
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the use of fossil
2 fuels is the State's primary contributor to greenhouse gas
3 emissions. These emissions cause climate change, which poses a
4 serious threat to the State's economic well-being, public
5 health, infrastructure, and environment. The State's dependence
6 on fossil fuels also drains the economy of billions of dollars
7 each year, makes residents vulnerable to the volatility of oil
8 prices, and puts residents at increased risk in the event of a
9 natural disaster. Thus, Act 15, Session Laws of Hawaii 2018,
10 was enacted to establish a goal for the State to become carbon
11 neutral by 2045.

12 The legislature further finds that the transportation
13 sector accounts for the use of over two-thirds of the oil
14 imported into the State. The legislature notes that, for ground
15 transportation, electric vehicles provide a viable,
16 cost-effective alternative to vehicles that run on fossil fuels.
17 For state-owned transportation fleets, the transition to



1 electric vehicles will bring with it considerable cost savings
2 because of lower costs to operate and maintain these vehicles.
3 With the impacts of the coronavirus 2019 pandemic on the state
4 budget, it is imperative that the State take advantage of all
5 opportunities for savings, and the electrification of state
6 fleets to the extent possible is one of these opportunities.

7 The purpose of this Act is to:

- 8 (1) Begin the transition to one hundred per cent clean
9 ground transportation in the State by establishing a
10 goal for the State to lead by example by transitioning
11 to one hundred per cent of state-owned, light duty
12 vehicles powered by renewable energy sources by 2030;
13 and
- 14 (2) To further promote the State's energy goals by
15 authorizing the spending of capitol improvement
16 project moneys on green infrastructure.

17 SECTION 2. Chapter 103D, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
19 and to read as follows:

20 "§103D- Other motor vehicle requirements. (a) The
21 procurement policy for all agencies purchasing or leasing



1 medium- and heavy-duty motor vehicles shall be to seek vehicles
2 that reduce dependence on petroleum-based fuels that meet the
3 needs of the agency, where feasible and cost-effective.

4 Priorities for selecting vehicles for lease or purchase
5 shall be as follows:

- 6 (1) Electric vehicles and fuel cell vehicles using one
7 hundred per cent renewable hydrogen;
8 (2) Electric or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and fuel
9 cell electric vehicles;
10 (3) Other alternative fuel vehicles;
11 (4) Hybrid electric vehicles;
12 (5) One hundred per cent biodiesel fueled vehicles; and
13 (6) Vehicles that are identified by the United States
14 Environmental Protection Agency in its annual "Fuel
15 Economy Leaders" report as being among the top
16 performers for fuel economy in their class.
- 17 (b) Vehicles shall not be larger than necessary for their
18 intended functions."

19 SECTION 3. Chapter 225P, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
20 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
21 and to read as follows:



1 "§225P- Climate change mitigation. (a) It shall be the
2 goal of the State to reduce emissions that cause climate change
3 and build energy efficiencies across all sectors, including
4 decarbonizing the transportation sector.

5 (b) There is established a clean ground transportation
6 goal of forty per cent of light duty vehicles powered by
7 renewable energy sources for state-owned vehicles by
8 December 31, 2025, and a clean ground transportation goal of one
9 hundred per cent of light duty vehicles powered by renewable
10 energy sources for state-owned vehicles by December 31, 2030.
11 State agencies shall manage their vehicle fleets to achieve the
12 clean ground transportation goals established defined in section
13 196-9 and decarbonization goals pursuant chapter 225.

14 (c) State and county agencies may include trees and plants
15 with lifespans longer than twenty years as a part of its capital
16 improvement projects to meet the goals of reducing its carbon
17 footprint and in meeting the state's energy goals."

18 SECTION 4. Section 26-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
19 amended to read as follows:



1 "§26-6 Department of accounting and general services. (a)

2 The department of accounting and general services shall be
3 headed by a single executive to be known as the comptroller.

