THE SENATE TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE, 2011 STATE OF HAWAII **S.B. NO.** <sup>1197</sup> S.D. 1

# A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO ENERGY.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that, despite Hawaii's
 unique advantage in consistent access to alternative energy
 sources such as solar, wind, and geothermal power, the State
 remains about ninety per cent dependent on imported fossil
 fuels. State facilities, including public schools, are major
 consumers of resources such as water and electricity.

7 The purpose of this Act is to require the department of 8 education to incorporate alternative energy use designs into the 9 construction of and major renovations to public schools in the 10 State.

SECTION 2. Chapter 196, part II, Hawaii Revised Statutes,
is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately

13 designated and to read as follows:

14 "<u>\$196-</u> State facility construction and renovation;
15 alternative energy design requirement. Each state department
16 with responsibilities for the design and construction of public
17 buildings and facilities shall implement to the fullest extent
18 possible alternative energy designs for the construction of all 2011-1096 SB1197 SD1 SMA.doc

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1	new state facilities and state facility renovations exceeding
2	\$1,000,000 for which the planning and design of the project
3	begins on or after July 1, 2013.
4	For purposes of this section, "alternative energy designs"
5	means building plans that use geothermal, solar, wind, ocean
6	power, or biomass and solid waste energy as the dominant sources
7	of energy generation for the building or facility."
8	SECTION 3. Chapter 302A, part VI, Hawaii Revised Statutes,
9	is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately
10	designated and to read as follows:
11	"§302A- School construction and renovation; alternative
12	energy design requirement. The department shall implement to
12 13	energy design requirement. The department shall implement to the fullest extent possible alternative energy designs for the
13 /	the fullest extent possible alternative energy designs for the
13 14	the fullest extent possible alternative energy designs for the construction of all new school buildings and school renovations
13 14 15	the fullest extent possible alternative energy designs for the construction of all new school buildings and school renovations exceeding \$1,000,000 for which the planning and design of the
13 14 15 16	the fullest extent possible alternative energy designs for the construction of all new school buildings and school renovations exceeding \$1,000,000 for which the planning and design of the project begins on or after July 1, 2013.
13 14 15 16 17	the fullest extent possible alternative energy designs for the construction of all new school buildings and school renovations exceeding \$1,000,000 for which the planning and design of the project begins on or after July 1, 2013. For purposes of this section, "alternative energy designs"
<ol> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> </ol>	the fullest extent possible alternative energy designs for the construction of all new school buildings and school renovations exceeding \$1,000,000 for which the planning and design of the project begins on or after July 1, 2013. For purposes of this section, "alternative energy designs" means building plans that use geothermal, solar, wind, ocean
<ol> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> </ol>	the fullest extent possible alternative energy designs for the construction of all new school buildings and school renovations exceeding \$1,000,000 for which the planning and design of the project begins on or after July 1, 2013. For purposes of this section, "alternative energy designs" means building plans that use geothermal, solar, wind, ocean power, or biomass and solid waste energy as the dominant sources



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1 "(f) The superintendent of education shall ensure that all 2 repair and maintenance projects achieve maximum cost-efficiency by emphasizing functional or performance criteria, conformance 3 4 to alternative energy design requirements under section 302A-5 uniformity of design, and commonality of products, and by 6 avoiding unique or custom requirements that increase long-term 7 costs. The superintendent of education shall develop project 8 specifications based on generic specifications or prescriptive 9 specifications using standard commercial products. Prescriptive 10 specifications may include a qualified product list. 11 For the purposes of this subsection: 12 "Generic specification" means a technical specification that is written in a clear, unambiguous, and nonrestrictive 13 14 manner establishing: 15 (1)Design, performance, or functional requirements to 16 identify the work to be performed; and 17 (2) Material standards to be used on a project. 18 "Prescriptive specification" means a technical 19 specification: 20 Establishing that the required work to be performed is (1)21 written in a clear, unambiguous, and nonrestrictive 22 manner; and

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1 (2) Listing manufacturers or products that are acceptable 2 for use on the project. 3 "Standard commercial product" means a product or material that in the normal course of business is customarily maintained 4 in stock by  $[\tau]$  or readily available for marketing from a 5 6 manufacturer, distributor, or dealer. 7 This subsection shall not apply to any school facility 8 designated a historic property pursuant to section 6E-5.5." 9 SECTION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored. 10 11 SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect upon its approval. 12



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#### Report Title:

Schools; State Facilities; Alternative Energy Design

#### Description:

Requires the incorporation to the fullest extent possible of alternative energy designs into construction of, and major renovations to, schools and state facilities for which planning begins on or after 7/1/13. (SD1)

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