
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO GREEN BUILDING CERTIFICATION.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that it is in the best
2 interest of the State to encourage and strive for
3 sustainability. By utilizing products that are eco-friendly,
4 the State's resources and future are preserved.

5 The legislature also finds that the construction of State
6 or county buildings, facilities, and sites can require the use
7 of an exorbitant amount of resources, especially when they are
8 not designed with green products in mind. The legislature
9 further finds that green product certified buildings generally
10 require fewer resources to operate and are more efficient in
11 their operations, thereby freeing resources for additional uses,
12 including economic development and job creation.

13 The legislature further finds that to ensure state and
14 county agencies are promoting sustainability, the agencies
15 should not just design and construct public buildings,
16 facilities, and sites, but also should obtain certification that



1 the public buildings, facilities, and sites are energy and
2 environmentally friendly.

3 The purpose of this Act is to require all new state and
4 county public buildings, facilities, and sites to be designed
5 and constructed with the intent to obtain green product
6 certification and that state or county departments responsible
7 for the design and construction of those facilities obtain green
8 product certification.

9 SECTION 2. Section 196-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
10 amended to read as follows:

11 "[+]§196-9[+] Energy efficiency and environmental
12 standards for [state] public buildings, facilities, and sites;
13 state motor vehicles[7]; and transportation fuel. (a) Each
14 agency is directed to implement, to the extent possible, the
15 following goals during planning and budget preparation and
16 program implementation.

17 (b) With regard to public buildings [~~and~~], facilities, and
18 sites, each state and county agency shall:

19 (1) Design and construct public buildings, facilities, and
20 sites with the intent of meeting the Leadership in
21 Energy and Environmental Design silver or two green



1 globes rating system or another comparable
2 state-approved, nationally recognized, and
3 consensus-based guideline, standard, or system, except
4 when the guideline, standard, or system interferes or
5 conflicts with the use of the public building [ex],
6 facility, and site as an emergency shelter; provided
7 that upon completed construction of any public
8 building, facility, and site, the state or county
9 agency responsible for the design and construction
10 shall apply for and obtain certification for the
11 guideline, standard, or system used in design and
12 construction;

- 13 (2) Incorporate energy-efficiency measures to prevent heat
14 gain in residential facilities up to three stories in
15 height to provide R-19 or equivalent on roofs, R-11 or
16 equivalent in walls, and high-performance windows to
17 minimize heat gain and, if air conditioned, minimize
18 cool air loss. R-value is the constant time rate
19 resistance to heat flow through a unit area of a body
20 induced by a unit temperature difference between the
21 surfaces. R-values measure the thermal resistance of



1 building envelope components such as roof and walls.
2 The higher the R-value, the greater the resistance to
3 heat flow. Where possible, buildings shall be
4 oriented to maximize natural ventilation and day-
5 lighting without heat gain and to optimize solar for
6 water heating. This provision shall apply to new
7 residential facilities built using any portion of
8 state funds or located on state lands;

- 9 (3) Install solar water heating systems where it is cost-
10 effective, based on a comparative analysis to
11 determine the cost-benefit of using a conventional
12 water heating system or a solar water heating system.
13 The analysis shall be based on the projected life
14 cycle costs to purchase and operate the water heating
15 system. If the life cycle analysis is positive, the
16 facility shall incorporate solar water heating. If
17 water heating entirely by solar is not cost-effective,
18 the analysis shall evaluate the life cycle, cost-
19 benefit of solar water heating for preheating water.
20 If a multi-story building is centrally air
21 conditioned, heat recovery shall be employed as the



1 primary water heating system. Single family
2 residential clients of the department of Hawaiian home
3 lands and any agency or program that can take
4 advantage of utility rebates shall be exempted from
5 the requirements of this paragraph so they may
6 continue to qualify for utility rebates for solar
7 water heating;

8 (4) Implement water and energy efficiency practices in
9 operations to reduce waste and increase conservation;

10 (5) Incorporate principles of waste minimization and
11 pollution prevention, such as reducing, revising, and
12 recycling as a standard operating practice in
13 programs, including programs for waste management in
14 construction and demolition projects and office paper
15 and packaging recycling programs;

16 (6) Use life cycle cost-benefit analysis to purchase
17 energy efficient equipment such as ENERGY STAR
18 products and use utility rebates where available to
19 reduce purchase and installation costs; and



1 (7) Procure environmentally preferable products, including
2 recycled and recycled-content, bio-based, and other
3 resource-efficient products and materials.