4 (b) The department shall:

5 (1) Preaudit and conduct after-the-fact audits of the
6 financial accounts of all state departments to
7 determine the legality of expenditures and the
8 accuracy of accounts;

9 (2) Report to the governor and to each regular session of
10 the legislature as to the finances of each department
11 of the State;

12 (3) Administer the state risk management program;

13 (4) Establish and manage motor pools;

14 (5) Manage the preservation and disposal of all records of
15 the State;

16 (6) Undertake the program of centralized engineering and
17 office leasing services, including operation and
18 maintenance and lease buyback processing pursuant to
19 subsection (d) of public buildings, for departments of
20 the State;

21 (7) Undertake the functions of the state surveyor;



- 1 (8) Establish accounting and internal control systems;
- 2 (9) Under the direction of the chief information officer,
- 3 provide centralized computer information management
- 4 and processing services;
- 5 (10) Establish a program to provide a means for public
- 6 access to public information and develop an
- 7 information network for state government; [~~and~~]
- 8 (11) Assume administrative responsibility for the office of
- 9 information practices [~~-~~]; and
- 10 (12) Require that all new light duty passenger vehicles
- 11 purchased for the state's vehicle fleets shall be zero
- 12 emission vehicles and authorize an exemption for new
- 13 fleet vehicle procurements if the zero emissions
- 14 vehicles are demonstrated to be cost-prohibitive on a
- 15 lifecycle basis or unsuitable for the vehicle's
- 16 planned purpose."

17 SECTION 5. Section 37-62, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18 amended to read as follows:

19 "§37-62 **Definitions.** Unless otherwise clear from the
20 context, as used in this part:



1 "Agency" means any executive department, independent
2 commission, board, agency, authority, bureau, office, or other
3 establishment of the state government (except the legislature
4 and the judiciary), or any quasi-public institution which is
5 supported in whole or in part by state funds.

6 "Annual required contribution" means the State's required
7 contribution to the employees' retirement system or Hawaii
8 employer-union health benefits trust fund, as applicable, that
9 is sufficient to cover:

10 (1) The normal cost, which is the cost of other post-
11 employment benefits attributable to the current year
12 of service; and

13 (2) An amortization payment, which is a catch-up payment
14 for past service costs to fund the unfunded actuarial
15 accrued liability over the next thirty years.

16 "Bond categories" means types of bonds and includes general
17 obligation bonds, reimbursable general obligation bonds, and
18 revenue bonds.

19 "Bond fund" means the fund used to account for the proceeds
20 of bond issues and expenditures therefrom.



1 "Bond receipts" means the proceeds from the issuance of
2 governmental bonds.

3 "Capital expenditures" means payments to contractors and
4 payments for other items related to the construction of a
5 capital improvement project.

6 "Capital investment costs" means costs, beyond the research
7 and development phase, associated with capital improvements,
8 including the acquisition and development of land, the design
9 and construction of new facilities, and the making of
10 renovations or additions to existing facilities. Design and
11 construction of new facilities and the making of renovations or
12 additions to existing facilities may include green
13 infrastructure. Capital investment costs for a program are the
14 sum of the program's capital improvement project costs.

15 "Casual hire position" means an hourly-paid temporary
16 position, the services of which are required intermittently.

17 "Certificate of participation" means any certificate
18 evidencing a participation right or a proportionate interest in
19 any financing agreement or the right to receive proportionate
20 payments from the State or a state agency due under any
21 financing agreement.



1 "Construction costs" means the costs involved in building
2 and landscaping capital facilities, including any consultant or
3 staff services required and built-in equipment. Construction
4 costs may include green infrastructure.

5 "Cost categories" means the major types of costs and
6 includes research and development, capital investment, and
7 operating.

8 "Cost elements" means the major subdivisions of a cost
9 category. The category "capital investment" includes plan, land
10 acquisition, design, construction, and equipment and furnishing.
11 The categories "research and development" and "operating"
12 include personal services, current lease payments, other current
13 expenses, equipment, and motor vehicles.

14 "Crosswalk" means a reconciliation of the program structure
15 with the structure used for accounting and/or appropriations.

16 "Debt service" means interest and principal repayments on
17 moneys borrowed.

18 "Departmental earnings" means the amounts collected by
19 governmental agencies for services provided and products or
20 property sold; rentals collected for use of public property;



1 fees, fines, forfeitures, and penalties assessed; and other
2 related types of charges.

3 "Design costs" means the costs related to the preparation
4 of architectural drawings for capital improvements through its
5 various stages from schematic to final construction drawings.
6 It does not include costs associated with the identification of
7 needs, determining alternative ways of meeting needs, and
8 prescription of standards for capital improvements.

9 "Effectiveness measure" means the criterion for measuring
10 the degree to which the objective sought is attained.

