GOV. MSG. NO. 1397

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HONOLULU

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

July 12, 2022

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi,
President
and Members of the Senate
Thirty-First State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki,
Speaker and Members of the
House of Representatives
Thirty-First State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature:

I am transmitting herewith SB2510 SD2 HD1 CD1, without my approval and with the statement of objections relating to the measure.

SB2510 SD2 HD1 CD1 RELATING TO RENEWABLE ENERGY.

Sincerely,

David Y Ige

DAVID Y. IGE
Governor, State of Hawai'i

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

HONOLULU

July 12, 2022

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2510

Honorable Members
Thirty-First Legislature
State of Hawai'i

Pursuant to Section 16 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Hawai'i, I am returning herewith, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 2510, entitled "A Bill for an Act Relating to Renewable Energy."

The purposes of this bill are to diversify the State's renewable energy profile and reduce the State's reliance on fossil fuels by requiring (1) the Office of Planning and Sustainable Development (OPSD) to update the state energy plan; and (2) to amend the economy and energy plans in the Hawaii State Planning Act to, among other things, require a minimum of 33.33 percent of renewable energy to be generated by firm renewable generation on each island, and to limit the percentage of any one type of renewable energy source to 45 percent of all generation for each island, except for geothermal energy. The bill provides that the percentages may be updated by concurrent resolution.

This bill is objectionable because without robust factual support or comprehensive cost analysis it prematurely establishes arbitrary percentages that will render at least the County of Kauai out of compliance due to that county's advancements in promoting solar energy. Fixing numerical limits that do not consider the different circumstances on each island is problematic. The bill also pits different renewable technologies against each other based upon a dichotomy between firm and intermittent energy sources that is becoming obsolete. As a result, it imposes additional regulatory obstacles that may impede opportunities to find a more cost-effective mix of renewable technologies or to develop new innovative technologies that do not fall within the definition of firm power. The attached "Summary: Estimated current compliance with the requirements of SB2510, by island" summarizes some of my concerns.

Additionally, the bill appears to supersede a Public Utility Commission's stakeholder-based process to update energy-efficiency portfolio standard framework, which has been in effect since 2012, in favor of a new process with OPSD as the single decision-maker and an appeal to the Governor's Office. In addition, the bill misuses chapter 226, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), which function is to establish state goals and objectives, in an effort to create a regulatory scheme that would be more appropriately created through chapter 269, HRS, which currently provides a statutory framework for renewable portfolio standards.

Further, Section 14 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Hawai'i states in relevant part: "[n]o law shall be passed except by bill." An amendment to statutory provisions is a law that requires the passage of a bill. Accordingly, an attempt to amend provisions in the bill by adoption of a concurrent resolution would likely be found legally invalid for not meeting the requirement under Section 14 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Hawai'i.

For the foregoing reasons, I am returning Senate Bill No. 2510 without my approval.

Respectfully,

DAVID Y. IGE
Governor of Hawai'i

SUMMARY: Estimated current compliance with the requirements of SB2510, by island

2020 data. The complete final set of 2021 data is not yet available. More recent data also supports the conclusions illustrated by the table below. Contracts currently in place and projects under construction may be subject to immediate cancellation if SB2510 is enacted.

1. Requirement that "Firm renewable generation shall be a minimum of 33.33 per cent of renewable energy generation for each island."

Unit		Percentage of renewable energy that was "firm" (2020) Kaua'i	O'ahu	Moloka'i	Maui	Lāna'i	Hawai'i
MW	Firm renewable capacity as percent of utility-scale renewable energy generation capacity	**7%**	**31%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**45%**
MW	Firm renewable capacity as percent of renewable energy (including customer-sited) capacity	**5%**	**15%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**21%**
GWh	Firm renewable annual energy generation as percent of utility-scale renewable energy GWh	**21%**	**42%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**13%**
GWh	Firm renewable annual energy generation as percent of renewable energy (including customer-sited) GWh	**17%**	**21%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**7%**

4 possible calculation methods (SB2510 is unclear as to which would be used):

A. Capacity of utility-scale generation (not including customer-sited generation)

*If method A is used (capacity, utility-scale only), **most islands** would immediately be out of compliance with the "33% firm" requirement, even using 2020 numbers.*

