehicles as authorized by the federal
- 9 government or as deemed necessary by a manufacturer in order to
- 10 protect the public health, safety, and welfare or to make a free
- 11 correction of a manufacturing deficiency.
- 12 (d) Any person receiving information pursuant to
- 13 subsection (a)(2) or (3) shall hold harmless the State and any
- 14 agency thereof from all claims for improper use or release of
- 15 such information."
- 16 SECTION 48. Section 92F-19, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 17 amended to read as follows:
- 18 "§92F-19 Limitations on disclosure of government records
- 19 to other agencies. (a) No agency may disclose or authorize
- 20 disclosure of government records to any other agency unless the
- 21 disclosure is:

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1	(\(\)	Necessary for the performance of the requesting
2		agency's duties and functions and is also:
3		(A) Compatible with the purpose for which the
4		information was collected or obtained; or
5		(B) Consistent with the conditions or reasonable
6		expectations of use and disclosure under which
7		the information was provided;
8	(2)	To the state archives for the purposes of historical
9		preservation, administrative maintenance, or
10		destruction;
11	(3)	To another agency, another state, or the federal
12		government, or foreign law enforcement agency or
13		authority, if the disclosure is:
14		(A) For the purpose of a civil or criminal
15		law enforcement activity authorized by
16		law; and
17		(B) Pursuant to:
18		(i) A written agreement or written
19		request, or
20		(ii) A verbal request, made under
21		exigent circumstances, by an
22		officer or employee of the

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1		requesting agency whose identity
2		has been verified, provided that
3		such request is promptly confirmed
4		in writing;
5	(4)	To a criminal law enforcement agency of this State,
6		another state, or the federal government, or a foreign
7		criminal law enforcement agency or authority, if the
8		information is limited to an individual's name and
9		other identifying particulars, including present and
10		past places of employment;
11	(5)	To a foreign government pursuant to an executive
12		agreement, compact, treaty, or statute;
13	(6)	To the legislature, or a county council, or any
14		committee or subcommittee thereof;
15	(7)	Pursuant to an order of a court of competent
16		jurisdiction;
17	(8)	To authorized officials of another agency, another
18		state, or the federal government for the purpose of
19		auditing or monitoring an agency program that receives
20		federal, state, or county funding;
21	(9)	To the offices of the legislative auditor, the
22		legislative reference bureau, or the ombudsman of this

1 State for the performance of their respective functions; 2 (10) To the department of human resources development, 3 county personnel agencies, or line agency personnel 4 5 offices for the performance of their respective duties and functions, including employee recruitment and 6 examination, classification and compensation reviews, 7 the administration and auditing of personnel 8 9 transactions, the administration of training and safety, workers' compensation, and employee benefits **10** and assistance programs, and for labor relations 11 12 purposes; (11) To the department of business, economic development, 13 and tourism for the performance of their statutory 14 responsibilities; or 15 $[\frac{(11)}{(12)}]$ (12) Otherwise subject to disclosure under this 16 17 chapter. (b) An agency receiving government records pursuant to 18 subsection (a) shall be subject to the same restrictions on 19 disclosure of the records as the originating agency." 20 SECTION 49. Section 226-17, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 21 amended to read as follows: 22

1	"§22	6-17 Objectives and policies for facility systems
2	transport	ation. (a) Planning for the State's facility systems
3	with rega	rd to transportation shall be directed towards the
4	achieveme	nt of the following objectives:
5	(1)	An integrated multi-modal transportation system that
6		services statewide needs and promotes the efficient,
7		economical, safe, and convenient movement of people
8		and goods.
9	(2)	A statewide transportation system that is consistent
10		with and will accommodate planned growth objectives
11		throughout the State.
12	(b)	To achieve the transportation objectives, it shall be
13	the polic	y of this State to:
14	(1)	Design, program, and develop a multi-modal system in
15		conformance with desired growth and physical
16		development as stated in this chapter;
17	(2)	Coordinate state, county, federal, and private
18		transportation activities and programs toward the
19		achievement of statewide objectives;
20	(3)	Encourage a reasonable distribution of financial
21		responsibilities for transportation among
22		participating governmental and private parties;

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1	(4)	Provide for improved accessibility to shipping,
2		docking, and storage facilities;
3	(5)	Promote a reasonable level and variety of mass
4		transportation services that adequately meet statewide
5		and community needs;
6	(6)	Encourage transportation systems that serve to
7		accommodate present and future development needs of
8		communities;
9	(7)	Encourage a variety of carriers to offer increased
10		opportunities and advantages to interisland movement
11		of people and goods;
12	(8)	Increase the capacities of airport and harbor systems
13		and support facilities to effectively accommodate
14		transshipment and storage needs;
15	(9)	Encourage the development of transportation systems
16		and programs which would assist statewide economic
17		growth and diversification;
18	(10)	Encourage the design and development of
19		transportation systems sensitive to the needs of
20		affected communities and the quality of Hawaii's
21		natural environment;

1	(11)	Encourage safe and convenient use of low-cost,
2		energy-efficient, non-polluting means of
3		transportation;
4	(12)	Coordinate intergovernmental land use and
5		transportation planning activities to ensure the
6		timely delivery of supporting transportation
7		infrastructure in order to accommodate planned growth
8		objectives; and
9	(13)	[Encourage diversification of transportation modes
10		and infrastructure] Include transportation energy
11		demand estimates in State-wide and County-wide long-
12		range land transportation plans that utilize travel
13		demand forecasting models in order to promote
14		alternate fuels and energy efficiency."
15	SECT	ION 50. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
16	and stric	ken. New statutory material is underscored.
17	SECTION 51. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.	
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19		INTRODUCED BY: