

1 investment, the State must leverage private investment with
2 limited public funds. A growth in the clean energy market will
3 reduce the cost of clean energy for ratepayers, drive job
4 creation, and save billions of taxpayer dollars currently being
5 spent on importing petroleum oil.

6 The legislature has made various efforts to invest in green
7 technology. Act 155, Session Laws of Hawaii 2009, established
8 the building energy efficiency revolving loan fund to provide
9 low cost financing to eligible public, private, and nonprofit
10 borrowers to make energy efficiency improvements to buildings.
11 Act 211, Session Laws of Hawaii 2013, established the Hawaii
12 green infrastructure authority to make cost-effective green
13 infrastructure financing options accessible and affordable to
14 customers under the green energy market securitization loan
15 program.

16 The legislature further finds that a significant barrier to
17 clean energy adoption has been the unavailability of flexible
18 financing and low-cost capital. Building Hawaii's clean energy
19 infrastructure at the lowest possible cost is vital to reach the
20 State's goal of one hundred per cent clean energy by 2045.
21 Public funds must be used in a sustainable manner to



1 simultaneously spark customer demand for clean energy technology
2 and attract private investment in green technology. It is the
3 State's goal that each public dollar spent will have an
4 investment multiplier effect throughout the green technology
5 industry.

6 The legislature also finds that a variety of financing
7 options must be available to support Hawaii's clean energy
8 investment. Ratepayer-funded programs, such as energy
9 efficiency rebates and the green energy market securitization
10 loan program, have made progress but do not serve all ratepaying
11 customers or the entire clean energy technology market. The
12 green energy market securitization loan program has facilitated
13 over \$110,000,000 in solar photovoltaic and energy efficiency
14 projects, but the program is not able to serve all ratepayers
15 and focuses only on established technology. The green energy
16 market securitization bond was an innovative use of a rate
17 reduction bond, but due to the time lag between the issuance of
18 the bond and expenditures for improvements, using this bond
19 financing was inefficient compared to using revolving loan
20 funds, which are expended annually and in a more expedient
21 manner.



1 Further, the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic has had
2 significant negative impacts on Hawaii's tourist industry and
3 economy, resulting in projections of severe state budgetary
4 shortfalls over the next four years. With only a limited number
5 of financing mechanisms available for state agencies to install
6 solar photovoltaic systems, state agencies have historically
7 lowered their energy costs by entering into energy performance
8 contracts and power purchase agreements with private partners to
9 install and own energy retrofits and solar systems on their
10 behalf. While individual results are dependent on the
11 negotiated terms of the consummated energy performance contract
12 or power purchase agreement, many of these arrangements have
13 successfully reduced the cost of energy for the State.
14 Additionally, most agreements include an option for state
15 agencies to purchase the installed equipment during the term of
16 the agreement. Using an actual power purchase agreement between
17 a state agency and an investor executed on September 30, 2016,
18 as an example, over the twenty-year term of the power purchase
19 agreement, the agency is estimated to reduce its energy cost by
20 forty-two per cent. If, however, this state agency had access
21 to financing under the green infrastructure loan program to



1 exercise its purchase option, over the same twenty-year term of
2 the power purchase agreement, the agency is projected to reduce
3 its energy cost by sixty-one per cent. This sixty-one per cent,
4 which includes the loan repayment and ongoing equipment
5 maintenance costs, creates a new source of cash flow for the
6 agency.

7 With the number of energy performance contracts and power
8 purchase agreements in existence throughout the State, there is
9 a tremendous opportunity for additional energy savings: savings
10 that can be utilized to finance the conversion of the State's
11 retiring internal combustion fleet to short-term leases on
12 electric vehicles as well as install electric vehicle charging
13 systems, while remaining budget neutral. Using the example
14 above, this agency could install one level three charging system
15 and lease seven electric vehicles with its savings.

16 The purpose of this part is to strengthen the Hawaii green
17 infrastructure authority's ability to support investment in
18 clean energy technology, including electric vehicles and
19 electric vehicle charging systems and infrastructure by:



- 1 (1) Creating a clean energy and energy efficiency
2 revolving loan fund to finance a broad range of clean
3 energy technologies;
- 4 (2) Repealing the building energy efficiency revolving
5 loan fund;
- 6 (3) Expanding the objective of the \$50,000,000 sub-fund to
7 allow state agencies to finance their purchase option
8 under existing energy performance contracts and power
9 purchase agreements to further reduce and stabilize
10 future energy costs, with the option to utilize
11 savings to finance the installation of electric
12 vehicle charging systems and lease or purchase
13 electric vehicles; and
- 14 (4) Making an appropriation out of the clean energy and
15 energy efficiency revolving loan fund to provide clean
16 energy investment loans or for other approved uses.