B. Capacity of all grid-connected generation (including customer-sited generation)

*If method B is used (capacity, including customer-sited generation), **all islands** would immediately be out of compliance with the "33% firm" requirement, even using 2020 numbers.*

C. Cumulative gigawatt-hours (GWh) of renewable electricity generated in 2020 by utility-scale facilities (not including customer-sited generation)

*If method C is used (annual production, utility-scale only), **most islands** would immediately be out of compliance with the "33% firm" requirement, even using 2020 numbers.*

D. Cumulative gigawatt-hours (GWh) of renewable electricity generated in 2020 by all grid-connected facilities (including customer-sited generation)

*If method D is used (annual production, including customer-sited generation), **all islands** would immediately be out of compliance with the "33% firm" requirement, even using 2020 numbers.*

SB2510 requirement: above 33%. Those below 33% would be **out of compliance.**
Islands "out of compliance" are indicated by red numbers and shading.

SUMMARY: Estimated current compliance with the requirements of SB2510, by island

2020 data. The complete final set of 2021 data is not yet available. More recent data also supports the conclusions illustrated by the table below. Contracts currently in place and projects under construction may be subject to immediate cancellation if SB2510 is enacted. Current solar percentages are higher than the 2020 values shown in the table, and projected to increase significantly with the interconnection of projects under development.

2. Requirement to "Limit the percentage of any one type of renewable energy source to forty-five per cent of all generation for each island, except for geothermal generated energy."

Percentage of renewable energy from solar (2020)*

Unit		Kaua'i	O'ahu	Moloka'i	Maui	Lāna'i	Hawai'i
MW	Percent generation capacity of each renewable source as % of total (utility-scale only)	**37%**	**9%**	**0%**	**2%**	**10%**	**1%**
MW	Percent generation capacity of any one renewable source as % of total (including customer-sited)	**32%** (utility) **14%** (customer sited)	**7%** (utility) **20%** (customer sited)	**0%** (utility) **16%** (customer sited)	**1%** (utility) **27%** (customer sited)	**9%** (utility) **11%** (customer sited)	**1%** (utility) **25%** (customer sited)
MW	Percent generation capacity of any one renewable source as % of total (combining utility-scale and customer-sited solar)	**46%**	**27%**	**16%**	**28%**	**20%**	**26%**
GWh	Percent of annual utility-scale renewable GWh from any one renewable source	**28%**	**6%**	**0%**	**1%**	**3%**	**0%**
GWh	Percent of annual renewable GWh (including customer-sited) from any one renewable source	**25%** (utility) **12%** (customer sited)	**5%** (utility) **13%** (customer sited)	**0%** (utility) **11%** (customer sited)	**1%** (utility) **19%** (customer sited)	**2%** (utility) **7%** (customer sited)	**0%** (utility) **15%** (customer sited)
GWh	Percent of annual renewable GWh from any one renewable source (combining utility-scale and customer-sited solar)	**37%**	**18%**	**11%**	**20%**	**9%**	**15%**

6 possible calculation methods (SB2510 is unclear as to which would be used):

A. Capacity of utility-scale generation (not including customer-sited generation)

B. Capacity of all grid-connected generation (including customer-sited generation)

C. Capacity of all grid-connected generation including customer-sited generation, combining utility and customer solar

If this method is used, Kauai would immediately be out of compliance with the "45% limit," even using 2020 numbers.

D. Cumulative gigawatt-hours (GWh) of renewable electricity generated in 2020 by utility-scale facilities (not including customer-sited generation)

E. Cumulative gigawatt-hours (GWh) of renewable electricity generated in 2020 by all grid-connected facilities (including customer-sited generation)

F. Cumulative gigawatt-hours (GWh) of renewable electricity including customer-sited generation, combining utility and customer solar

SB2510 requirement: each renewable source, other than geothermal, below 45%.
Islands ***"out of compliance"*** *are indicated by red numbers and shading.*

*Percentages from other renewable resources were also calculated but only solar approached the 45% level.

VETO

THE SENATE
THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE, 2022
STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO. 2510 S.D. 2 H.D. 1 C.D. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO RENEWABLE ENERGY.

