### A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES.

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

- 1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that public school 2 buildings are critical to the health and educational well-being 3 of Hawaii's students. The legislature also finds that the 4 construction and maintenance of public school buildings provides 5 an opportunity to decrease current and future energy demand and 6 stimulate economic growth in the labor and manufacturing 7 industries. 8 Many of the State's public schools have portable facilities 9 that are in an advanced state of disrepair. Approximately one-10 half of the State's one thousand six hundred portable facilities 11 are at least forty years old. These portable facilities may 12 harbor mold-borne diseases and many are constructed with 13 materials that contain a high number of volatile organic 14 compounds. In addition, these facilities often do not meet 15 state standards for hurricane and seismic safety, air quality, 16 or energy use.
- 17 The purpose of this Act is to improve public school
- 18 facilities, improve education through technology and facility SB LRB 09-0761.doc



design, reduce the cost of energy, decrease carbon emissions and 1 2 energy dependence, and create "green" jobs in the technology, 3 construction, and general labor sectors. 4 SECTION 2. Section 36-35, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 5 amended as follows: 6 1. By amending subsection (c) to read: 7 "(c) Criteria used to establish current repair and 8 maintenance requirements may include: 9 The remaining useful life of the school facility and (1)10 its major components; 11 (2)The adjusted life of the school facility and its major 12 components after repair or maintenance; [and] 13 (3) The current and future repair and maintenance 14 requirements of the school facility and its components 15 based on established industry standards or product 16 manufacturer recommendations; and (4) Energy efficiency and environmental standards as 17 18 provided in section 196-9(c) to achieve high **19** performance classrooms; provided that demolition of a facility or any of its components 20 21 may be recommended if the cost of the repairs do not justify the 22 adjusted life or remaining life of the facility."

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         2. By amending subsection (f) to read:
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               The superintendent of education shall ensure that all
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    repair and maintenance projects achieve maximum cost-efficiency
    by emphasizing functional or performance criteria, uniformity of
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    design, and commonality of products, and by avoiding unique or
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    custom requirements that increase costs[-]; provided that energy
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    efficiency and environmental standards required by section 196-
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    9(c) shall be maintained. The superintendent of education shall
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    develop project specifications based on generic specifications
    or prescriptive specifications using standard commercial
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    products. Prescriptive specifications may include a qualified
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    product list.
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         For the purposes of this subsection:
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         "Generic specification" means a technical specification
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    that is written in a clear, unambiguous, and nonrestrictive
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    manner establishing:
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              Design, performance, or functional requirements to
         (1)
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              identify the work to be performed; and
              Material standards to be used on a project.
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         (2)
         "Prescriptive specification" means a technical
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21
    specification:
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1	(1) Establishing that the required work to be performed is		
2	written in a clear, unambiguous, and nonrestrictive		
3	manner; and		
4	(2) Listing manufacturers or products that are acceptable		
5	for use on the project.		
6	"Standard commercial product" means a product or material		
7	that in the normal course of business is customarily maintained		
8	in stock by, or readily available for marketing from a		
9	manufacturer, distributor, or dealer.		
10	This subsection shall not apply to any school facility		
11	designated a historic property pursuant to section 6E-5.5."		
12	SECTION 3. Section 196-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is		
13	amended to read as follows:		
14	"[+]\$196-9[+] Energy efficiency and environmental		
15	standards for state facilities, motor vehicles, and		
16	transportation fuel. (a) Each agency is directed to implement,		
17	to the extent possible, the following goals during planning and		
18	budget preparation and program implementation.		
19	(b) With regard to buildings and facilities, each agency		
20	shall:		
21	(1) Design and construct buildings meeting the Leadership		
22	in Energy and Environmental Design silver or two green		

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globes rating system or another comparable state-approved, nationally recognized, and consensus-based guideline, standard, or system, except when the guideline, standard, or system interferes or conflicts with the use of the building or facility as an emergency shelter;

(2) Incorporate energy-efficiency measures to prevent heat gain in residential facilities up to three stories in height to provide R-19 or equivalent on roofs, R-11 or equivalent in walls, and high-performance windows to minimize heat gain and, if air conditioned, minimize cool air loss. R-value is the constant time rate resistance to heat flow through a unit area of a body induced by a unit temperature difference between the surfaces. R-values measure the thermal resistance of building envelope components such as roof and walls. The higher the R-value, the greater the resistance to heat flow. Where possible, buildings shall be oriented to maximize natural ventilation and daylighting without heat gain and to optimize solar for water heating. This provision shall apply to new

1		residential facilities built using any portion of
2		state funds or located on state lands;
3	(3)	Install solar water heating systems where it is cost-
4		effective, based on a comparative analysis to
5		determine the cost-benefit of using a conventional
6		water heating system or a solar water heating system.
7		The analysis shall be based on the projected life
8		cycle costs to purchase and operate the water heating
9		system. If the life cycle analysis is positive, the
10		facility shall incorporate solar water heating. If
11		water heating entirely by solar is not cost-effective,
12		the analysis shall evaluate the life cycle, cost-
13		benefit of solar water heating for preheating water.
14		If a multi-story building is centrally air
15		conditioned, heat recovery shall be employed as the
16		primary water heating system. Single family
17		residential clients of the department of Hawaiian home
18		lands and any agency or program that can take
19		advantage of utility rebates shall be exempted from
20		the requirements of this paragraph so they may
21		continue to qualify for utility rebates for solar
22		water heating;

1	(4)	Implement water and energy efficiency practices in
2		operations to reduce waste and increase conservation;
3	(5)	Incorporate principles of waste minimization and
4		pollution prevention, such as reducing, revising, and
5		recycling as a standard operating practice in
6		programs, including programs for waste management in
7		construction and demolition projects and office paper
8		and packaging recycling programs;
9	(6)	Use life cycle cost-benefit analysis to purchase
10		energy efficient equipment such as ENERGY STAR
11		products and use utility rebates where available to
12		reduce purchase and installation costs; and
13	(7)	Procure environmentally preferable products, including
14		recycled and recycled-content, bio-based, and other
15		resource-efficient products and materials.
16	(c)	With regard to public school facilities, in addition
17	to the re	quirements of subsection (b), agencies shall:
18	<u>(1)</u>	Design and construct all public school facilities,
19		including renovations and projects under five thousand
20		square feet, to meet the Collaborative for High
21		Performance Schools rating system, except when the

1		guidelines conflict with the use of the facility as an
2		emergency shelter;
3	(2)	Develop and implement a program to replace portable
4		classrooms that are more than twenty years old with
5		high performance classrooms that meet or exceed the
6		requirements of paragraph (1); and
7	(3)	Prioritize public school facilities projects described
8		in paragraph (1), to the extent that they:
9		(A) Reduce energy use;
10		(B) Promote the use of renewable energy;
11		(C) Support local jobs;
12		(D) Are quick to deploy;
13		(E) Improve science, technology, engineering, and
14		math education, and provide increased hands-on
15		learning opportunities; and
16		(F) Have forty per cent lower life-cycle costs than
17		traditional buildings.
18	[ <del>(c)</del>	] $\underline{(d)}$ With regard to motor vehicles and transportation
19	fuel, eac	h agency shall:
20	(1)	Comply with Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations,
21		Part 490, Subpart C, "Mandatory State Fleet Program",
22		if applicable;

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

1		(C)	Vehicle fuel configuration, such as gasoline,
2			diesel, flex-fuel gasoline/E85, and dedicated
3			propane;
4		(D)	Actual in-use vehicle mileage;
5		(E)	Actual in-use vehicle fuel consumption; and
6		(F)	Actual in-use annual average vehicle fuel
7			economy; and
8	(9)	Begi	nning with fiscal year 2005-2006 as the baseline
9		with	respect to each agency that operates a fleet of
10		thir	ty or more vehicles, collect and maintain, in
11		addi	tion to the data in paragraph (8), the following:
12		(A)	Information on the vehicles in the fleet,
13			including vehicle year, make, model, gross
14			vehicle weight rating, and vehicle fuel
15			configuration;
16		(B)	Fleet fuel usage, by fuel;
17		( C <sub>1</sub> )	Fleet mileage; and
18		(D)	Overall annual average fleet fuel economy and
19			average miles per gallon of gasoline and diesel.
20	SECT	ION 4	. Section 302A-1312, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
21	amended by	y ame	nding subsection (a) to read as follows:

1	"(a)	The department of education shall prepare a six-year
2	program a	nd financial plan for school repair and maintenance
3	that shal	l be:
4	(1)	Based on:
5		(A) Estimated preventive and scheduled maintenance
6		costs;
7		(B) Budgeted recurring maintenance;
8		(C) Health and safety requirements; [and]
9		(D) Legal mandates; and
10		(E) Energy efficiency and environmental standards
11		required under section 196-9(c);
12	(2)	Insofar as is practical, prepared in accordance with
13		the principles and procedures contained in section
14		514A-83.6 or 514B-148; and
15	(3)	Submitted initially to the legislature not less than
16		thirty days prior to the convening of the 2002 regular
17		session, with annual funding requirements for the
18		physical plant operations and maintenance account
19		submitted not less than thirty days prior to the
20		convening of the 2002 regular session and each regular
21		session thereafter;

- 1 provided that the governor may incorporate the six-year program
- 2 and financial plan required by this subsection into the six-year
- 3 program and financial plan required by section 37-69, if the
- 4 plan required by this subsection is incorporated without
- reductions or restrictions." 5
- 6 SECTION 5. Section 302A-1505, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 7 amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:
- 8 In prioritizing a school's repair and maintenance "(C)
- 9 needs, the department and the school's principal shall consider
- 10 energy efficiency and environmental standards required by
- 11 section 196-9(c), as well as the availability of donated and
- 12 discounted repair and maintenance services and materials that
- 13 will be provided by community groups, volunteers, and
- 14 businesses."
- SECTION 6. This Act shall apply to all school 15
- 16 construction, repair, and maintenance contracts executed after
- 17 its effective date.
- 18 SECTION 7. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
- 19 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
- 20 SECTION 8. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2010.

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INTRODUCED BY: Norm, Sakenf Franke Ohun Callland "

Thickle N. Sudani

### Report Title:

Public School Facilities; Construction Standards; Green Schools

#### Description:

Requires construction and renovation of public school facilities to meet the Collaborative for High Performance Schools standards. Requires replacement of old portable buildings with high performance classrooms. Also requires prioritization of public school facilities projects in accordance with certain criteria.