17 SECTION 2. Chapter 196, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18 amended by adding a new section to part IV to be appropriately
19 designated and to read as follows:

20 "§196- Clean energy and energy efficiency revolving loan
21 fund. (a) There is established in the Hawaii green



1 infrastructure special fund established under section 196-65,
2 the clean energy and energy efficiency revolving loan fund,
3 similar to a revolving line of credit, which shall be
4 administered by the authority. Funds deposited into the clean
5 energy and energy efficiency revolving loan fund shall not be
6 under the jurisdiction of, nor be subject to approval by, the
7 Hawaii public utilities commission, and shall include:

- 8 (1) Any amounts, up to a total amount not to exceed
9 \$50,000,000, of moneys borrowed by the Hawaii green
10 infrastructure authority, with the approval of the
11 governor, from federal, county, private, or other
12 funding sources, pursuant to part III of chapter 39;
13 (2) Funds from federal, state, county, private, or other
14 funding sources;
15 (3) Investments from public or private investors;
16 (4) Moneys received as repayment of loans and interest
17 payments; provided that the repayment of loans and
18 interest payments under this paragraph shall not
19 include repayment of loans and interest collected as a
20 result of funds advanced from proceeds of the green
21 energy market securitization bonds; and



1 (5) Any fees collected by the authority under this
2 section; provided that moneys collected as a result of
3 the funds advanced from proceeds of the green energy
4 market securitization bonds be kept separate from fees
5 collected as a result of funds advanced from proceeds
6 of this clean energy and energy efficiency loan fund.

7 (b) Moneys in the clean energy and energy efficiency
8 revolving loan fund shall be used to provide low-cost loans at
9 below-market rates or other authorized financial assistance to
10 eligible public, private, and nonprofit borrowers for clean
11 energy investments or other authorized uses or both, on terms
12 approved by the authority. Moneys from the fund may be used to
13 cover administrative and legal costs of fund management and
14 management associated with individual loans, which include
15 personnel, services, technical assistance, data collection and
16 reporting, materials, equipment, and travel for the purposes of
17 this section.

18 (c) Appropriations or authorizations from the clean energy
19 and energy efficiency revolving loan fund shall be expended by
20 the authority. The authority may contract with other public or
21 private entities for the provision of all or a portion of the



1 services necessary for the administration and implementation of
2 the loan fund program. The authority may set fees or charges
3 for fund management and technical site assistance provided under
4 this section. The authority may adopt rules pursuant to chapter
5 91 to carry out the purposes of this section.

6 (d) All interest earned on the loans, deposits, or
7 investments of the moneys in the fund shall become part of the
8 fund.

9 (e) The authority may establish subaccounts within the
10 fund as necessary."

11 SECTION 3. Section 196-61, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
12 amended by adding fifteen new definitions to be appropriately
13 inserted and to read as follows:

14 "Clean energy investments" means the purchase or
15 installation, or both, of clean energy technology, including
16 energy efficiency measures, green transportation infrastructure,
17 recycling, and renewable energy technology.

18 "Electric vehicle" has the same meaning as defined in
19 section 291-71.

20 "Electric vehicle charging system" has the same meaning as
21 defined in section 291-71.



1 "Energy performance contract" has the same meaning as
2 defined in section 36-41.

3 "Green energy money saver on-bill program" means the
4 tariff-based on-bill repayment mechanism approved for the
5 exclusive use of the authority by the public utilities
6 commission.

7 "Green infrastructure loan program" means the loan program
8 established under part IV and capitalized by the issuance of the
9 green energy market securitization bonds.

10 "Limited liability company" means a limited liability
11 company formed under chapter 428.

12 "Loan fund program" means the clean energy and energy
13 efficiency revolving loan fund program.

14 "Option to purchase" means a legally binding agreement
15 between a buyer and a seller, which gives the buyer the option,
16 but not the obligation, to purchase the solar system or other
17 installed equipment at an agreed upon price, prior to the
18 maturity date of the power purchase agreement or energy
19 performance contract.