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

SECTION 1. The purpose of this Act is to:

(1) Require the office of planning and sustainable development to update the state energy plan;

(2) Ensure grid reliability by diversifying the State's renewable energy portfolio to include firm and intermittent renewable energy;

(3) Establish a state energy policy that requires at least 33.33 per cent of renewable energy to be generated by firm renewable energy and for renewable energy to replace fossil fuel energy and achieve one hundred per cent renewable energy generation;

(4) Establish a state energy policy that requires the State to maintain a diversified renewable energy portfolio; and

(5) Amend other statutory provisions to achieve at least 33.33 per cent firm renewable energy generation for each island.

SECTION 2. Section 226-10, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) To achieve the potential growth and innovative activity objective, it shall be the policy of [~~this~~] the State to:

(1) Facilitate investment and employment growth in economic activities that have the potential to expand and diversify Hawaii's economy, including but not limited to diversified agriculture, aquaculture, renewable energy development, creative media, health care, and science and technology-based sectors;

(2) Facilitate investment in innovative activity that may pose risks or be less labor-intensive than other traditional business activity, but, if successful, will generate revenue in Hawaii through the export of services or products or substitution of imported services or products;

(3) Encourage entrepreneurship in innovative activity by academic researchers and instructors who may not have the background, skill, or initial inclination to

commercially exploit their discoveries or achievements;

(4) Recognize that innovative activity is not exclusively dependent upon individuals with advanced formal education, but that many self-taught, motivated individuals are able, willing, sufficiently knowledgeable, and equipped with the attitude necessary to undertake innovative activity;

(5) Increase the opportunities for investors in innovative activity and talent engaged in innovative activity to personally meet and interact at cultural, art, entertainment, culinary, athletic, or visitor-oriented events without a business focus;

(6) Expand Hawaii's capacity to attract and service international programs, technologies, and activities that generate employment for Hawaii's people;

(7) Enhance and promote Hawaii's role as a center for international relations[~~,~~]; trade[~~,~~]; finance[~~,~~]; services[~~,~~]; technology[~~,~~]; education[~~,~~]; demonstration projects for innovations in

sustainability, renewable energy innovation and intellectual property; culture[~~,~~]; and the arts;

(8) Accelerate research and development of new energy-related industries based on wind, solar, ocean, underground resources, [~~and~~] solid waste[~~,~~], and firm renewable energy;

(9) Promote Hawaii's geographic, environmental, social, and technological advantages to attract new or innovative economic activities into the State;

(10) Provide public incentives and encourage private initiative to attract new or innovative industries that best support Hawaii's social, economic, physical, and environmental objectives;

(11) Increase research and the development of ocean-related economic activities such as mining, food production, energy production, and scientific research;

(12) Develop, promote, and support research and educational and training programs that will enhance Hawaii's ability to attract and develop economic activities of benefit to Hawaii;

(13) Foster a broader public recognition and understanding of the potential benefits of new or innovative growth-oriented industry in Hawaii;

(14) Encourage the development and implementation of joint federal and state initiatives to attract federal programs and projects that will support Hawaii's social, economic, physical, and environmental objectives;

(15) Increase research and development of businesses and services in the telecommunications and information industries;

(16) Foster the research and development of nonfossil fuel and energy efficient modes of transportation; and

(17) Recognize and promote health care and health care information technology as growth industries."

SECTION 3. Section 226-18, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"**§226-18 Objectives and policies for facility systems--energy.** (a) Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to energy shall be directed toward the achievement of the following objectives, giving due consideration to all:

(1) Dependable, efficient, and economical statewide energy systems capable of supporting the needs of the people;

(2) Increased energy security and self-sufficiency through the reduction and ultimate elimination of Hawaii's dependence on imported fuels for electrical generation and ground transportation;

(3) Greater diversification of energy generation and reduction of reliance on imports in the face of threats to Hawaii's energy supplies and systems;

(4) Reduction, avoidance, or sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions from energy supply and use[~~; and~~], including but not limited to ensuring that all new utility scale electricity generation facilities shall be renewable capable;

(5) Utility models that make the social and financial interests of Hawaii's utility customers a priority[~~.~~];

(6) Greater diversification of renewable energy generation to include intermittent and firm renewable generation to improve reliability and achieve one hundred per cent renewable energy objectives;

(7) Reliable replacement of fossil fuel generation with firm renewable generation;

