HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TWENTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE, 2016 STATE OF HAWAII

H.B. NO.2515

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARDS.

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

1 SECTION 1. In 2001, the legislature passed the renewable 2 portfolio standards law, which defined "renewable portfolio 3 standard" as "the percentage of electrical energy sales that is 4 represented by renewable electrical energy." Over time, 5 sections 269-91 and 269-92, Hawaii Revised Statutes, have become 6 verbose and difficult to understand. A cause for the confusion 7 is the definition of "renewable energy". The legislature finds 8 that it is more effective to adopt a different approach by 9 establishing maximum fossil fuel standards, rather than 10 renewable portfolio standards. 11 SECTION 2. Section 269-91, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 12 amended to read as follows:

13 "§269-91 [Definitions. For the purposes of this [part]:
14 "Biofuels" means liquid or gaseous fuels produced from
15 organic sources such as biomass crops, agricultural residues and
16 oil crops, such as palm oil, canola oil, soybean oil, waste



1	cooking oil, grease, and food wastes, animal residues and		
2	wastes, and sewage and landfill wastes.		
3	"Cost effective" means the ability to produce or purchase		
4	electric energy or firm capacity, or both, from renewable energy		
5	resources at or below avoided costs or as the commission		
6	otherwise determines to be just and reasonable consistent with		
7	the methodology set by the public utilities commission in		
8	accordance with section 269-27.2.		
9	"Elec	tric utility company" means a public utility as	
10	defined under section 269-1, for the production, conveyance,		
11	transmission, delivery, or furnishing of power.		
12	"Renewable electrical energy" means:		
13	(1)]	Electrical energy generated using renewable energy as	
14	. 4	the source, and beginning January 1, 2015, includes	
15	÷	customer sited, grid connected renewable energy	
16	ę	generation; and	
17	(2) ł	Electrical energy savings brought about by:	
18	-	(A) The use of renewable displacement or off set	
19		technologies, including solar water heating, sea-	
20		water air conditioning district cooling systems,	
21		solar air-conditioning, and customer-sited, grid-	



1			connected renewable energy systems; provided
2			that, beginning January 1, 2015, electrical
3			energy savings shall not include customer sited,
4			grid connected renewable energy systems; or
5		(B)	The use of energy efficiency technologies,
6			including heat pump water heating, ice storage,
7			ratepayer-funded energy efficiency programs, and
8			use of rejected heat from co-generation and
9			combined heat and power systems, excluding
10			fossil fueled qualifying facilities that sell
11			electricity to electric utility companies and
12			central station power projects.
13	."Ren	.ewabl	e energy" means energy generated or produced using
14	the following sources:		
15	(1)	Wind	÷
16	(2)	The	sun;
17	-(3)	Fall:	ing water;
18	(4)	Bioga	as, including landfill and sewage based digester
19		gas;	
20	- .(5) -	Geotl	nermal;



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1	(6)	Ocean water, currents, and waves, including ocean
2		thermal energy conversion;
3	.(7) -	Biomass, including biomass crops, agricultural and
4		animal residues and wastes, and municipal solid waste
5		and other solid waste;
6	(8)	Biofuels; and
7	(9)	Hydrogen produced from renewable energy sources.
8	"Ren	ewable portfolio standard" means the percentage of
9	electrica	1-energy sales that is represented by renewable
10	electrica	l-energy.]
11	Rene	wable portfolio standards. (a) All public utilities
12	regulated	by the public utilities commission shall have a
13	<u>maximum f</u>	ossil fuel standard of:
14	(1)	Seventy-five per cent by December 31, 2020;
15	(2)	Forty per cent by December 31, 2030; and
16	(3)	Zero per cent by December 31, 2045.
17	(b)	The public utilities commission may establish
18	reasonabl	e interim percentages, variances, and penalties.
19	(c)	As used in this section:
20	"Fos	sil fuel" means coal, natural gas, petroleum, and their
21	byproduct	s. Where fuels are produced by a combination of