20 "Power purchase agreement" means a contract between two
21 parties, one that generates electricity, or the seller; and one



1 that seeks to purchase electricity, or the buyer. The power
2 purchase agreement defines all of the commercial terms for the
3 sale of electricity between the two parties.

4 "Qualified security" shall have the same meaning as defined
5 in section 227D-1.

6 "Renewable energy" shall have the same meaning as defined
7 in section 269-91.

8 "Renewable energy technology" means the equipment and
9 related accessories required to generate or produce renewable
10 energy.

11 "Special purpose entity" means a legal entity created to
12 fulfill narrow, specific, or temporary objectives and is
13 typically used by companies to isolate the firm from financial
14 risk.

15 "Subaccount" means a fund that is established within, but
16 separate from, another fund and is reserved for a specific
17 purpose."

18 SECTION 4. Section 196-62.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
19 amended to read as follows:

20 "[+]§196-62.5[+] **Financing for state government agencies.**

21 (a) [~~With the approval of the governor, a~~] Any state agency may



1 apply for financing, subject to availability under the revolving
2 line of credit for fiscal year [~~2018-2019,~~] 2021-2022, and
3 annually thereafter, from the green infrastructure loan program
4 pursuant to section 196-65(b)(2), upon terms and conditions as
5 are agreed to between the department or agency and the Hawaii
6 green infrastructure authority; provided that the loans shall be
7 issued at an interest rate of 3.5 per cent a year; provided
8 further that the loans shall not adversely affect the
9 sustainability of the sub-fund or Hawaii green infrastructure
10 special fund such that the replenishment of funds requires a
11 higher interest rate in other financing agreements or an
12 appropriation from the general fund.

13 (b) ~~[An]~~ As may be applicable, an agency shall consult
14 with the public benefits fee administrator of the public
15 utilities commission prior to planning an energy-efficiency
16 measure subject to this section. The agency's proposed energy-
17 efficiency measures shall meet or exceed the public benefits fee
18 administrator's enhanced efficiency levels and requirements to
19 be eligible for the Hawaii green infrastructure loan program.
20 The agency shall coordinate with the public benefits fee
21 administrator throughout the entire project cycle to ensure that



1 energy efficiency is maximized. All supporting documentation
2 required by the public benefits fee administrator shall be
3 provided by the agency to ensure compliance with the State's
4 energy-efficiency portfolio standard under section 269-96.

5 (c) An agency shall submit an expenditure plan to the
6 executive director of the Hawaii green infrastructure authority,
7 who shall serve as the fiscal administrator for the loans issued
8 pursuant to subsection (a) and shall make payment on behalf of
9 the agency, as appropriate, upon submission of requests for
10 payment from the agency.

11 (d) Beginning with fiscal year [~~2018-2019~~,] 2021-2022, and
12 annually thereafter, an agency shall repay a loan issued
13 pursuant to subsection (a) using general revenue savings that
14 result from reduced [~~utility~~] energy costs due to
15 [~~implementation of~~] financing the purchase of solar systems or
16 other clean energy equipment, implementing energy-efficient
17 lighting and other energy-efficiency measures[-], as well as
18 operational and fuel cost savings achieved by the conversion of
19 internal combustion vehicles to electric vehicles."

20 SECTION 5. Section 196-64, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
21 amended to read as follows:



1 " [{}§196-64 {}] Functions, powers, and duties of the
2 authority. (a) In the performance of, and with respect to the
3 functions, powers, and duties vested in the authority by this
4 part, the authority, as directed by the director and in
5 accordance with a green infrastructure loan program order or
6 orders under section 269-171 or an annual plan submitted by the
7 authority pursuant to this section, as approved by the public
8 utilities commission, for the green energy market securitization
9 loan program, may:

- 10 (1) Make loans and expend funds to finance the purchase or
11 installation of green infrastructure equipment for
12 clean energy technology, demand response technology,
13 and energy use reduction and demand side management
14 infrastructure, programs, and services;
- 15 (2) Hold and invest moneys in the green infrastructure
16 special fund in investments as permitted by law and in
17 accordance with approved investment guidelines
18 established in one or more orders issued by the public
19 utilities commission pursuant to section 269-171;
- 20 (3) Hire employees necessary to perform its duties,
21 including an executive director. The executive



