THE SENATE TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE, 2011 STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO. 199

JAN 2 1 2011

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO RENEWABLE ENERGY.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the achievement of energy security, economic development, and a reduction in carbon emissions are in the interest of the citizens of Hawaii. Net energy metering advances each of these goals, and does so in a manner that marshals substantial federal moneys and private capital.

7 The legislature finds that net energy metering should 8 persist even if the public utilities commission establishes 9 alternative compensation systems for distributed power 10 generators, such as feed-in tariffs, because net energy metering 11 serves a different need in the renewable energy marketplace.

12 The legislature further finds that there is no technical 13 justification for setting net energy metering project size 14 limits at the current statutory maximum of one hundred 15 kilowatts. Other utility procurement mechanisms for distributed 16 renewable energy generating systems, including feed-in tariff 17 and standard interconnection, have no such limits or are capped 18 at dramatically higher levels.



The legislature further finds that net energy metering 1 2 should be perpetuated regardless of the introduction and uptake 3 level of alternative distributed generation procurement 4 programs. Additionally, customer-generators with net energy 5 metering contracts should be allowed to maintain those existing 6 contracts. 7 In conclusion, the legislature finds that the net energy 8 metering program should be expanded. This Act applies only to 9 investor-owned utilities. SECTION 2. Section 269-101.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 10 11 amended to read as follows: 12 "[+]§269-101.5[+] Maximum capacity of eligible customer-13 generator. The eligible customer-generator shall have a 14 capacity of not more than [fifty kilowatts;] two megawatts; 15 provided that the public utilities commission may increase the 16 maximum allowable capacity that eligible customer-generators may 17 have to an amount greater than [fifty kilowatts] two megawatts 18 by rule or order." 19 SECTION 3. Section 269-102, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 20 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows: 21 "(a) Every electric utility shall develop a standard

22 contract or tariff providing for net energy metering and shall



1	make this contract available to eligible customer-generators,
2	upon request, on a first-come-first-served basis [until-the-time
3	that the total rated generating capacity produced by eligible
4	customer-generators equals .5 per cent of the electric utility's
5	system peak demand; provided that the public utilities
6	commission may modify, by rule or order, the total rated
7	generating capacity produced by eligible customer generators;
8	provided further that the public utilities commission shall
9	ensure that a percentage of the total rated generating capacity
10	produced by eligible customer-generators shall be reserved for
11	electricity produced by eligible residential or small commercial
12	customer generators. The public utilities commission may
13	define, by rule or order, the maximum capacity for eligible
14	residential or small commercial customer generators.
15	Notwithstanding the generating capacity requirements of this
16	subsection, the public utilities commission may evaluate, on an
17	island-by-island basis, the applicability of the generating
18	capacity requirements of this subsection and, in its discretion,
19	may exempt an island or a utility grid system from the
20	generating capacity requirements]."
21	SECTION 4. Section 269-110, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is

22 amended to read as follows:



1	"§269-110 Termination by eligible customer-generators. If
2	an eligible customer-generator terminates the customer
3	relationship with the electric utility, the electric utility
4	shall reconcile the eligible customer-generator's consumption
5	and production of electricity, including any unused credits for
6	excess electricity from the eligible customer-generator carried
7	over from prior months, for the period following the last
8	twelve-month reconciliation period to the date of termination of
9	the relationship, according to the requirements set forth in
10	this part.
11	If the public utilities commission, at any time,
12	establishes alternative mechanisms for crediting or otherwise
13	compensating eligible customer-generators for exported power,
14	eligible customer-generators with existing net energy metering
15	contracts shall have the option of maintaining those existing
16	net energy metering contracts rather than converting to new
17	alternative credits or compensation mechanisms."
18	SECTION 5. Section 269-104, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
19	repealed.
20	[" §269-104 Additional customer-generators.

21 Notwithstanding section 269-102, an electric utility is not

22 obligated to provide net energy metering to additional customer-



1	generators in its service area when the combined total peak
2	generating capacity of all eligible customer-generators served
3	by all the electric utilities in that service area furnishing
4	net energy metering to eligible customer generators equals .5
5	per cent of the system peak demand of those electric utilities;
6	provided that the public utilities commission may increase, by
7	rule-or order, the allowable percentage of the electric
8	utility's system peak demand produced from eligible customer-
9	generators in the electric utility's service area, whereupon the
10	electric utility will be obligated to provide net energy
11	metering to additional eligible customer generators in that
12	service area up to the increased percentage amount."]
13	SECTION 6. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
14	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
15	SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.
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INTRODUCED BY: (hele fabland.)

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Report Title:

Net Energy Metering; Renewable Energy; Public Utilities Commission

Description:

Increases the net metering system size cap to two megawatts. Ensures that net metering contracts cannot be canceled with the introduction of new distributed generation energy procurement programs. Eliminates the overall net energy metering program cap based on share of peak utility load.

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