#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE, 2009 STATE OF HAWAII

H.B. NO. 1304

# A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO ACT 204, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII 2008.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that Act 204, Session 2 Laws of Hawaii 2008, was a controversial bill that created 3 unintended consequences. While the intent of Act 204 was to 4 mandate solar water heater installation on new homes being 5 constructed, and that intent was undeniably an effort to move 6 Hawaii towards energy independence by reducing electrical demand 7 of new homes, Act 204 attempted to effectuate this intent 8 through a combination of prohibiting the issuing of building 9 permits and restricting tax credits.

10 However, the language restricting the tax credits for solar 11 energy systems and restricting building permits was drafted 12 ambiguously. A possible interpretation of the newly drafted 13 language of Act 204 is to also deny tax credits and building 14 permits for renovation projects of single-family dwellings where 15 solar water heaters are to be installed. Clearly, Act 204 was 16 not meant to mandate solar water heater installation on the one hand, and remove incentives for older single-family dwellings to 17 install solar water heaters. 18



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1 The legislature also finds that in the waning days of the 2 2008 legislative session, language was inserted into Act 204 3 that allowed an exception for demand water heater devices 4 powered by natural gas. The legislature finds that while 5 natural gas is pumped to homes on the mainland through a network 6 of pipes that can cross state lines, in Hawaii, natural gas is 7 refined just like gasoline or airline fuel is. In short, 8 whether the demand water heater located in the state is powered 9 by natural gas or electricity, both use fossil fuel, but both 10 represent a more efficient use of that fossil fuel and deserve 11 to remain as legitimate variances under the scheme of Act 204. 12 The purpose of this Act is to clarify ambiguities of Act 13 204, Session Laws of Hawaii 2008, to effect the original intent,

15 while allowing older dwellings to switch to solar water heating 16 as a cost-efficient means to reduce electric bills.

to mandate solar water heater installation on new construction

17 SECTION 2. Section 196-6.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is18 amended to read as follows:

19 "[\$196-6.5] Solar water heater system required for new
20 single-family residential construction. (a) On or after
21 January 1, 2010, no building permit shall be issued for <u>the</u>
22 <u>construction of</u> a single-family dwelling that does not include a HB HMIA 13-2009.docx

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1	solar wat	er heater system that meets the standards established				
2	pursuant	to section 269-44, unless the energy resources				
3	coordinat	or approves a variance. A variance shall only be				
4	approved	if an architect or engineer licensed under chapter 464				
5	attests that:					
6	(1)	Installation is impracticable due to poor solar				
7		resource;				
8	(2)	Installation is cost-prohibitive based upon a life				
	(2)					
9		cycle cost-benefit analysis that incorporates the				
10		average residential utility bill and the cost of the				
11		new solar water heater system with a life cycle that				
12		does not exceed fifteen years;				
13	(3)	A substitute renewable energy technology system, as				
14		defined in section 235-12.5, is used as the primary				
15		energy source for heating water; or				
16	(4)	A demand water heater device approved by Underwriters				
17		Laboratories, Inc., is installed[ <del>; provided that at</del>				
18		least one other gas appliance is installed in the				
19		dwelling]. For the purposes of this paragraph,				
20		"demand water heater" means a gas-tankless				
21		instantaneous water heater or an electric demand water				
22		heater that provides hot water only as it is needed.				

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1	In the case of a gas-tankless instantaneous water
2	heater, the variance under this subparagraph shall
3	apply only if at least one other gas appliance is
4	installed in the dwelling.

5 (b) A request for a variance shall be submitted to the 6 energy resources coordinator on an application prescribed by the 7 energy resources coordinator and shall include, but not be 8 limited to, a description of the location of the property and 9 justification for the approval of a variance using the criteria 10 established in subsection (a). A variance shall be deemed approved if not denied within thirty working days after receipt 11 12 of the variance application.

(c) Nothing in this section shall preclude any county from
establishing procedures and standards required to implement this
section.

16 (d) Nothing in this section shall preclude participation
17 in any utility demand-side management program or public benefits
18 fund under part VII of chapter 269.

(e) The prohibition against the issuance of a building
permit in subsection (a) of this chapter shall not include

21 renovations of single-family dwellings."



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1 SECTION 3. Section 235-12.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 2 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows: 3 "§235-12.5 Renewable energy technologies; income tax 4 credit. (a) When the requirements of subsection (c) are met, 5 each individual or corporate taxpayer that files an individual 6 or corporate net income tax return for a taxable year may claim 7 a tax credit under this section against the Hawaii state 8 individual or corporate net income tax. The tax credit may be 9 claimed for every eligible renewable energy technology system 10 that is installed and placed in service in the State by a 11 taxpayer during the taxable year. This credit shall be 12 available for systems installed and placed in service in the 13 State after June 30, 2003. The tax credit may be claimed as 14 follows: 15 Solar thermal energy systems for: (1)16 (A) Single-family residential property [for which a 17 building permit was issued prior to January-1, 18 2010]: thirty-five per cent of the actual cost or \$2,250, whichever is less; 19 20 Multi-family residential property: thirty-five (B) 21 per cent of the actual cost or \$350 per unit, 22 whichever is less; and

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1		(C)	Commercial property: thirty-five per cent of the		
2			actual cost or \$250,000, whichever is less;		
3	(2)	Wind	-powered energy systems for:		
4		(A)	Single-family residential property: twenty per		
5			cent of the actual cost or \$1,500, whichever is		
6			less;		
7		(B)	Multi-family residential property: twenty per		
8			cent of the actual cost or \$200 per unit,		
9			whichever is less; and		
10		(C)	Commercial property: twenty per cent of the		
11			actual cost or \$500,000, whichever is less; and		
12	(3)	Phot	ovoltaic energy systems for:		
13		(A)	Single-family residential property: thirty-five		
14			per cent of the actual cost or \$5,000, whichever		
15			is less;		
16		(B)	Multi-family residential property: thirty-five		
17			per cent of the actual cost or \$350 per unit,		
18			whichever is less; and		
19		(C)	Commercial property: thirty-five per cent of the		
20			actual cost or \$500,000, whichever is less;		
21	provided	that	multiple owners of a single system shall be		
22	entitled	to a	single tax credit; and provided further that the		
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# Report Title:

Act 204, Session Laws of Hawaii 2008

## Description:

Clarifies ambiguities in Act 204, Session Laws of Hawaii 2008.

