

Obstacles in Hawaii Laws to Implementation of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Resources

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COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

HAWAII ENERGY POLICY FORUM

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I AT MĀNOA

OBSTACLES IN HAWAI'I LAWS TO IMPLEMENTATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES

A Review of Hawai'i's State and County Laws

Prepared for the Hawai'i Energy Policy Forum

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INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by the Hawai'i Energy Forum (Forum) to determine what existing laws in Hawai'i present obstacles to the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy resources. The report is a preliminary part of one of the Forum's efforts to ensure that Hawai'i's laws promote sound energy policies. The report seeks to find opportunities to improve Hawai'i's laws and practices by identifying barriers that could ultimately be removed.

The State of Hawai'i has recently reasserted long standing policies to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy resources and has implemented several laws and programs to address energy related concerns. These include efficiency standards for state projects, implementation of renewable portfolio standards in the electrical utility sector and legislation to limit Hawai'i's greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. These and other state and county laws along with global scale trends in energy economics and concern for environmental impacts will ultimately require substantial changes in how energy will be used and produced.

The recent laws and programs that are part of Hawai'i's reinvigorated efforts to implement progressive energy policy are not the primary focus of this report. This report is an overview of the larger body of laws, most of which are not explicitly intended to address energy policy but may present unintended barriers.

Hawai'i's laws¹ serve a multitude of purposes. The vast majority of Hawai'i's laws have nothing to do with how energy is consumed or produced. Of the 2255 sections of state statutes and county codes reviewed to prepare this report, only 291 were found on first review to possibly be related to energy use or production.² Only a fraction of these sections were found, on further examination, to significantly affect energy efficiency or renewable energy resource implementation.

Of the sections that do have some effect, some explicitly promote energy efficiency and renewable energy resources by way of statements of policy, regulations and budget. Other sections affect energy consumption directly or indirectly without explicitly addressing how energy is used or produced.

¹ Throughout this report the term "Hawai'i's laws" refers collectively and inclusively to the Hawai'i Revised Statutes and the revised county codes of Hawai'i's four major counties.

² The term "sections" is used in this report to refer collectively to the chapters, articles, sections, parts and divisions of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes and county codes as they were compiled for review in this report. The complete list of sections with accompanying notes and comments is provided in an appendix to this report.

APPROACH

This project incorporated an overview of all of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes and County Codes. Detailed tables of contents of each of these bodies of law were compiled and reviewed to determine which sections might have direct or indirect effects on the use, production, taxation or regulation of energy. Each of the identified sections were examined to determine whether they posed obstacles to the implementation of energy efficiency or renewable energy resources. In those areas where administrative rules are applicable these were also examined.

Spreadsheets were developed that document each section of Hawai'i's laws, identify which sections were examined in some depth and provide brief comments regarding the findings for applicable sections.³

Because the project attempts to be an encyclopedic overview of Hawai'i's existing laws, the level of detail of the treatment of issues is necessarily limited. Certainly many specific matters of law could potentially be examined and argued in great depth. The approach in this project was to identify and characterize obstacles rather than to provide any exhaustive analysis of each.

In reviewing the extensive list of Hawai'i's laws, the scope and definition of what comprises an "obstacle" was a recurring question that provoked several necessary considerations. First is a question of magnitude: whether some aspect of the law is clearly prohibitive or whether it discourages implementation or perhaps poses some requirements that need to be met. Second is a question whether a requirement of law is reasonable or whether it is unwarranted.

Regarding these questions, the overview of Hawai'i's laws focused primarily upon substantial obstacles that are, at least in some way, unintended or unwarranted or could be constructively mitigated. It is clearly recognized, for example, that renewable energy projects may have environmental impacts. The environmental laws that apply to these projects may, in fact, pose "obstacles" that are warranted and proper. It is not a reasonable objective (and it is not an ultimate objective of the Forum) to promote efficiency or renewable resources by removing important legal protections. Indeed, some of the objectives underlying the Forum's support for energy efficiency and renewable energy resources spring generally from the same sort of environmental concerns that underpin Hawai'i's environmental regulations. This overview does not attempt to grapple with subjective distinctions regarding the merit of the intended purposes of laws and regulations. The focus is to identify barriers that are, at least in some way, unintended or unwarranted.