11 "Federal aid interstate" means funds received or reasonably
12 anticipated to be received from the federal government for the
13 purpose of constructing the interstate highway system in the
14 State.

15 "Federal aid primary" means funds received or reasonably
16 anticipated to be received from the federal government for the
17 purpose of constructing primary roadways.

18 "Federal aid secondary" means funds received or reasonably
19 anticipated to be received from the federal government for the
20 purpose of constructing secondary roadways.



1 "Federal aid urban" means funds received or reasonably
2 anticipated to be received from the federal government for the
3 purpose of constructing roads in urban areas.

4 "Federal funds" means financial aid received or reasonably
5 anticipated to be received from the federal government.

6 "Financing agreement" means any lease purchase agreement,
7 installment sale agreement, loan agreement, line of credit, or
8 any other agreement to finance the improvement, use, or
9 acquisition of real or personal property that is or will be
10 owned or operated by the State or any agency or to refinance any
11 such previously executed financing agreement including
12 certificates of participation relating thereto.

13 "Full cost" means the total cost of a program, system or
14 capability, including research and development costs, capital
15 investment costs, and operating costs.

16 "Full-time equivalent position" means a position, the
17 occupant of which is employed for a normal workweek of at least
18 forty hours or its equivalent.

19 "Funded ratio" means the ratio of net assets to net
20 liabilities of the employees' retirement system or Hawaii



1 employer-union health benefits trust fund, as applicable, as
2 determined by actuarial valuation.

3 "Funding period" means the number of years in the future
4 that will be required to fully fund the unfunded actuarial
5 accrued liability of the employees' retirement system or Hawaii
6 employer-union health benefits trust fund, as applicable, based
7 upon actuarial assumptions and no assumed future actuarial gains
8 or losses.

9 "General fund" means the fund used to account for all
10 transactions which are not accounted for in another fund.

11 "General obligation bonds" means bonds, notes, or other
12 instruments of indebtedness for the payment of the principal and
13 interest of which the full faith and credit of the State are
14 pledged.

15 "General obligation reimbursable bonds" means general
16 obligation bonds issued for a public undertaking, improvement,
17 or system from which revenues, or user taxes, or a combination
18 of both, may be derived for the payment of the principal and
19 interest as reimbursement to the general fund and for which
20 reimbursement is required by law, and, in the case of general
21 obligation bonds issued by the State for a political



1 subdivision, general obligation bonds for which the payment of
2 the principal and interest as reimbursement to the general fund
3 is required by law to be made from the revenue of the political
4 subdivision.

5 "Green infrastructure" means the range of measures that use
6 plant, tree, or soil systems with an expected life span of at
7 least twenty years designed to reduce carbon footprint,
8 temperatures, and storm water flow to sewer systems or surface
9 waters to meet the State's climate and sustainability goals.

10 "Inter-departmental transfers" means funds which will be
11 used by a program but will be appropriated to a different
12 program.

13 "Land acquisition costs" means the costs of obtaining
14 lands, including any consultant or staff services costs
15 attributable to that acquisition.

16 "Lease payments" means payments made by the State or any
17 agency under any financing agreement.

18 "Means of financing" means the various sources from which
19 funds are available and includes the general fund, special fund,
20 revolving fund, general obligation bonds, reimbursable general
21 obligation bonds, revenue bonds, federal aid interstate highway



1 fund, federal aid primary road fund, federal aid secondary road
2 fund, federal aid urban fund, other federal funds, private
3 contributions, county funds, trust funds, and other funds.

4 "Nonadd" means a program which is listed with an objective
5 or a program grouping, but the cost of which is not to be
6 included in the total cost of that objective or program grouping
7 because it is included in some other objective or program group.

8 "Nontax revenue sources" means sources other than taxes
9 from which revenues are produced and includes departmental
10 earnings of various kinds, reimbursements of principal on
11 general obligation bonds issued for state agencies and counties,
12 federal receipts which are restricted in their use to specified
13 purposes, and other federal receipts.

14 "Objective" means a statement of the end result, product,
15 or condition desired, for the accomplishment of which a course
16 of action is to be taken.

17 "Operating costs" means recurring costs of operating,
18 supporting and maintaining authorized programs, including costs
19 for personnel salaries and wages, employee fringe benefits,
20 lease payments, supplies, materials, equipment, and motor
21 vehicles.