(8) Firm renewable generation shall be a minimum of 33.33 per cent of renewable energy generation for each island. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, this percentage may be updated by the legislature pursuant to the following:

(A) By adoption of a concurrent resolution based on data from a study by the Hawaii natural energy institute, as described in section 7 of Act , Session Laws of Hawaii 2022; and

(B) The office of planning and sustainable development shall submit for introduction to the legislature a concurrent resolution for review of the proposed firm renewable energy generation minimum percentage;

(9) Limit the percentage of any one type of renewable energy source to forty-five per cent of all generation for each island, except for geothermal generated energy. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, this

percentage may be updated pursuant to paragraph (a)(8) of this section; and

(10) Fossil fuel generation shall be prohibited after December 31, 2045; except in cases of emergencies or natural disaster, situations where unavailability of renewable fuels would require limited use of fossil fuels to maintain grid reliability, and events or circumstances that are outside of an electric utility company's reasonable control, to the extent the event or circumstance could not be reasonably foreseen and ameliorated. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the legislature may extend this deadline by three years pursuant to the following:

(A) By adoption of a concurrent resolution;

(B) The office of planning and sustainable development shall submit for introduction to the legislature a concurrent resolution for review of the proposed extension of fossil fuel generation; and

(C) The legislature may grant no more than three consecutive three-year extensions to this deadline.

(b) To achieve the energy objectives, it shall be the policy of [~~this~~] the State to ensure the short- and long-term provision of adequate, reasonably priced, reliable, and dependable energy services to accommodate demand[~~.~~] and reduce reliance on imports, and that electrical energy facilities shall be renewable capable.

(c) To further achieve the energy objectives, it shall be the policy of [~~this~~] the State to:

(1) Support research and development as well as promote the use of a diversified portfolio of renewable energy sources;

(2) Ensure that the combination of energy supplies and energy-saving systems is sufficient to support the demands of growth[~~,~~] while considering the dispatch of renewable generation and life cycle greenhouse gas emissions;

(3) Base decisions of least-cost supply-side and demand-side energy resource options on a comparison of

their total costs and benefits when a least-cost is determined by a reasonably comprehensive, quantitative, and qualitative accounting of their long-term, direct and indirect economic, environmental, social, cultural, and public health costs and benefits[~~,~~], that may offset costs; including accounting for the benefits of renewable energy that reduces the consumption of fossil fuels;

(4) Promote all cost-effective conservation of power and fuel supplies through measures, including:

(A) Development of cost-effective demand-side management programs;

(B) Education;

(C) Adoption of energy-efficient practices and technologies; and

(D) Increasing energy efficiency and decreasing energy use in public infrastructure;

(5) Ensure, to the extent that new supply-side resources are needed, that the development or expansion of energy systems uses the least-cost energy supply option and maximizes efficient technologies[~~,~~],

subject to the consideration of non-fossil fuel long-term, direct and indirect economic, environmental, social, cultural, and public health costs and benefits, that may offset monetary costs;

(6) Support research, development, demonstration, and use of energy efficiency, load management, and other demand-side management programs, practices, and technologies;

(7) Promote alternate fuels and transportation energy efficiency;

(8) Support actions that reduce, avoid, or sequester greenhouse gases in utility, transportation, and industrial sector applications;

(9) Support actions that reduce, avoid, or sequester Hawaii's greenhouse gas emissions through agriculture and forestry initiatives;

(10) Provide priority handling and processing for all state and county permits required for renewable energy projects;

(11) Ensure that liquefied natural gas is used only as a cost-effective transitional, limited-term replacement

of petroleum for electricity generation and does not impede the development and use of other cost-effective renewable energy sources; [~~and~~]

(12) Promote the development of indigenous geothermal energy resources that are located on public trust land as an affordable and reliable source of firm power for Hawaii [~~.~~] ;

(13) Ensure that the development or expansion of energy systems recognizes and emphasizes the need to increase the proportion of firm renewable energy generation to a minimum of 33.33 per cent of renewable energy for each island, to reliably replace fossil fuel generation; and

(14) Ensure that the development or expansion of energy systems recognizes and emphasizes the need to ensure grid reliability by limiting the proportion of any one source of renewable energy as defined in section 269-91, except for geothermal generated energy, to a maximum of forty-five per cent of energy generation on each island.