- 1 director shall be appointed by the authority, and the
2 employees' positions, including the executive
3 director's position, shall be exempt from chapter 76;
- 4 (4) Enter into contracts for the service of consultants
5 for rendering professional and technical assistance
6 and advice, and any other contracts that are necessary
7 and proper for the implementation of the loan program;
- 8 (5) Enter into contracts for the administration of the
9 loan program, without the necessity of complying with
10 chapter 103D;
- 11 (6) Establish loan program guidelines to be approved in
12 one or more orders issued by the public utilities
13 commission pursuant to section 269-171 to carry out
14 the purposes of this part;
- 15 (7) Be audited at least annually by a firm of independent
16 certified public accountants selected by the
17 authority, and provide the results of this audit to
18 the department and the public utilities commission;
19 and
- 20 (8) Perform all functions necessary to effectuate the
21 purposes of this part.



1 (b) The authority shall submit to the public utilities
2 commission an annual plan for the green energy market
3 securitization loan program for review and approval no later
4 than ninety days prior to the start of each fiscal year. The
5 annual plan submitted by the authority shall include the
6 authority's projected operational budget for the succeeding
7 fiscal year.

8 (c) In the performance of the functions, powers, and
9 duties vested in the authority by this part, the authority shall
10 administer the clean energy and energy efficiency revolving loan
11 fund pursuant to section 196- , and may:

12 (1) Make loans and expend funds to finance the purchase or
13 installation of clean energy technology and services;

14 (2) Implement and administer loan programs on behalf of
15 other state departments or agencies through a
16 memorandum of agreement and expend funds appropriated
17 to the department or agency for purposes authorized by
18 the legislature;

19 (3) Utilize all repayment mechanisms, including the green
20 energy money saver on-bill program, financing tools,



- 1 servicing and other arrangements, and sources of
2 capital available to the authority;
- 3 (4) Exercise powers to organize and establish special
4 purpose entities as limited liability companies under
5 the laws of the State;
- 6 (5) Acquire, hold, and sell qualified securities;
- 7 (6) Pledge unencumbered net assets, loan receivable,
8 assigned agreements, and security interests over
9 equipment financed, as collateral for the authority's
10 borrowings from federal, county, or private lenders or
11 agencies;
- 12 (7) Utilize the employees of the authority, including the
13 executive director;
- 14 (8) Enter into contracts for the service of consultants
15 for rendering professional and technical assistance
16 and advice, and any other contracts that are necessary
17 and proper for the implementation of the loan fund
18 program;
- 19 (9) Enter into contracts for the administration of the
20 loan fund program, without the necessity of complying
21 with chapter 103D;



- 1 (10) Establish loan fund program guidelines;
- 2 (11) Be audited at least annually by a firm of independent
- 3 certified public accountants selected by the
- 4 authority, and provide the results of this audit to
- 5 the department and the legislature; and
- 6 (12) Perform all functions necessary to effectuate the
- 7 purposes of this part.
- 8 (d) The authority shall submit an annual report for the
- 9 clean energy and energy efficiency revolving loan fund to the
- 10 legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of
- 11 each regular session describing the projects funded and the
- 12 projected energy impacts."

13 SECTION 6. Section 196-65, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is

14 amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

15 "(b) Moneys in the Hawaii green infrastructure special

16 fund may be used, subject to the approval of the public

17 utilities commission, for the purposes of:

- 18 (1) Making green infrastructure loans, including for
- 19 installation costs for energy-efficient lighting and
- 20 other energy-efficiency measures [7], to finance the
- 21 option to purchase solar systems and other clean



1 energy equipment under existing power purchase
2 agreements and energy performance contracts, finance
3 the purchase or lease of electric vehicles, and to
4 install electric vehicle charging systems;

- 5 (2) Creating a \$50,000,000 sub-fund, as a revolving line
6 of credit within the Hawaii green infrastructure
7 special fund, for any state agency to obtain financing
8 to implement cost-effective energy-efficiency
9 measures [7], finance the option to purchase solar
10 systems and other clean energy equipment under
11 existing power purchase agreements and energy
12 performance contracts, finance the purchase or lease
13 of electric vehicles, and to install electric vehicle
14 charging systems;

- 15 (3) Paying administrative costs of the Hawaii green
16 infrastructure loan program;

- 17 (4) Paying any other costs related to the Hawaii green
18 infrastructure loan program; or

- 19 (5) Paying financing costs, as defined in section 269-161,
20 to the extent permitted by the public utilities



1 commission in a financing order issued pursuant to
2 section 269-163."

