

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO EXTENDING THE RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION TIMELINE AND GOAL.

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

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds that the cost of living
 in Hawaii is continuing to rise. The price of electricity has
 drastically increased by almost forty per cent in the last year
 in part because of the forced closure of Oahu's coal plant to
 meet the renewable energy goals set by this Legislature.

Along with concerns on cost effectiveness, there are also 6 concerns that Hawaii needs to have firm energy capabilities for 7 exigent circumstances where renewable power is not available, 8 9 such as during hurricanes and other natural disasters. In support of this is testimony for SB2510 - 2022 from University 10 of Hawaii Manoa that says, "Specifically, detailed modeling of 11 grid operations shows that the availability of small fossil-fuel 12 generators that run sparingly can, under some circumstances, 13 improve grid reliability and allow reduced usage and even faster 14 retirement of aging oil units resulting in a net system wide 15 fossil fuel reduction. While these flexible firm units should be 16

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required to operate using cost-effective renewable fuels 1 whenever they are available; operation using fossil fuels when 2 they are not may still move us toward our low GHG objectives and 3 improve reliability." Hawaiian Electric also testified, 4 "Mandating a switch to renewable fuels may also cause a 5 significant burden to underserved communities in cases where 6 renewable fuels are significantly more expensive than fossil 7 fuels, there should be flexibility to use multiple types of 8 9 fuels in the best interest of customers. Having fuel flexibility 10 and not being limited to renewable only fuels (i.e., biomass or biofuel) would make for a more resilient grid where new utility 11 scale generation that is added would have that flexibility 12 should a hurricane, major supply chain issue, fallen trees after 13 a storm, or geopolitical events affect the supply of renewable 14 15 fuels, and in the event solar and wind plants are damaged. Underserved communities would be disproportionately affected in 16 this situation as these communities are less likely have the 17 means to be energy self-sufficient during these times. " 18 19 The purpose of this act is to:

20 (1) Allow for the use of firm energy sources as part of the
21 State's clean energy initiative program; and

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(2) Extend the timeline for the State's renewable energy 1 2 goals. SECTION 2. Section 269-92, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 3 4 amended to read as follows: "§269-92 Renewable portfolio standards. (a) Each 5 electric utility company that sells electricity for consumption 6 in the State shall establish a renewable portfolio standard of: 7 Ten per cent of its net electricity sales by December 8 (1)9 31, 2010; Fifteen per cent of its net electricity sales by 10 (2)11 December 31, 2015; Thirty per cent of its net electricity sales by 12 (3) December 31, 2020; 13 Forty per cent of its net electricity generation by 14 (4) December 31, 2030; 15 [Seventy] Sixty per cent of its net electricity 16 (5) generation by December 31, [2040] 2050; and 17 [One hundred] Eighty per cent of its net electricity 18 (6) generation by December 31, [2045] 2070. 19 20 The public utilities commission may establish (b) standards for each electric utility company that prescribe the 21

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



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(c) If the public utilities commission determines that an 1 electric utility company failed to meet the renewable portfolio 2 standard, after a hearing in accordance with chapter 91, the 3 utility shall be subject to penalties to be established by the 4 public utilities commission; provided that if the commission 5 determines that the electric utility company is unable to meet 6 the renewable portfolio standards because of reasons beyond the 7 reasonable control of the electric utility company, as set forth 8 in subsection (d), the commission, in its discretion, may waive 9 in whole or in part any otherwise applicable penalties. 10

(d) Events or circumstances that are beyond an electric utility company's reasonable control may include, to the extent the event or circumstance could not be reasonably foreseen and ameliorated:

- 15 (1) Weather-related damage;
- 16 (2) Natural disasters;
- 17 (3) Mechanical or resource failure;
- 18 (4) Failure of renewable electrical energy producers to
 19 meet contractual obligations to the electric utility
 20 company;
- 21 (5) Labor strikes or lockouts;

| 1 | (6) | Actions of governmental authorities that adversely |
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| 2 | | affect the generation, transmission, or distribution |
| 3 | | of renewable electrical energy under contract to an |
| 4 | | electric utility company; |
| 5 | (7) | Inability to acquire sufficient renewable electrical |
| 6 | | energy due to lapsing of tax credits related to |
| 7 | | renewable energy development; |
| 8 | (8) | Inability to obtain permits or land use approvals for |
| 9 | | renewable electrical energy projects; |
| 10 | (9) | Inability to acquire sufficient cost-effective |
| 11 | | renewable electrical energy; |
| 12 | (10) | Inability to acquire sufficient renewable electrical |
| 13 | | energy to meet the renewable portfolio standard goals |
| 14 | | beyond 2030 in a manner that is beneficial to Hawaii's |
| 15 | | economy in relation to comparable fossil fuel |
| 16 | | resources; |
| 17 | (11) | Substantial limitations, restrictions, or prohibitions |
| 18 | | on utility renewable electrical energy projects; |
| 19 | (12) | Non-renewable energy generated by electric generation |
| 20 | | facilities where the electric utility company |
| 21 | | otherwise does not have direct control or ownership of |

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| 1 | independent power producers, government and non- | |
|---|---|--|
| 2 | government agencies, and any persons or entities, | |
| 3 | including merchant or co-generation facilities; and | |
| 4 | (13) Other events and circumstances of a similar nature." | |
| 5 | SECTION 3. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed | |
| 6 | and stricken. New statutory material is underscored. | |
| 7 | SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval. | |
| 8 | | |
| | INTRODUCED BY: | |
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Report Title:

Extending the renewable energy standards timeline and goal.

Description:

Extends the renewable energy standards timeline and reduces the percentage goal to allow for firm energy production as a part of a resilient statewide system.

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