
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that energy efficiency is
2 the most cost-effective way to reduce emissions associated with
3 electricity generation and consumption. The legislature further
4 finds that maximizing efficiency and thereby reducing demand for
5 power generation is a necessary component of reaching the
6 State's goal of one hundred per cent renewable energy by 2045.
7 Energy used to power buildings accounts for over fifty per cent
8 of the electricity consumed in the State, but despite setting
9 ambitious policy goals for increased energy efficiency and
10 renewable energy, the State has not undertaken improvements for
11 increased efficiency in many of its own facilities, forgoing
12 millions of dollars in potential savings. It is important for
13 the State to lead by example when it comes to energy efficiency,
14 energy-efficient new building construction, and maximizing
15 savings of taxpayer dollars that would otherwise be spent on
16 utility bills.

17 The purpose of this Act is to:



- 1 (1) Require all state facilities, with the exception of
2 smaller facilities and facilities at Aloha Stadium, to
3 begin utilizing section 36-41, Hawaii Revised
4 Statutes, if they have not done so since 2010, and all
5 others to perform an energy audit and implementation
6 of its feasible recommendations;
- 7 (2) Set deadlines for state facilities to begin
8 implementation of efficiency measures or enter into
9 performance contracts;
- 10 (3) Authorize the Hawaii state energy office to have
11 access to all utility bills and energy usage data for
12 state-owned facilities and make this data publicly
13 available through the Hawaii state energy office so
14 that the data can be used to better understand the
15 buildings' energy use and inform future decision
16 making; and
- 17 (4) Beginning July 1, 2020, require the design of all new
18 state building construction to maximize energy
19 generation where feasible and cost-effective, and
20 allow the use of additional building materials that



1 reduce the carbon footprint of the project where
2 feasible and cost-effective.

3 SECTION 2. Chapter 196, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
4 amended by adding two new sections to part II to be
5 appropriately designated and to read as follows:

6 "§196- Energy audit; energy efficiency implementation
7 for state facilities. (a) All state facilities that have not
8 utilized section 36-41 since 2010 shall begin the process of
9 utilizing section 36-41 by January 1, 2022. All other state
10 facilities shall complete an energy audit and implement the
11 feasible recommended efficiency measures by January 1, 2022.

12 (b) Smaller state facilities having an area under ten
13 thousand square feet and facilities at Aloha Stadium shall be
14 exempt from the requirements of subsection (a).

15 §196- Utility bills and energy usage data; state-owned
16 facilities. The Hawaii state energy office shall have access to
17 all utility bills and energy usage data for state-owned
18 facilities and shall collect this information monthly and
19 maintain all current and past data in a publicly accessible
20 format."



1 SECTION 3. Section 107-27, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
2 amended to read as follows:

3 **"§107-27 Design of state buildings.** (a) No later than
4 one year after the adoption of codes or standards pursuant to
5 section 107-24(c), the design of all state building construction
6 shall be in compliance with the Hawaii state building codes,
7 except state building construction shall be allowed to be
8 exempted from:

- 9 (1) County codes that have not adopted the Hawaii state
10 building codes;
- 11 (2) Any county code amendments that are inconsistent with
12 the minimum performance objectives of the Hawaii state
13 building codes or the objectives enumerated in this
14 part; or
- 15 (3) Any county code amendments that are contrary to code
16 amendments adopted by another county.

17 (b) Exemptions shall include county ordinances allowing
18 the exercise of indigenous Hawaiian architecture adopted in
19 accordance with section 46-1.55.



1 (c) The State shall consider hurricane resistant criteria
2 when designing and constructing new public schools for the
3 capability of providing shelter refuge.

4 (d) Beginning July 1, 2020, the design of all new state
5 building construction shall:

6 (1) Maximize energy generation potential where feasible
7 and cost-effective;

8 (2) Require the use of post-industrial carbon dioxide
9 mineralized concrete, if concrete material is required
10 for the construction of the building, or other
11 building materials that reduce the carbon footprint of
12 the project, where feasible and cost-effective;

13 (3) Require at least twenty-five per cent of the
14 building's accompanying parking lot to be electric
15 vehicle charger ready, if a parking lot is to be
16 constructed; and

17 (4) Account for the projected costs of utility bills when
18 making decisions about the most cost-effective
19 building design.

20 As used in this subsection:



1 "Electric vehicle charger ready" means having sufficient
2 wire, conduit, raceway, termination point, and electrical panel
3 capacity, suitable to provide level two charging consistent with
4 an electric vehicle charging system as that term is defined in
5 section 196-7.5.

6 "Post-industrial carbon dioxide mineralized concrete" means
7 concrete that has undergone active carbonation treatment during
8 mixing, in which carbon dioxide is injected into and mineralized
9 within the concrete."

10 SECTION 4. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
11 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
12 begun before its effective date.

13 SECTION 5. New statutory material is underscored.

14 SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.



Report Title:

Energy Efficiency; State Facilities; Audit; Building Design;
Benchmarking

Description:

Requires all state facilities with an area over 10,000 square feet, except facilities at the Aloha Stadium, to be utilizing section 36-41, Hawaii Revised Statutes, by 1/1/2022. Requires all other state facilities to complete an energy audit and implement the feasible recommended efficiency measure by 1/1/2022. Beginning 7/1/2020, allows for new state building construction to utilize post-industrial carbon dioxide mineralized concrete, or other materials that reduce the carbon footprint of the project where feasible and cost-effective, have twenty-five per cent of its accompanying parking lot be electric vehicle charger ready. Authorizes the Hawaii state energy office to access utility bills and energy usage data for state-owned buildings and make the data publicly available. Takes effect on 7/1/2050. (SD1)

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