



*The Judiciary, State of Hawai‘i*

**Testimony to the Senate Committee on Ways and Means**

Senator Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Chair

Senator Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Vice Chair

Thursday, July 2, 2020, 12:31 P.M.

State Capitol Auditorium

by

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Capital Improvement Administrator

WRITTEN TESTIMONY ONLY

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**Bill No. and Title:** House Bill No. 1846, H.D.2, S.D.1, Relating to Energy Efficiency.

**Purpose:** Requires all state facilities with an area over 10,000 square feet, except facilities at the Aloha Stadium, to be utilizing section 36-41, Hawaii Revised Statutes, by 1/1/2022. Requires all other state facilities to complete an energy audit and implement the feasible recommended efficiency measure by 1/1/2022. Beginning 7/1/2020, allows for new state building construction to utilize post-industrial carbon dioxide mineralized concrete, or other materials that reduce the carbon footprint of the project where feasible and cost-effective, have twenty-five per cent of its accompanying parking lot be electric vehicle charger ready. Authorizes the Hawaii state energy office to access utility bills and energy usage data for state-owned buildings and make the data publicly available. Takes effect on 7/1/2050. (SD1)

**Judiciary's Position:**

While the Judiciary supports the State’s efforts to improve energy efficiency of our facilities and to reduce emissions, the Judiciary respectfully submits the following comments.

The current draft of the bill omits important details pertaining to the implementation of “feasible” recommended efficiency measures.

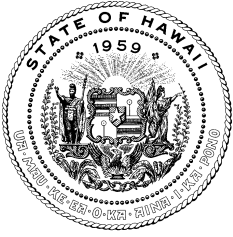
Further, energy audits, that may or may not lead to feasible recommended efficiency measures, require an upfront commitment of resources that are currently in short supply due to economic circumstances. Please consider extending the dates for implementation.



House Bill No. 1846, H.D.2, S.D.1, Relating to Energy Efficiency  
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Additionally, the bill requires use of post-industrial carbon-dioxide mineralized concrete, where feasible and cost-effective, in new state buildings. Please note that this material appears to be based on a rather proprietary technological process, which may affect its availability.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on this measure.



# HAWAII STATE ENERGY OFFICE STATE OF HAWAII

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SCOTT J. GLENN  
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## Testimony of **SCOTT J. GLENN, Chief Energy Officer**

before the  
**SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS**  
Thursday, July 2, 2020  
12:31 PM  
State Capitol, Auditorium

### In SUPPORT of **HB 1846, HD2, SD1** **RELATING TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY.**

Chair Dela Cruz, Vice Chair Keith-Agaran, and Members of the Committee, the Hawaii State Energy Office (HSEO) supports HB 1846, HD2, SD1, that requires an energy audit for all state facilities 10,000 square feet and larger, by January 1, 2022. The HSEO is to have access to all utility bills and energy usage data for all state-owned facilities, and have the data in a publicly accessible format. Our office defers to the Department of Accounting and General Services and other state agencies, as the auditing process takes time and resources.

HB 1846, HD2, SD1, authorizes the HSEO to have access to all utility bills and energy usage for state-owned facilities and to make this data available through the HSEO. This responsibility for the HSEO is consistent with its mission “to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and clean transportation to help achieve a resilient clean energy economy” (Section 196-71(a), HRS). It is also consistent with the Chief Energy Officer’s duties to:

- (3) Provide technical assistance to state and county agencies to assess and implement projects and programs related to energy conservation and efficiency, renewable energy, clean transportation, energy resiliency, and related measures;

Energy efficiency is the most cost-effective way to reduce energy usage and a number of state agencies in Hawaii have been benchmarked, audited, and have participated in or are in the process of participating in energy savings performance contracts. However, there are always additional energy savings and energy generation opportunities that may be identified via energy audits. This is consistent with the HSEO’s mission to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, and clean transportation to help Hawaii achieve a resilient clean energy economy.

Regarding the design of new state buildings to maximize energy generation potential; allowing building materials that reduce the carbon footprint where feasible and cost-effective,

and having 25% of the parking to be electric vehicle charger ready are in alignment with the State's clean energy and decarbonization goals. Public facilities have an important role in contributing not only to energy efficiency but energy generation as well.

It will be important for the bill's objectives to be implemented in such a way so as not to delay or negatively impact affordable housing or incur costs to projects not intended for state agency occupation or use.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



# Hawai'i Energy

YOUR CONSERVATION & EFFICIENCY PROGRAM

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Before the Senate Committee on Ways and Means  
Thursday, July 2, 12:31 PM, Auditorium  
HB 1846 HD2 SD1: Relating to Energy Efficiency

Chair Dela Cruz and Vice Chair Keith-Agaran:

The Hawai'i Energy program supports HB 1846 HD2 SD1 and offers the following comments.

Hawai'i Energy works to empower island families and businesses on behalf of the Hawai'i Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to make smart energy choices to reduce energy consumption, save money, and pursue a 100% clean energy future. Energy efficiency is the cheapest option to help us achieve our 100% clean energy goal by eliminating waste and being more efficient.

Hawai'i Energy applauds the emphasis on improving energy efficiency in State facilities. The State of Hawai'i has had a successful Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) program that drove a significant level of energy savings projects between 2009 and 2015. The State of Hawai'i has benefitted substantially from ESPCs. Hawai'i Energy estimates that since 1996, Hawai'i government agencies have saved, on average, more than 5 million kilowatt hours a year, equating to over \$24 million in savings, with the majority of this coming through ESPCs. ESPC procurements have significantly dropped since 2015, due to a number of potential factors, including previously completed projects, use of standard procurement mechanisms, and state agencies not having the expertise and resources to develop, procure, and manage the construction, among others. With advances in technologies that increase efficiency coupled with the number of buildings that are still largely inefficient, opportunity remains for further improvement. ESPCs have demonstrated the ability to help the State save money, which is now more important than ever.

Tackling energy use by all state facilities will take time, manpower, and, in some instances, funding. Now more than ever, we need to support energy efficiency contractors who have been negatively impacted by these challenging times, including loss of business, project delays and staff reduction. As the State looks at ways to help businesses recover from COVID-19, efficiency projects at state facilities can help to diversify the economy and create opportunities for economic growth in the energy industry.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on and our **support** of HB1846 HD2 SD1.

Brian Kealoha  
Executive Director  
Hawai'i Energy