The scope of findings in this report was also broadened to some degree in light of the nature of its findings. The original intent was to identify opportunities to improve Hawai'i's laws by finding obstacles that could be removed. Since the number of outright obstacles found was so small, however, the scope of findings was broadened to include ways that Hawai'i's laws could more extensively promote energy efficiency and renewable energy resources, even in some cases where existing law presents no real barriers or provides no guidance at all. The extent to which these suggestions are offered is not comprehensive. Although the report attempts to be exhaustive in its overview of the existing laws to identify obstacles, the scope of possible improvements to Hawai'i's laws is limited to some of the more obvious missed opportunities.

³ The spreadsheets are included as an appendix to this study. The County Code of the County of Kaua'i is not available in electronic format. Documentation of the review of Kaua'i's laws is not in spreadsheet format.

GENERAL FINDINGS

(1) Hawai'i's state and county laws pose very few outright obstacles to the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy resources. Several laws do pose obstacles, such as (1) a county mandate requiring the selection of lowest cost bids in procurement of government assets regardless of associated long term operation costs and (2) mandates requiring street lighting in all new subdivisions regardless of circumstances.

(2) Although the list of outright obstacles formalized in law is remarkably short, the implementation of exemplary practices is substantially wanting. Many cost effective energy efficiency measures continue to be ignored by government agencies and private entities in favor of conventional practices that are more costly and wasteful. Although some momentum is shifting, fossil fuels (and oil in particular) remain the overwhelming mainstay of Hawai'i's energy portfolio.

(3) There is a distinction between what is **allowed** by the law and what is **encouraged** or **required**. Hawai'i's state and county laws, almost without exception, allow for the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy resources. Some of Hawai'i's laws also encourage and/or require some implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy resources. On the other hand, Hawai'i's laws also allow and facilitate practices that methodically ignore the benefits and opportunities of efficiency and renewable resources. In practice, Hawai'i's laws allow government agencies and private entities to make some poor choices.⁴

(4) There is a distinction between what is required by law and what is actually implemented. Regulations are often not followed if they are not enforced. Programs are often not implemented if they are not funded and supported by government administration. Governments often do not even follow their own laws without administrative direction and programmatic support. For example, Hawai'i has had several progressive, mandatory laws on the books for many years that set noble goals, provide ambitious energy savings thresholds and require implementation of specific energy efficiency measures by state agencies.⁵ Without the necessary staff, budget and programmatic support, however, these laws have had little effect.

The general findings above lead to two general conclusions that might serve as recommendations to Hawai'i's lawmakers:

First, laws need to be specific. In order for Hawai'i's laws to be effective, they must go beyond statements of policy and general objectives and provide specific requirements and/or incentives. The general guidance provided by Hawai'i's long standing goals and objectives has not proven to be effective of its own accord. Prescriptive requirements are more likely to be implemented than general directions. Where thresholds are specified as goals to be attained, these need to be supplemented by specific implementing procedures and corresponding assignments of duties.

Second, agencies need sufficient resources to implement laws. In order to effective, Hawai'i's laws must be supported by necessary programs and resources for implementation and enforcement. Unfunded mandates, however ambitiously worded, have proven largely ineffective.

Summarized very briefly, the general findings of this project are:

⁴ It is not argued here that it is a duty of government to ensure that private entities avail themselves of opportunities to benefit from use of energy efficiency measures or renewable energy resources. Determining the proper scope of government's role in providing mandates to private entities (regulation) is an important and ongoing policy question. Government does mandate energy efficiency and renewable resources by regulation in some cases, such as the county building energy codes and the state renewable portfolio standards.