3 SECTION 7. Section 201-12.8, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
4 amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

5 "(b) Subject to legislative appropriation, moneys from the
6 fund may be expended by the Hawaii state energy office for the
7 following purposes and used for no other purposes, except for
8 those set forth in this section:

9 (1) To support the Hawaii clean energy initiative program
10 and projects that promote and advance dependable and
11 affordable energy, renewable energy, energy
12 efficiency, energy self-sufficiency, and greater
13 energy security and resiliency for the State and
14 public facilities;

15 (2) To fund, to the extent possible, the climate change
16 mitigation and adaptation commission and the
17 greenhouse gas sequestration task force;

18 (3) To support achieving the zero emissions clean economy
19 target set forth in section 225P-5;

20 ~~[(4) To fund the building energy efficiency revolving loan~~
21 ~~fund established in section 201-20,~~



1 ~~(5)~~ (4) To fund projects and incentives to promote the
2 adoption of clean transportation technologies, develop
3 clean vehicle charging infrastructure, and upgrade
4 infrastructure to support the development of clean
5 vehicle charging infrastructure; and

6 ~~(6)~~ (5) To fund, to the extent possible, the duties of
7 the state building code council in section 107-24, as
8 they relate to the development of energy conservation
9 codes."

10 SECTION 8. Section 201-20, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
11 repealed.

12 ~~["§201-20] Building energy efficiency revolving loan~~
13 ~~fund. (a) There is established in the state treasury the~~
14 ~~building energy efficiency revolving loan fund which shall be~~
15 ~~administered by the department, and into which shall be~~
16 ~~deposited:~~

17 ~~(1) Funds from federal, state, county, private, or other~~
18 ~~funding sources;~~

19 ~~(2) Moneys received as repayment of loans and interest~~
20 ~~payments; and~~



1 ~~(3) Any fees collected by the department under this~~
2 ~~section.~~

3 ~~(b) Moneys in the building energy efficiency revolving~~
4 ~~loan fund shall be used to provide low or no interest loans or~~
5 ~~other authorized financial assistance to eligible public,~~
6 ~~private, and nonprofit borrowers to make energy efficiency~~
7 ~~improvements in buildings. Moneys from the fund may be used to~~
8 ~~cover administrative and legal costs of fund management and~~
9 ~~management associated with individual loans, to include~~
10 ~~personnel, services, technical assistance, data collection and~~
11 ~~reporting, materials, equipment, and travel for the purposes of~~
12 ~~this section.~~

13 ~~(c) Appropriations or authorizations from the fund shall~~
14 ~~be expended by the department. The department may contract with~~
15 ~~other public or private entities for the provision of all or a~~
16 ~~portion of the services necessary for the administration and~~
17 ~~implementation of the loan fund program. The department may set~~
18 ~~fees or charges for fund management and technical site~~
19 ~~assistance provided under this section. The department may~~
20 ~~adopt rules pursuant to chapter 91 to carry out the purposes of~~
21 ~~this section.~~



1 agency for the motion picture, digital media, and film
2 production income tax credit.

3 SECTION 11. Section 196-64, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
4 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

5 "(a) In the performance of, and with respect to the
6 functions, powers, and duties vested in the authority by this
7 part, the authority, as directed by the director and in
8 accordance with a green infrastructure loan program order or
9 orders under section 269-171 or an annual plan submitted by the
10 authority pursuant to this section, as approved by the public
11 utilities commission may:

- 12 (1) Make loans and expend funds to finance the purchase or
13 installation of green infrastructure equipment for
14 clean energy technology, demand response technology,
15 and energy use reduction and demand side management
16 infrastructure, programs, and services;
- 17 (2) Hold and invest moneys in the green infrastructure
18 special fund in investments as permitted by law and in
19 accordance with approved investment guidelines
20 established in one or more orders issued by the public
21 utilities commission pursuant to section 269-171;



- 1 (3) Hire employees necessary to perform its duties,
2 including an executive director. The executive
3 director shall be appointed by the authority, and the
4 employees' positions, including the executive
5 director's position, shall be exempt from chapter 76;
- 6 (4) Enter into contracts for the service of consultants
7 for rendering professional and technical assistance
8 and advice, and any other contracts that are necessary
9 and proper for the implementation of the loan program;
- 10 (5) Enter into contracts for the administration of the
11 loan program, without the necessity of complying with
12 chapter 103D;
- 13 (6) Establish loan program guidelines to be approved in
14 one or more orders issued by the public utilities
15 commission pursuant to section 269-171 to carry out
16 the purposes of this part;
- 17 (7) Be audited at least annually by a firm of independent
18 certified public accountants selected by the
19 authority, and provide the results of this audit to
20 the department and the public utilities commission;
21 [and]



1 (8) Administer the motion picture, digital media, and film
2 production tax credit pursuant to section 235-17; and
3 [~~8~~] (9) Perform all functions necessary to effectuate the
4 purposes of this part."

