THE SENATE THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE, 2023 STATE OF HAWAII S.B. NO. 1154

JAN 2 0 2023

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO ENERGY.

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

1 The legislature finds that the high cost of SECTION 1. electricity continues to increase despite oil and gas prices. 2 As a result of the ever-increasing price of electricity, many 3 4 state departments and agencies, specifically educational facilities, face severe cost shortfalls prompting a need for 5 6 emergency appropriations greater than \$30 million. However, 7 facilities such as the University of Hawaii Maui college and 8 nine other campuses across the State have photovoltaic systems 9 installed on their parking shade structures and rooftops. The 10 excess electricity generated at these facilities is wasted 11 because there is no system that allows wheeling of the surplus 12 clean energy to another connected facility.

Furthermore, the legislature finds that readily available renewable energy is not being utilized because of a lack of proximity to other state buildings and facilities. The clean energy could provide electricity to state facilities at peak time of operations that are opposite in time from peak

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operations for the residential population. The public utilities commission's failure to open and move a docket on wheeling for state facilities has crippled the ability of the State to share and distribute the electricity generated amongst its facilities and lower electric bills, which has result in substantial emergency payments to utility companies.

7 The legislature finds that the production of clean 8 electricity may be encouraged if government agencies, as sellers 9 of clean electricity, are allowed to engage in intragovernmental 10 wheeling, in which electric power is transmitted from one agency's power generation to the facilities of other 11 12 governmental agencies over the existing transmission lines of a 13 third-party electric public utility. The State and other 14 government entities could acquire clean electricity by purchasing it from a clean electricity project developer then 15 16 transmit it across utility lines owned and maintained by an 17 existing electric utility to other government agencies.

18 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to authorize 19 government agencies to wheel electricity that is produced by 20 their own facilities from renewable energy sources, subject to



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1	certain conditions determined by the public utilities
2	commission.
3	SECTION 2. Chapter 269, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
4	amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
5	and to read as follows:
6	" <u>§269-</u> Wheeling; renewable energy; government agencies;
7	rules. (a) A government agency may engage in wheeling of
8	electricity produced at its own facilities from renewable
9	sources.
10	(b) The public utilities commission shall open a docket to
11	determine:
12	(1) The rate of compensation to an electric company acting
13	as a transmitter; or
14	(2) Other terms to ensure wheeling is done in the public
15	interest.
16	(c) The public utilities commission shall adopt rules
17	pursuant to chapter 91 to implement this section.
18	(d) For the purposes of this section, "wheeling" means
19	transmitting electric power from one governmental agency's point
20	of generation to the facilities of other governmental agencies



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1	over the existing transmission lines of a third-party electric
2	public utility."
3	SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.
4	SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.
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	INTRODUCED BY:



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Report Title:

Public Utilities Commission; Governmental Agencies; Wheeling; Clean Energy

Description:

Authorizes government agencies to wheel electricity that is produced by their own facilities from renewable energy sources to another government agency's facilities, subject to certain restrictions.

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