⁵ See the discussion of the provisions in HRS § 196 (2002 through 2006) starting at page 7.

- Hawai'i's laws and rules pose few outright, unwarranted obstacles that are fixed in law.
- Hawai'i's laws could go further to promote or require implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy resources.
- In order to be effective, laws must provide specific requirements and/or incentives.
- In order to be effective, laws must be supported by sufficient resources and programs to provide for implementation and enforcement.

These findings are described in more detail below.

SYNOPSIS OF FINDINGS

The findings of this report are organized according to the general roles that government plays in Hawai'i's energy sector:

- Consumption: As large consumers of energy, governments affect how much energy is used, both by setting an example and by direct consumption.
- Financing: As financiers, governments provide funding for projects that use energy and/or produce energy by issuing, sponsoring or guaranteeing bonds, and/or by direct financing.
- Regulation: As regulators, governments control the actions of individuals and businesses by passing and enforcing laws, rules and plans.
- Taxation: As tax collectors, governments affect the costs of energy resources and provide incentives and disincentives that affect energy use.

A separate section addresses transportation issues since this sector represents such a large proportion of Hawai'i's energy consumption.

A. GOVERNMENT AS A CONSUMER OF ENERGY

ACQUISITION OF ENERGY CONSUMING ASSETS

The state and county governments are large consumers of energy. Energy costs are a substantial part of Hawai'i's state and county operating budgets. These ongoing energy costs are a direct consequence of past decisions made in the acquisition of capital assets that consume energy.

Many government assets, including buildings, lighted facilities, water and wastewater facilities and vehicle fleets consume substantial amounts of energy and incur other ongoing operating costs. These ongoing costs are not always fully considered when assets are specified or acquired. Decisions made in the acquisition of government assets tend to focus primarily on "up front" capital and implementation costs.

Energy efficiency measures are particularly capital intensive. Most of the costs of these measures are up front capital and installation costs. The benefits are realized in the longer term in the form of lower ongoing operational costs. The long term benefits of energy efficiency measures are often not sufficiently considered when capital assets are acquired. As a result, government agencies often acquire assets that have lower initial capital costs but consume more energy and are more expensive in the long run.

Decisions made regarding the acquisition of capital assets include budgeting, specification and the procurement of assets.

- Budgeting is the process of allocating government financial resources to specific programs and projects.
- Specification includes determination of the design and specific characteristics of the assets to be acquired.
- Procurement includes the process of soliciting, evaluating and selecting the supplier of the assets.

All of these phases of the acquisition process are important and can affect the long term energy consumption and operating costs.

BUDGETING

The Hawai'i Revised Statutes provide requirements for the State's budgeting processes. Full capital costs and some operating costs must be identified. The county codes provide less emphasis on identification of operating costs in the budget process. Although these provisions fall short of requiring full life cycle cost analysis⁶, the budget provisions in Hawai'i's laws do not pose a substantial barrier to the implementation of energy efficiency or renewable energy resources. Requiring identification of the full life cycle costs of major capital expenditures in the budget process could improve the extent to which energy and other operating costs would be considered.

HRS § 37 - Budget, provides protocols and requirements for the preparation and submission of the State's executive budget. Section 37-64 requires the governor to prepare a six year budget and fiscal plan that identifies full costs including operation costs and the "full cost implications" of recommended programs. The requirement of a six year budget and fiscal plan that identifies operation costs is progressive but falls short of life cycle costing analysis.

HRS § 21F - Legislative Fiscal and Budget Analysis, establishes the office of the Legislative Analyst to provide the Legislature with information regarding fiscal and budget impacts. This chapter would allow but does not require the Legislative Analyst to utilize or present life cycle cost analysis to the Legislature.

SPECIFICATION

Ideally, requirements for energy efficient project components should be explicitly specified in any requests for proposals. For larger projects that are designed and acquired in phases, specifications should be provided as early in the design process as possible. For example, when architects and engineers are commissioned to design government buildings, the energy consumption, operating costs and energy certification requirements⁷ of the buildings should be identified as required design criteria.