5 SECTION 12. Section 235-17, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
6 amended as follows:

7 1. By amending subsection (f) to read:

8 "(f) To receive the tax credit, the taxpayer shall first
9 prequalify the production for the credit by registering with the
10 [~~department of business, economic development, and tourism]~~
11 Hawaii green infrastructure authority during the development or
12 preproduction stage."

13 2. By amending subsections (h) and (i) to read:

14 "(h) Every taxpayer claiming a tax credit under this
15 section for a qualified production shall, no later than ninety
16 days following the end of each taxable year in which qualified
17 production costs were expended, submit a written, sworn
18 statement to the [~~department of business, economic development,~~
19 ~~and tourism,~~] Hawaii green infrastructure authority, together
20 with a verification review by a qualified certified public
21 accountant using procedures prescribed by the [~~department of~~



1 ~~business, economic development, and tourism,~~ Hawaii green
2 infrastructure authority, identifying:

- 3 (1) All qualified production costs as provided by
4 subsection (a), if any, incurred in the previous
5 taxable year;
- 6 (2) The amount of tax credits claimed pursuant to this
7 section, if any, in the previous taxable year; and
- 8 (3) The number of total hires versus the number of local
9 hires by category and by county.

10 This information may be reported from the department of
11 business, economic development, and tourism to the legislature
12 in redacted form pursuant to subsection (i) (4).

13 (i) The [~~department of business, economic development, and~~
14 ~~tourism~~] Hawaii green infrastructure authority shall:

- 15 (1) Maintain records of the names of the taxpayers and
16 qualified productions thereof claiming the tax credits
17 under subsection (a);
- 18 (2) Obtain and total the aggregate amounts of all
19 qualified production costs per qualified production
20 and per qualified production per taxable year;



- 1 (3) Provide a letter to the director of taxation
2 specifying the amount of the tax credit per qualified
3 production for each taxable year that a tax credit is
4 claimed and the cumulative amount of the tax credit
5 for all years claimed; and
- 6 (4) Submit a report to the legislature no later than
7 twenty days prior to the convening of each regular
8 session detailing the non-aggregated qualified
9 production costs that form the basis of the tax credit
10 claims and expenditures, itemized by taxpayer, in a
11 redacted format to preserve the confidentiality of the
12 taxpayers claiming the credit.

13 Upon each determination required under this subsection, the
14 ~~[department of business, economic development, and tourism]~~
15 Hawaii green infrastructure authority shall issue a letter to
16 the taxpayer, regarding the qualified production, specifying the
17 qualified production costs and the tax credit amount qualified
18 for in each taxable year a tax credit is claimed. The taxpayer
19 for each qualified production shall file the letter with the
20 taxpayer's tax return for the qualified production to the
21 department of taxation. Notwithstanding the authority of the



1 ~~[department of business, economic development, and tourism]~~
2 Hawaii green infrastructure authority under this section, the
3 director of taxation may audit and adjust the tax credit amount
4 to conform to the information filed by the taxpayer."

5 PART III

6 SECTION 13. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
7 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

8 SECTION 14. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2021.

9

INTRODUCED BY: S. Gi

JAN 26 2021



H.B. NO. 1172

Report Title:

Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund; Building Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund; Energy Financing for State Agencies; Hawaii Green Infrastructure Authority; Appropriation

Description:

Part I: Establishes the clean energy and energy efficiency revolving loan fund. Repeals the building energy efficiency revolving loan fund. Authorizes moneys in the green infrastructure special fund to be used to finance the option to purchase solar systems and other clean energy equipment, including the purchase or lease of electric vehicles. Appropriates funds out of the clean energy and energy efficiency revolving loan fund. Part II: Replaces the Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism with the Hawaii Green Infrastructure Authority as the administering agency for the motion picture, digital media, and film production income tax credit.

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