(d) As used in this section:

"Firm renewable energy" means renewable energy that is available and capable of being continually producing energy twenty-four hours per day, three hundred sixty-five days per year, on the demand of the energy system operator at its rated capacity, subject only to routine maintenance and emergency repairs.

"Intermittent renewable generation" means the generation of renewable energy that does not qualify as firm renewable energy."

SECTION 4. Section 226-55, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"**§226-55 Functional plans; preparation; update.** (a) The state agency head primarily responsible for a given functional area shall prepare and periodically update the functional plan for the area. In the preparation or update of the functional plan, the state agency head shall work in close cooperation with the advisory committee, respective officials, and people of each county. In the formulation of the initial or updated functional plan, the preparing agency shall solicit public views and concerns. The formulation and revision of a state functional plan shall conform to the provisions of this chapter and shall

take into consideration the county general plans. Functional plans and any revisions thereto shall be accepted by the governor to serve as guidelines for funding requests and implementation by state and county agencies.

(b) The functional plan shall identify priority issues in the functional area and shall contain objectives, policies, and implementing actions to address those priority issues. Actions may include organizational or management initiatives, facility or physical infrastructure development initiatives, initiatives for programs and services, or legislative proposals.

(c) For each functional plan, the lead state agency, with the concurrence of the governor, shall establish an advisory committee, where an advisory body which meets the criteria set out hereunder is not already in existence, whose membership shall be composed of at least one public official from each county; members of the public; experts in the field for which a functional plan is being prepared; and state officials. The advisory committee shall advise the lead state agency in preparing, implementing, monitoring, and updating the functional plan to be in conformance with the overall theme, goals, objectives, policies, and priority guidelines contained within

this chapter. The draft functional plan shall be submitted to relevant federal, state, and county agencies for review and input. The advisory committee shall serve as a temporary advisory body to the state agency responsible for preparing each respective functional plan. The terms of members from the public and experts in the field for which a functional plan is prepared shall be for four years. Each term shall commence on July 1 and expire on June 30. No member from the public or expert in the field shall be appointed consecutively to more than two terms. These appointments shall not be subject to senate confirmation[~~,~~] and shall be exempt from sections 26-34(a) and 78-4(a) regarding the appointment to boards and commissions.

(d) The office of planning and sustainable development shall update the energy state functional plan to include a diversified renewable energy portfolio and firm renewable energy for electricity generation to enhance the State's energy security, resilience, and sustainability. The updated energy state functional plan shall be integrated into any future updated functional plans. The updated energy state functional plan shall be submitted to the legislature no later than twenty

days prior to the convening of the 2023 legislative session. The office of planning and sustainable development shall submit an annual report to the legislature regarding progress to the energy state functional plan. The energy state functional plan may be updated every five years.

(e) Any agency that does not comply with this plan shall seek approval of the office of planning and sustainable development for the noncompliance. Any disputes shall be appealed to the governor.

(f) The office of planning and sustainable development shall submit a report to the legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of each regular session. This report shall contain detailed information regarding the status of the plan and related policies."

SECTION 5. Section 226-103, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended as follows:

1. By amending subsection (a) to read:

"(a) Priority guidelines to stimulate economic growth and encourage business expansion and development to provide needed jobs for Hawaii's people and achieve a stable and diversified economy:

(1) Seek a variety of means to increase the availability of investment capital for new and expanding enterprises.

(A) Encourage investments [~~which.~~] that:

(i) Reflect long-term commitments to the State;

(ii) Rely on economic linkages within the local economy;

(iii) Diversify the economy;

(iv) Reinvest in the local economy;

(v) Are sensitive to community needs and priorities; and

(vi) Demonstrate a commitment to provide management opportunities to Hawaii residents; and

(B) Encourage investments in innovative activities that have a nexus to the State, such as:

(i) Present or former residents acting as entrepreneurs or principals;

(ii) Academic support from an institution of higher education in Hawaii;

(iii) Investment interest from Hawaii residents;

(iv) Resources unique to Hawaii that are required for innovative activity; and

(v) Complementary or supportive industries or government programs or projects.

(2) Encourage the expansion of technological research to assist industry development and support the development and commercialization of technological advancements.