The energy efficiency components of projects should be explicitly and sufficiently identified in the project bidding specifications and/or bid evaluation criteria. Specifications for energy efficiency can be provided in several forms.

- Analysis and evaluation can be required. Specifications can require that energy consumption and operating costs be evaluated, identified and minimized. For example: requirements that life cycle cost analysis must be used or that operating costs must be minimized.
- Threshold criteria can be provided. Specifications can require that energy consumption should be less than some standard or amount. For example: energy consumption less than "x" watts per square foot or less than "x" miles per gallon, etc.
- Prescriptive requirements can be specified. Specifications can require that particular technologies, equipment or measures be provided. For example: requirements for solar water heat, "daylighting" or energy efficient lighting, hybrid or biofuel powered vehicles, etc.

⁶ "Life cycle costs" are defined in HRS § 196-11, as "the sum of the present values of investment costs, capital costs, installation costs, energy costs, operating costs, maintenance costs, and disposal costs, over the lifetime of the project, product, or measure."

⁷ As of 2006 government buildings are required to be built to the standards of Green Building Council LEED Silver, two golden globes or other equivalent certification. HRS § 196-9(b)(1).

Generally, requiring analysis and evaluation or specifying required thresholds are most appropriate for the project design and engineering phases of larger projects. Prescriptive requirements are more effective for construction contracts or procurement of capital assets.⁸

Past and existing laws do include some impressive requirements that energy efficiency provisions must be specified in government acquisition of capital assets. Most of these requirements, however, have not been effective where:

- requirements are too general;
- requirements are not mandatory;
- laws require expertise to apply;
- laws require extensive staff time and resources to apply; or
- funding and programmatic support are not provided for implementation.

For example, since 1999, HRS § 103D-410 has specified that “procurement practices of the State shall include energy efficient standards and policies, including life cycle costing.”⁹ This section includes discretionary language providing that state and county agencies “shall be guided by energy efficiency standards and policies” and “shall consider purchasing via the life-cycle costing method.” In addition, this section includes a mandatory prescriptive requirement to use the “watt-saving variety of common-sized fluorescent lamps” unless standard wattage bulbs are specifically required.

Starting in 2002 and until repealed in 2006, HRS § 196 included several stronger mandates for state agencies to implement energy efficiency measures. These included mandatory goals for reduction of energy consumption by 20% by 2007 and 30% by 2012. State agencies were required to expand use of renewable energy, reduce use of petroleum generated energy, reduce resulting greenhouse gas emissions, reduce water consumption, provide funding in budget submissions to accomplish energy reductions, and develop and file annual implementation plans and reports regarding compliance. Each state agency was required to designate a senior official and form a technical support team to manage compliance and reporting. Each agency was required to use several management strategies to meet these goals including employee incentive programs, performance evaluations, training and education, designation of showcase facilities. State agencies were allowed to retain savings generated from compliance with the efficiency goals. Despite the mandatory language of the Chapter, however, these requirements were never substantially implemented.

Also starting in 2002 and remaining in effect are requirements for agencies to purchase Energy Star appliances when they are determined to be cost-effective on a life-cycle basis.

In 2006, the provisions of HRS § 196 cited above were substantially amended and replaced with requirements that are more prescriptive. These require each state agency to design and construct buildings that meet the “Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) silver or two green globes rating system or another comparable state-approved, nationally recognized, and consensus-based guideline, standard or system.” Building envelope (insulation) standards are identified for low-rise residential state facilities. Installation of solar water heating in state facilities

⁸ Generally, the design and engineering phase services should include identification of prescriptive specifications for construction contracts or the procurement of capital assets. Where analysis, evaluation or fulfillment of threshold criteria are to be provided in submissions for project bids, the merits of these submissions should be explicitly identified in the bid evaluation criteria.