4 (c) With regard to motor vehicles and transportation fuel,
5 each agency shall:

6 (1) Comply with Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations,
7 Part 490, Subpart C, "Mandatory State Fleet Program",
8 if applicable;

9 (2) Comply with all applicable state laws regarding
10 vehicle purchases;

11 (3) Once federal and state vehicle purchase mandates have
12 been satisfied, purchase the most fuel-efficient
13 vehicles that meet the needs of their programs;
14 provided that life cycle cost-benefit analysis of
15 vehicle purchases shall include projected fuel costs;

16 (4) Purchase alternative fuels and ethanol blended
17 gasoline when available;

18 (5) Evaluate a purchase preference for biodiesel blends,
19 as applicable to agencies with diesel fuel purchases;

20 (6) Promote efficient operation of vehicles;



1 (7) Use the most appropriate minimum octane fuel; provided
2 that vehicles shall use 87-octane fuel unless the
3 owner's manual for the vehicle states otherwise or the
4 engine experiences knocking or pinging;

5 (8) Beginning with fiscal year 2005-2006 as the baseline,
6 collect and maintain, for the life of each vehicle
7 acquired, the following data:

8 (A) Vehicle acquisition cost;

9 (B) United States Environmental Protection Agency
10 rated fuel economy;

11 (C) Vehicle fuel configuration, such as gasoline,
12 diesel, flex-fuel gasoline/E85, and dedicated
13 propane;

14 (D) Actual in-use vehicle mileage;

15 (E) Actual in-use vehicle fuel consumption; and

16 (F) Actual in-use annual average vehicle fuel
17 economy; and

18 (9) Beginning with fiscal year 2005-2006 as the baseline
19 with respect to each agency that operates a fleet of
20 thirty or more vehicles, collect and maintain, in
21 addition to the data in paragraph (8), the following:



- 1 (A) Information on the vehicles in the fleet,
- 2 including vehicle year, make, model, gross
- 3 vehicle weight rating, and vehicle fuel
- 4 configuration;
- 5 (B) Fleet fuel usage, by fuel;
- 6 (C) Fleet mileage; and
- 7 (D) Overall annual average fleet fuel economy and
- 8 average miles per gallon of gasoline and diesel.

9 (d) As used in this section, "public buildings,
 10 facilities, and sites" has the same meaning provided in section
 11 103-50."



12 SECTION 3. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
 13 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
 14 begun before its effective date.

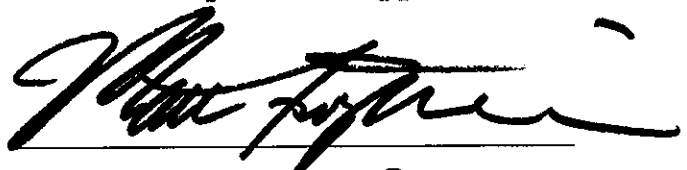
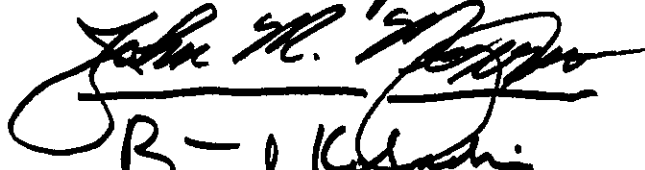
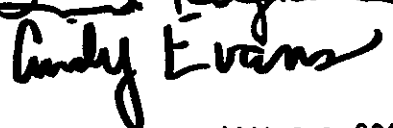
15 SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
 16 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

17 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

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INTRODUCED BY:


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H.B. NO. 1264

Report Title:

Public Buildings, Facilities, and Sites; Green Product
Certification

Description:

Requires all new public buildings, facilities, and sites to be designed and constructed with the intent to meet a green building standard, guideline, or system; and obtain certification of the standard, guideline, or system for all new public buildings, facilities, and sites upon completion.

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