1	renewable	and fossil fuel means, the proportion attributable to	
2	<u>fossil fu</u>	els shall be credited as fossil fuel.	
3	"Fos	sil fuel standard" means the percentage of sales that	
4	is repres	ented by fossil fuel."	
5	SECT	ION 3. Section 269-92, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is	
6	repealed.		
7	[" §269-92 Renewable portfolio standards. (a) Each		
8	electric	utility company that sells electricity for consumption	
9	in the St	ate-shall establish a renewable portfolio standard of:	
10	(1)	Ten per cent of its net electricity sales by	
11		December 31, 2010;	
12	(2) -	Fifteen per cent of its net electricity sales by	
13		December 31, 2015;	
14	(3)	Thirty per cent of its net electricity sales by	
15		December 31, 2020;	
16	(4)	Forty per cent of its net electricity sales by	
17	-	December 31, 2030;	
18	(5)	Seventy per cent of its net electricity sales by	
19		December 31, 2040; and	
20	(6)	One hundred per cent of its net electricity sales by	
21		$\frac{1}{2000}$	



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1	(b)	The public utilities commission may establish
2	standards	for each utility that prescribe what portion of the
3	renewable	-portfolio standards shall be met by specific types of
4	<pre>renewable</pre>	energy resources; provided that:
5	(1)	Prior to January 1, 2015, at least fifty per cent of
6		the renewable portfolio standards shall be met by
7		electrical energy generated using renewable energy as
8		the source, and after December 31, 2014, the entire
9		renewable portfolio standard shall be met by
10		electrical generation from renewable energy sources;
11	(2)	Beginning January 1, 2015, clectrical energy savings
12		shall-not-count toward renewable energy portfolio
13		standards;
14	-(3) -	Where electrical energy is generated or displaced by a
15		combination of renewable and nonrenewable means, the
16		proportion attributable to the renewable means shall
17	-	be credited as renewable energy; and
18	-(4)-	Where fossil and renewable fuels are co-fired in the
19		same generating unit, the unit shall be considered to
20		generate renewable electrical energy (electricity) in
21		direct proportion to the percentage of the total heat



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1	input value represented by the heat input value of the
2	renewable fuels.
3	(c) If the public utilities commission determines that an
4	electric utility company failed to meet the renewable portfolio
5	standard, after a hearing in accordance with chapter 91, the
6	utility shall be subject to penalties to be established by the
7	public utilitics commission; provided that if the commission
8	determines that the electric utility company is unable to meet
9	the renewable portfolio standards due to reasons beyond the
10	reasonable control of an electric utility, as set forth in
11	subsection (d), the commission, in its discretion, may waive in
12	whole or in part any otherwise applicable penalties.
13	(d) Events or circumstances that are outside of an
14	electric utility company's reasonable control may include, to
15	the extent the event or circumstance could not be reasonably
16	foreseen and ameliorated:
17	(1) Weather related damage;
18	(2) Natural disasters;
10	(2) Mechanical or regourge failure.



1	(4)	Failure of renewable electrical energy producers to
2		meet contractual obligations to the electric utility
3		company;
4	(5)	Labor strikes or lockouts;
5	(6)	Actions of governmental authorities that adversely
6		affect the generation, transmission, or distribution
7		of renewable electrical energy under contract to an
8		electric utility company;
9	(7)	Inability to acquire sufficient renewable electrical
10		energy due to lapsing of tax credits related to
11		renewable energy development;
12	(8)	Inability to obtain permits or land use approvals for
13		renewable electrical energy projects;
14	(9)	Inability to acquire sufficient cost effective
15		renewable electrical energy;
16	(10)	Inability to acquire sufficient renewable electrical
17		energy to meet the renewable portfolio standard goals
18		beyond 2030 in a manner that is beneficial to Hawaii's
19		economy in relation to comparable fossil fuel
20 [°]		resources;



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1	(11) Substantial limitations, restrictions, or prohibitions
2	on utility renewable electrical energy projects; and
3	(12) Other events and circumstances of a similar nature."]
4	SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
5	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
6	SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2017.
7	
	INTRODUCED BY:

JAN 2 6 2016



Report Title:

Renewable Portfolio Standards; Public Utilities Commission; Fossil Fuel Standards

Description:

Simplifies the renewable portfolio standards law by establishing maximum fossil fuel standards instead. Allows the Public Utilities Commission to establish reasonable interim percentages, variances, and penalties.

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