⁹ HRS § 103D applies generally to all Hawai‘i government agencies including county agencies.

is required based on a specified cost-benefit analysis. Purchase of Energy Star appliances for state facilities is required based on cost-benefit analysis. Agencies are encouraged to minimize pollution, use recycling and procure environmentally preferable products. Specific requirements are provided regarding the State's transportation vehicle fleet encouraging use of alternative fuels, ethanol blended gasoline and biofuels and requiring data collection and reporting on vehicle fleet cost and operating information. In addition to requirements pertaining to the state-owned vehicle fleet, a goal is established to facilitate the development of alternate fuels and support the attainment of a **statewide** alternate fuels standard to increase alternative fuel use in vehicles to ten percent by the year 2010, fifteen percent by 2015 and twenty percent by 2020.

The newer 2006 provisions of HRS § 196 have been supported by the State administration, the establishment of two new agency staff positions and are being implemented programmatically, referred to as the "Lead by Example" program. Due to the more prescriptive nature of the specification requirements and some funding for staff and programmatic support, it seems more likely that these more recent requirements will be effective.

Although there are some recent improvements, existing laws still present barriers and missed opportunities:

- The new more specific requirements for buildings apply only to state facilities.
- Requirements do not apply to all types of capital assets that consume significant amounts of energy.
- Only some requirements are supported by funding, staff and programs for implementation.
- Some requirements remain too general to be effectively implemented without programmatic support.
- Some provisions are not mandatory.
- Some recent requirements are not integrated into Hawai'i's procurement laws or supporting administrative rules.¹⁰

PROCUREMENT

Procurement is the process by which government agencies determine the specific providers and proposals to provide services and assets. Government procurement laws are designed to ensure that public money is spent responsibly. A substantial focus of procurement laws is prevention of abuses in the spending of public money. Procurement laws can affect energy consumption and long range operating costs when:

- bid specifications do not explicitly require specific energy efficient components;
- bid specifications require evaluation of energy consumption with some aspects left to individual bidders to determine; or

¹⁰ Some of the provisions in Act 240 of 2006 were incorporated into the procurement section of the statutes and have been incorporated into supporting administrative rules. However, many of the provisions of the Act that are codified in HRS § 196-9 are not incorporated or referenced in HRS § 103D nor are they supported by the specific provisions in HAR § 3-122.

The provisions in Act 96 of 2006 that pertain to energy efficient vehicles and biofuel preference were codified in HRS § 103D in subsections 412 and 1012 respectively. HAR 3-122-13 was amended to incorporate provisions for vehicles and further rules are being developed.

The provisions of Act 96 of 2006 codified in HRS § 196-9 that pertain to state building standards, specific required energy efficiency measures, use of life cycle costing methods, procurement of environmentally preferable products, etc. are not reflected in the procurement section of the statutes (HRS § 103D) and are not incorporated into the supporting administrative rules (HAR § 3-122).

- bid proposals differ with respect to energy consumption and/or ongoing energy costs.

In these cases energy consumption and operating costs should be explicitly included in bid evaluation criteria.

Hawai'i's procurement laws are provided in HRS § 103D. This chapter applies to state and county procurement procedures. This chapter provides for several types of bidding procurement procedures:

- Competitive sealed bidding (HRS § 103D-302 & 303)
- Procurement of professional services (HRS § 103D-304)
- Small purchases (HRS § 103D-305)
- Sole source procurement (HRS § 103D-306)
- Emergency procurements (HRS § 103D-307)

§ 103D and its corresponding administrative rules explicitly allow but do not require consideration of life cycle costs (which include energy and other operating costs) in sealed bidding procedures.

In some subsections and county recitations of § 103D the types of costs that can be considered are listed explicitly but exclude all operating or long term costs. In the worst case, the Maui County Code requires agencies to select the lowest cost option or bid based exclusively on capital and implementation costs.¹¹ Unless bid specifications address energy efficiency and operation cost characteristics of the project, this formula is a prescription for procurement of “cheaper” goods that ultimately may cost more over the full life cycle than more energy efficient goods.