1 "Permanent position" means a position, the existence of
2 which has no time limitation.

3 "Phases of capital improvement project" means land
4 acquisition, design, construction, and occupancy.

5 "Plan costs" means the costs related to preparation of
6 general plan, functional plan, master plan, advance plan,
7 preliminary plan, including feasibility studies.

8 "Planning" means that process by which government
9 objectives are formulated; measures by which effectiveness in
10 attaining the objectives are identified; alternatives by which
11 objectives may be attained are determined; the full cost,
12 effectiveness and benefit implications of each alternative are
13 determined; the assumptions, risks and uncertainties of the
14 future are clarified; and cost and effectiveness and benefit
15 tradeoffs of the alternatives are identified.

16 "Position" means a specific job, whether occupied or
17 vacant, consisting of all duties and responsibilities assigned
18 or delegated by competent authority, requiring the full- or
19 part-time employment of one person.



1 "Position ceiling" means the maximum number of permanent
2 and temporary full-time equivalent positions that an expending
3 agency is authorized for a particular program.

4 "Program" means a combination of resources and activities
5 designed to achieve an objective or objectives.

6 "Program size" means the magnitude of a program, such as
7 the number of persons serviced by the program, the amount of a
8 commodity, the time delays, the volume of service in relation to
9 population or area, etc.

10 "Program size indicator" means a measure to indicate the
11 magnitude of a program.

12 "Program structure" means a display of programs which are
13 grouped in accordance with the objectives to be achieved, or the
14 functions to be performed.

15 "Programming" means that process by which government's
16 long-range program and financial plans are scheduled for
17 implementation over a six-year period and which specifies what
18 programs are to be implemented, how they are to be implemented,
19 when they are to be implemented, and what the costs of such
20 implementation are.



1 "Reimbursable general obligation bonds" means general
2 obligation bonds issued for a public undertaking, improvement,
3 or system from which revenues, or user taxes, or a combination
4 of both, may be derived for the payment of the principal and
5 interest as reimbursement to the general fund and for which
6 reimbursement is required by law, and, in the case of general
7 obligation bonds issued by the State for a political
8 subdivision, general obligation bonds for which the payment of
9 the principal and interest as reimbursement to the general fund
10 is required by law to be made from the revenue of the political
11 subdivision.

12 "Research and development costs" means costs primarily
13 associated with the development of a new program, system or
14 capability to the point where capital and/or operating costs are
15 required to introduce the program, system or capability into
16 operational use.

17 "Resource categories" means types of resources and includes
18 tax revenues, departmental earnings, and federal receipts.

19 "Revenue bonds" means all bonds payable from the revenues,
20 or user taxes, or any combination of both, of a public



1 undertaking, improvement, system, or loan program and any loan
2 made thereunder and secured as may be provided by law.

3 "Revolving fund" means a fund from which is paid the cost
4 of goods and services rendered or furnished to or by a state
5 agency and which is replenished through charges made for the
6 goods or services or through transfers from other accounts or
7 funds.

8 "Special funds" means funds which are dedicated or set
9 aside by law for a specified object or purpose, but excluding
10 revolving funds and trust funds.

11 "Taxes" and "tax revenue sources" mean each specific kind
12 of tax.

13 "Tax revenues" means the amounts collected from compulsory
14 charges, in the form of taxes, levied by the State for the
15 purpose of financing services performed for the common public
16 benefit.

17 "Temporary position" means a position, the existence of
18 which has a time limitation, or a position that is not otherwise
19 a permanent position.

20 "Trust fund" means a fund in which designated persons or
21 classes of persons have a vested beneficial interest or



1 equitable ownership, or which was created or established by a
2 gift, grant, contribution, devise or bequest that limits the use
3 of the fund to designated objects or purposes.

4 "Unfunded actuarial accrued liability" means the portion of
5 the actuarial accrued liability, including the present value of
6 benefits presently being paid to retirees, that exceeds the
7 value of current assets.

8 "Vicing position" means a temporary position created to
9 backfill for an incumbent who is on an extended period of
10 authorized leave of absence."

