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# A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

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

1           SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the State has  
2 committed to a decisive and irreversible transition away from  
3 fossil fuels, and a swift transition to a clean energy economy  
4 powered by one hundred per cent renewable energy. This  
5 renewable energy transformation will help to stabilize and  
6 strengthen Hawaii's economy by reducing its dependency on  
7 imported fossil fuels, fostering innovation and clean energy job  
8 growth, helping protect Hawaii's environment by greatly reducing  
9 carbon emissions, and positioning Hawaii as a global leader on  
10 climate solutions.

11           Coal is currently the largest source of carbon dioxide  
12 emissions in the world. The United Nations Intergovernmental  
13 Panel on Climate Change 2018 "Special Report on 1.5 Degrees  
14 Celsius" found that limiting the Earth's warming to 1.5 degrees  
15 Celsius, believed to be a threshold to avoid devastating climate  
16 change by many scientists, would mean a complete phase-out of  
17 the use of coal for electricity generation globally.



1           Furthermore, coal-fired power plants are responsible for  
2 seventy per cent of the nation's mercury emissions. After being  
3 released into the air, mercury accumulates in soil and water,  
4 where it contaminates food consumed, especially fish. Mercury  
5 is especially threatening to pregnant women and young children.  
6 As many as one in six American women have enough mercury in  
7 their bodies to put a baby at risk. Mercury is one of the  
8 leading causes of preventable birth defects, including brain  
9 damage and cerebral palsy. Federal regulations to reduce  
10 mercury from coal power plants have been significantly weakened  
11 by the current administration.

12           While coal is currently used to generate electricity on the  
13 island of Oahu, the power purchase agreement between the coal  
14 plant and the electric utility is set to expire in 2022. The  
15 electric utility has publicly stated that it does not intend to  
16 extend the contract with the coal plant beyond 2022. The  
17 electric utility has stated that the large power plant, with a  
18 relatively inflexible power output, is ill-suited for a small  
19 island electricity grid that increasingly relies on renewable  
20 energy. Despite the stated intentions, nothing currently in



1 state law prohibits the continued use of coal for electricity  
2 generation into the future.

3       The legislature further finds that Hawaii has emerged as a  
4 leader on clean energy policy, adopting a number of bold, first-  
5 in-the-nation targets that have helped inspire other states to  
6 take similar action. Hawaii was the first state in the country  
7 to adopt a one hundred per cent renewable energy requirement for  
8 electricity by 2045 through the passage of Act 97, Session Laws  
9 of Hawaii 2015. California adopted a similar law in 2018.  
10 Hawaii has also pledged to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045  
11 through the passage of Act 15, Session Laws of Hawaii 2018,  
12 another first in the nation. Despite the clear threat that  
13 coal-powered electricity presents to health and the climate, no  
14 state has proscribed its use. The legislature further finds  
15 that coal power, as one of the dirtiest fossil fuels, has no  
16 role in Hawaii's clean energy future.

17       The purpose of this Act is to eliminate the use of coal in  
18 Hawaii for electricity production.

19       SECTION 2. Chapter 269, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
20 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated  
21 and to read as follows:



1           "§269-       Coal power purchase agreements; prohibited.  
2 Beginning after June 30, 2020, the public utilities commission  
3 shall not approve any new, modified, or renewed power purchase  
4 agreement that proposes to burn or consume coal to generate  
5 electricity."

6           SECTION 3. Chapter 342B, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is  
7 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated  
8 and to read as follows:

9           "§342B-       Use of coal for electricity generation.   The  
10 department may issue or renew a permit to an owner or operator  
11 of a covered source that will burn or consume coal to generate  
12 electricity; provided that as a condition of the permit, all  
13 coal burning shall cease on December 31, 2022. Beginning after  
14 December 31, 2022, the department shall not issue or renew any  
15 permit to an owner or operator of a covered source which will  
16 burn or consume coal to generate electricity."

17           SECTION 4. New statutory material is underscored.

18           SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.



S.B. NO. 2629  
S.D. 2  
H.D. 1  
PROPOSED

**Report Title:**

Electricity Generation; Coal; Prohibition

**Description:**

Prohibits the issuance or renewal of covered source air permits for coal-burning electricity generation facilities after 12/31/2022. Prohibits the approval of a new, modified, or renewed power purchase agreement for electricity generated from coal after 6/30/2020. Effective 7/1/2050. (SB2629 HD1 PROPOSED)

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