VALUE ENGINEERING

Value engineering is a provision in Hawai'i's procurement laws that provides incentives to contractors to implement cost-saving measures in the performance and fulfillment of contracts with state and county agencies. Savings resulting from implementation of value engineering changes are shared by the contractor and the contracting agency.

Value engineering is a potential cost saving provision but, unless carefully implemented, it can result in potentially expensive results. Contractors have a strong incentive to provide cheaper equipment or propose cost-saving design changes than what is originally specified in the contract. Provisions exist to prevent value engineering changes from incurring added energy or other operating costs but these are not clearly sufficient to ensure effective administration.

HRS § 103D-411- Value Engineering Clauses, provides that value engineering measures must be implemented “without impairing any of their essential functions and characteristics such as service life, reliability, substitutability, economy of operation, ease of maintenance, and necessary standardized features...” The supporting administrative rules specify procedures for implementing value engineering including a standard form to be filled out and provided by a contractor proposing

a value engineering change proposal.¹² The standard form includes a “yes or no” check box for the contractor to state whether the proposed change will “increase the maintenance or operation costs of original or proposed items”. This is the entire and only information required to be supplied by the contractor to address concerns regarding impacts on long term operation costs that could

¹¹ The Maui County Code, Section 3.12 - Purchasing Procedures, includes several specific provisions regarding competitive bidding procedures including a requirement that the lowest cost bid be selected in competitive sealed bidding.

¹² Hawai'i Administrative Rules § 3-132.

result from delivering less expensive designs or equipment. There is no requirement that any of the operating costs of either the original specification or the proposed changes must be identified. There is no identified method of determining how operating costs are to be assessed, what components of operating costs should be included, whether indirect costs should be identified, etc. The protocols specified in HAR § 3-132 do not appear to be sufficient to ensure that value engineering changes will not sacrifice long term operating efficiencies for immediate capital or installation cost savings.

TRAINING OF PRACTITIONERS

Energy analysis, specification of energy efficiency measures in large projects and life cycle costing all require some special expertise. Education and training are necessary for the agency staff and professional service providers who must employ and review these analyses.

- HRS § 103D-110 - Education and Training, provides for training for agency staff in procurement procedures but does not identify or require any training in energy analysis or life cycle costing.
- HRS § 464 - Professional Engineers, Architects, Surveyors and Landscape Architects, requires education and expertise in qualifying professional practitioners but does not require any education, experience or training in energy analysis, energy efficiency technologies or life cycle costing.

Several state agencies, including the State Procurement Office, DBEDT and the Department of Health, are taking commendable actions to train personnel in “green purchasing.” Requiring training broadly for agency staff engaged in project specification and procurement activities and requiring expertise in qualifications for professional architectural and engineering service practitioners could further improve the effectiveness of implementation of cost effective energy efficiency measures.

LIFE CYCLE AND INDIRECT COSTS GENERALLY

Capital goods require upkeep and maintenance, generally require operating labor and eventually require decommissioning. Inevitably, there are also indirect costs that are not directly associated with the monetary costs of the project itself. Optimal decisions should be based on consideration of all associated costs, including both direct and indirect costs, not just initial capital and implementation costs.

Figure 1 shows the types of factors typically considered in several capital resource acquisition processes. The types of factors are listed in the column on the left. The extent to which each factor is considered is shown for each process. Three x’s indicate that the factor is typically a primary consideration with thorough analysis. Fewer x’s indicate that the factor is given less analysis and consideration.

Under classical acquisition, the process focuses exclusively on initial capital and implementation costs and the non-cost features of the asset. Operation costs, indirect costs, energy consumption, life span (replacement costs), disposal costs and indirect impacts are typically not primary considerations in project design, specification or procurement. This typifies most government specification and procurement practices in Hawai'i.