(3) Improve the quality, accessibility, and range of services provided by government to business, including data and reference services and assistance in complying with governmental regulations.

(4) Seek to ensure that state business tax and labor laws and administrative policies are equitable, rational, and predictable.

(5) Streamline the processes for building and development permit and review and telecommunication infrastructure installation approval and eliminate or consolidate other burdensome or duplicative governmental requirements imposed on business, where scientific

evidence indicates that public health, safety, and welfare would not be adversely affected.

(6) Encourage the formation of cooperatives and other favorable marketing or distribution arrangements at the regional or local level to assist Hawaii's small-scale producers, manufacturers, and distributors.

(7) Continue to seek legislation to protect Hawaii from transportation interruptions between Hawaii and the continental United States.

(8) Provide public incentives and encourage private initiative to develop and attract industries [~~which~~] that promise long-term growth potentials and [~~which~~] that have the following characteristics:

(A) An industry that can take advantage of Hawaii's unique location and available physical and human resources.

(B) A clean industry that would have minimal adverse effects on Hawaii's environment.

(C) An industry that is willing to hire and train Hawaii's people to meet the industry's labor needs at all levels of employment.

(D) An industry that would provide reasonable income and steady employment.

(9) Support and encourage, through educational and technical assistance programs and other means, expanded opportunities for employee ownership and participation in Hawaii business.

(10) Enhance the quality of Hawaii's labor force and develop and maintain career opportunities for Hawaii's people through the following actions:

(A) Expand vocational training in diversified agriculture, aquaculture, information industry, renewable energy and related industries, and other areas where growth is desired and feasible.

(B) Encourage more effective career counseling and guidance in high schools and post-secondary institutions to inform students of present and future career opportunities.

(C) Allocate educational resources to career areas where high employment is expected and where growth of new industries is desired.

(D) Promote career opportunities in all industries for Hawaii's people by encouraging firms doing business in the State to hire residents.

(E) Promote greater public and private sector cooperation in determining industrial training needs and in developing relevant curricula and on-the-job training opportunities.

(F) Provide retraining programs and other support services to assist entry of displaced workers into alternative employment."

2. By amending subsection (f) to read:

"(f) Priority guidelines for energy use and development:

(1) Encourage the development, demonstration, and commercialization of renewable energy sources.

(2) Initiate, maintain, and improve energy conservation programs aimed at reducing energy waste and increasing public awareness of the need to conserve energy.

(3) Provide incentives to encourage the use of energy conserving technology in residential, industrial, and other buildings.

(4) Encourage the development and use of energy conserving and cost-efficient transportation systems.

(5) Provide incentives to encourage the development of grid resources to replace fossil fuel generation."

SECTION 6. The Hawaii natural energy institute shall conduct a study to update the minimum percentage of firm renewable generation for each island and the maximum proportion of any one renewable energy source on each island. This study may be updated every five years. The Hawaii natural energy institute shall submit to the legislature a report on the study twenty days prior to the convening of the regular session of 2023.

SECTION 7. There is appropriated out of the energy systems development special fund established pursuant to section 304A-2169.1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the sum of $200,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2022-2023 for the Hawaii natural energy institute to conduct the study as required by this Act.

The sum appropriated shall be expended by the University of Hawaii for the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 8. There is appropriated out of the general revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of $200,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2022-2023 for the office of planning and sustainable development to update the energy state functional plan.

The sum appropriated shall be expended by the office of planning and sustainable development for the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 9. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 10. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2022.

S.B. NO. 2510 S.D. 2 H.D. 1 C.D. 1

APPROVED this day of , 2022

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF HAWAI'I

Date: May 3, 2022
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

We hereby certify that the foregoing Bill this day passed Final Reading in the Senate of the Thirty-First Legislature of the State of Hawai'i, Regular Session of 2022.

President of the Senate

Clerk of the Senate

SB No. 2510, SD 2, HD 1, CD 1

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

Date: May 03, 2022
Honolulu, Hawaii

We hereby certify that the above-referenced Bill on this day passed Final Reading in the House of Representatives of the Thirty-First Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022.

Scott K. Saiki
Speaker
House of Representatives

Brian L. Takeshita
Chief Clerk
House of Representatives