11 SECTION 6. Section 103D-412, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
12 amended to read as follows:

13 "§103D-412 Light-duty motor vehicle requirements. (a)
14 The procurement policy for all agencies purchasing or leasing
15 light-duty motor vehicles shall be to reduce dependence on
16 petroleum for transportation energy[-] and meet the following
17 clean ground transportation goals:

- 18 (1) Forty per cent of light-duty motor vehicles of each
19 fleet shall be powered by renewable energy sources by
20 December 31, 2025; and



1 (2) One hundred per cent of light-duty motor vehicles of
2 each fleet shall be powered by renewable energy
3 sources by December 31, 2030.

4 (b) Beginning January 1, 2010, all state and county
5 entities, when purchasing new vehicles, shall seek vehicles with
6 reduced dependence on petroleum-based fuels that meet the needs
7 of the agency. Priority for selecting vehicles shall be as
8 follows:

9 (1) Electric or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and fuel
10 cell electric vehicles;

11 (2) Other alternative fuel vehicles;

12 (3) Hybrid electric vehicles; and

13 (4) Vehicles that are identified by the United States
14 Environmental Protection Agency in its annual "Fuel
15 Economy Leaders" report as being among the top
16 performers for fuel economy in their class.

17 (c) Vehicles shall not be larger than necessary for their
18 intended functions.

19 [~~e~~] (d) For the purposes of this section:

20 "Agency" means a state agency, office, or department.



1 "Alternative fuel" means alcohol fuels, mixtures containing
2 eighty-five per cent or more by volume of alcohols with gasoline
3 or other fuels, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, hydrogen,
4 biodiesel, mixtures containing twenty per cent or more by volume
5 of biodiesel with diesel or other fuels, other fuels derived
6 from biological materials, and electricity provided by off-board
7 energy sources.

8 "Covered fleet" has the same meaning as contained in
9 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 490 Subpart C.

10 "Excluded vehicles" has the same meaning as provided in
11 10 Code of Federal Regulations section 490.3.

12 "Fuel cell electric vehicle" means a zero-emission electric
13 vehicle that uses a fuel cell to convert hydrogen gas and oxygen
14 into electricity that is used in a vehicle powertrain for
15 propulsion.

16 "Light-duty motor vehicle" has the same meaning as
17 contained in 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 490, not
18 including any vehicle incapable of traveling on highways or any
19 vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating greater than eight
20 thousand five hundred pounds.



1 [~~d~~] (e) Agencies may apply to the chief procurement
2 officer for exemptions from the requirements of this section to
3 the extent that the vehicles required by this section are not
4 available or do not meet the specific needs of the agency;
5 provided that life cycle vehicle and fuel costs may be included
6 in the determination of whether a particular vehicle meets the
7 needs of the agency. Estimates of future fuel costs shall be
8 based on projections from the United States Energy Information
9 Administration.

10 [~~e~~] (f) Vehicles acquired from another state agency and
11 excluded vehicles are exempt from the requirements of this
12 section~~-~~ but shall be included in the calculation of the clean
13 ground transportation goals established under subsection (a).

14 [~~f~~] (g) Nothing in this section is intended to interfere
15 with the ability of a covered fleet to comply with the vehicle
16 purchase mandates required by 10 Code of Federal Regulations
17 Part 490 Subpart C."

18 SECTION 7. Section 196-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
19 amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

20 "(c) With regard to motor vehicles and transportation
21 fuel, each agency shall:



- 1 (1) Comply with Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations,
2 Part 490, Subpart C, "Mandatory State Fleet Program",
3 if applicable;
- 4 (2) Comply with all applicable state laws regarding
5 vehicle purchases;
- 6 (3) Once federal and state vehicle purchase mandates have
7 been satisfied, purchase the most fuel-efficient
8 vehicles that meet the needs of their programs;
9 provided that life cycle cost-benefit analysis of
10 vehicle purchases shall include projected fuel costs;
- 11 (4) Purchase alternative fuels and ethanol blended
12 gasoline when available;
- 13 (5) Evaluate a purchase preference for biodiesel blends,
14 as applicable to agencies with diesel fuel purchases;
- 15 (6) Promote efficient operation of vehicles[+], including
16 efficient planning of charging station locations and
17 day-time charging for electric vehicles;
- 18 (7) Use the most appropriate minimum octane fuel; provided
19 that vehicles shall use 87-octane fuel unless the
20 owner's manual for the vehicle states otherwise or the
21 engine experiences knocking or pinging;