FACTORS CONSIDERED IN ASSET ACQUISITION				
	Classical Acquisition	Improved Acquisition	Hawaii Utility IRP - Supply	Hawaii Utility IRP - DSM
Capital Costs	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Operating Costs		XXX	XXX	XXX
Energy / Fuel Use		XXX	XXX	XXX
Operation Impacts			XX	XXX
Manufacturing Impacts			X	
Life Span		X	XX	XX
Non-Cost Features	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Disposal			XX	

Figure 2 Factors typically considered in acquisition of capital assets

An improved acquisition process considers operation costs and energy consumption. If life cycle cost methods are used, life span and disposal costs may also be considered.¹³ This process is consistent with what has been required by statute since 2002 but has not been implemented extensively. More recent legislation in 2006 provides more specific requirements for acquisition of state facilities with some programmatic support.¹⁴

An Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) process is used by Hawai'i's electric utilities in the planning and evaluation of future power plants, energy efficiency programs and load management programs. This is a full life cycle analysis process with rigorous characterization of capital costs, operating costs, direct energy and fuel use and features. Operation impacts are considered to a substantial extent. For supply (generation) resources limited consideration is made of some manufacturing impacts and disposal costs.

¹³ "Life cycle costs" are defined in HRS § 196-11, as "the sum of the present values of investment costs, capital costs, installation costs, energy costs, operating costs, maintenance costs, and disposal costs, over the lifetime of the project, product, or measure."

¹⁴ The "Lead-by-Example" program is administered (with several dedicated agency staff positions) by DBEDT to promote the 2006 requirements in HRS § 196-9, regarding measures to promote energy efficiency in the acquisition of state facilities.

In the future, greenhouse gas emissions will have to be considered if the State hopes to meet its reduction goals.¹⁵ Greenhouse gas emissions have not been considered in any explicit way in Hawai'i's classic or improved asset acquisition processes. Some tabulation and consideration of greenhouse gas emissions are considered in the IRP process but additional refinements will probably be necessary.

Disposal of assets after their useful life is an important consideration that is not often addressed directly in resource acquisition. The need for special disposal methods could be explicitly considered along with development and funding of mitigation methods.¹⁶

B. GOVERNMENT AS A SOURCE OF FINANCING

The state and county governments provide financing for private sector projects and projects implemented jointly by government and private entities. These projects include housing, commercial developments, infrastructure, urban renewal, agricultural improvements and public utility facilities. Governments can provide financing by several means: by issuing or guaranteeing bonds or loans, by directly financing projects, or by providing financial incentives.¹⁷

Hawai'i's laws concerning the financing of government and private sector projects do not provide outright barriers to the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy resources. There are, however, several ways that existing laws discourage, fail to provide for or could better encourage energy efficiency implementation in projects financed by the state and county governments.

The laws providing for public funding affect energy use and resource development in several ways. Government financing is provided according to conditions specified by law. The relevant laws specify requirements regarding what types of projects qualify for funding and for what types of uses funding can be applied. These conditions provide both potential obstacles and potential means by which government financing can be used to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy resources.

To the extent that provisions preclude the use of funds for energy efficiency improvements they can present an obstacle. This happens in some cases where the allowed uses of funds are explicitly listed but omit and therefore exclude energy efficiency or renewable resource components.

To the extent that conditions specifically allow or require consideration or implementation of energy efficiency or renewable technologies they present progressive opportunities.

GOVERNMENT PROJECT FINANCING

Several chapters of the Hawai'i Revised Statutes that provide state and/or county financing of private and joint public and private projects are listed below:

¹⁵ Act 234 adopted by the 2007 Legislature requires that Hawai'i reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020.

¹⁶ This is true for energy efficiency technologies as well as large scale projects. For example, fluorescent light bulbs are energy efficient but contain small amounts of mercury which should require methods and protocols for proper disposal.

¹⁷ The provision of tax credits could also be considered a method of government financing. Tax credits are discussed separately in the following section of this report.