1 (8) Beginning with fiscal year 2005-2006 as the baseline,
2 collect and maintain, for the life of each vehicle
3 acquired, the following data:

4 (A) Vehicle acquisition cost;

5 (B) United States Environmental Protection Agency
6 rated fuel economy;

7 (C) Vehicle fuel configuration, such as gasoline,
8 diesel, flex-fuel gasoline/E85, and dedicated
9 propane;

10 (D) Actual in-use vehicle mileage;

11 (E) Actual in-use vehicle fuel consumption; [~~and~~]

12 (F) Actual in-use annual average vehicle fuel
13 economy; and

14 (G) Electric vehicle charger use; and

15 (9) Beginning with fiscal year 2005-2006 as the baseline
16 with respect to each agency that operates a fleet of
17 thirty or more vehicles, collect and maintain, in
18 addition to the data in paragraph (8), the following:

19 (A) Information on the vehicles in the fleet,

20 including vehicle year, make, model, gross



- 1 vehicle weight rating, and vehicle fuel
- 2 configuration;
- 3 (B) Fleet fuel usage, by fuel;
- 4 (C) Fleet mileage; [~~and~~]
- 5 (D) Overall annual average fleet fuel economy and
- 6 average miles per gallon of gasoline and
- 7 diesel [~~-~~]; and

8 (E) Electric vehicle charger use; and

9 (10) Plan and coordinate vehicle acquisition to meet the
10 following clean ground transportation goals:

11 (A) Forty per cent of light-duty motor vehicles of
12 each fleet shall be powered by renewable sources
13 by December 31, 2025; and

14 (B) One hundred per cent of light-duty motor vehicles
15 of each fleet shall be powered by renewable
16 sources by December 31, 2030."

17 SECTION 8. Section 196-42, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18 amended to read as follows:

19 "**§196-42 State support for achieving alternate fuels**
20 **standards [~~-~~] and clean ground transportation goals. (a) The**
21 **State shall facilitate the development of alternate fuels and**



1 support the attainment of a statewide alternate fuels standard
 2 of ten per cent of highway fuel demand to be provided by
 3 alternate fuels by 2010, fifteen per cent by 2015, twenty per
 4 cent by 2020, and thirty per cent by 2030. For purposes of the
 5 alternate fuels standard, ethanol produced from cellulosic
 6 materials shall be considered the equivalent of two and one-half
 7 gallons of noncellulosic ethanol. "Alternate fuels" shall have
 8 the same meaning as contained in 10 Code of Federal Regulations
 9 Part 490; provided that it shall also include liquid or gaseous
 10 fuels produced from renewable feedstocks such as organic wastes,
 11 or from water using electricity from renewable energy sources.

12 (b) The State shall support the attainment of the clean
 13 ground transportation target established pursuant to
 14 section 225P- (b)."

15 SECTION 9. Section 196-72, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
 16 amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

17 "(b) The chief energy officer shall have:
 18 (1) Experience, knowledge, and expertise in policy,
 19 programs, or services related to energy efficiency,
 20 renewable energy, clean transportation, and energy
 21 resiliency related activities and development; and



- 1 (2) Experience in a supervisory or administrative
2 capacity[-]; and
- 3 (3) Lead efforts to incorporate energy efficiency,
4 renewable energy, energy resiliency, and clean
5 transportation to reduce costs and achieve clean
6 energy goals across all public facilities."

7 SECTION 10. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
8 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

9 SECTION 11. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2050.



Report Title:

Clean Ground Transportation Goals; Fleet Procurement; Road Construction; Carbon Footprint Reduction

Description:

Establishes clean ground transportation goals for state agencies on a staggered basis until achieving a one hundred per cent light-duty motor vehicle clean fleet by 12/31/2030. Requires the Hawaii state energy office to lead the efforts to incorporate energy efficiency, renewable energy, energy resiliency, and clean transportation to reduce costs and achieve clean energy goals across all public facilities. Requires that all new light-duty passenger vehicles purchased for the state's fleet are zero emission vehicles and the comptroller may authorize an exemption for new fleet vehicle procurement. Requires that the vehicle selection criteria include one hundred percent biodiesel fueled vehicles. Allows state and counties to include trees and plants with lifespans longer than twenty years as a part of capital improvement projects. Adds "green infrastructure" definition. Revises definitions for "capital investment costs" and "construction costs". Effective 7/1/2050. (SD1)

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