- HRS § 46-80 Improvement by Assessment; Financing
- HRS § 53 Urban Renewal Law
- HRS § 155 Agricultural Loans
- HRS § 163D Agribusiness Development Corporations
- HRS § 201H Hawai'i Finance and Development Corporation
- HRS § 206E Hawai'i Community Development Authority
- HRS § 207 Mortgage Loans
- HRS § 356D Hawai'i Public Housing Authority

Each of these sections provides authority for the State and/or individual counties to provide or support financing for projects that consume energy.¹⁸ Each section includes provisions that define conditions of project eligibility and the scope of the types of improvements for which financed funds may be used. Several of these laws present obstacles or miss obvious opportunities to promote energy efficiency measures:

- None of these sections provides guidelines or requirements to consider the long term energy consumption and other operating costs of the financed projects.
- None of these sections requires implementation of cost effective energy efficiency measures.
- HRS § 155 Agricultural Loans provides a list of specific allowed uses for loan funds. The list of permitted uses omits energy efficiency, water pumping efficiency or renewable energy generation improvements.
- HRS § 201H - Hawai'i Finance and Development Corporation and HRS § 206E - Hawai'i Community Development Authority both provide specific lists of desired housing amenities but do not provide guidance or requirements to consider energy costs, ongoing maintenance costs or energy efficiency measures in the financed housing buildings.

For the sections above that are intended to provide affordable housing for low income residents, it is an especially poignant omission to neglect any consideration of long term housing energy costs. As discussed above, there is a general tendency in project budgeting and design to focus primarily on capital and implementation costs at the expense of improvements that reduce long term energy use and operating costs.¹⁹ For low income residents financing is especially important to provide access to capital to invest in energy efficiency improvements that will save money in the long run. Where government agencies or private sector developers are trying make projects affordable there is an exaggerated focus on minimizing up-front capital and installation costs. In these circumstances it is especially important to **require** consideration or implementation of energy and cost saving amenities in order to make the resulting housing truly affordable to its intended beneficiaries.²⁰

¹⁸ In some cases provisions in the county codes explicitly recite and implement the financing authority provided by these sections, particularly HRS § 46. The county codes do not provide any further guidance or requirements, beyond what is provided in the Hawai'i Revised Statutes, to consider energy costs, operating costs or energy efficiency measures.

¹⁹ See discussion starting at page 5

²⁰ The existing provisions in Hawai'i's laws tend to exacerbate rather than mitigate this tendency. Hawai'i County Code Chapter 11, Article 1-Affordable Housing and Maui County Code Section 2.96 - Residential Workforce Housing Policy, for example, are two sections of law specifically intended to promote affordable housing. Both of these sections define affordability in terms of purchase price without any consideration of energy or other operating

The language of all of these sections of Hawai'i law (as well as the corresponding administrative rules and county recitations of the authority provided by these sections) could be amended to require consideration and/or implementation of cost effective energy efficiency measures. This would only further the purposes and effectiveness of these sections with little or no resulting compromises.

SPECIAL PURPOSE REVENUE BONDS

Hawai'i provides financing for specific projects by issuing tax exempt Special Purpose Revenue Bonds (SPRB's). SPRB's can lower costs for projects by providing financing at lower interest rates than most conventional debt instruments. SPRB's have been used extensively by the State's electric energy utilities to finance construction of utility assets including construction of power plants.²¹ SPRB's have been approved to finance private sector renewable energy projects.

SPRB'S FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY FINANCING

Energy efficiency improvements are particularly capital intensive. The cost and availability of financing is an important consideration in the cost, viability and extent of implementation of energy efficiency investments.

Financing is a particularly important component to make energy efficiency measures practical for several sectors of Hawai'i's residences and businesses. The Demand Side Management programs implemented by the electric utilities in Hawai'i for the last decade have relied primarily upon rebate programs. These programs provide monetary rebates to utility customers who implement specific energy efficiency measures. Since the rebates cover only part of the costs of the energy efficiency measures, participation in most of the utility programs requires a financial investment on the part of the potential program participant. For many low income customers and for the 45% of Hawai'i residents who live in rented housing the rebate programs are not commensurately effective in encouraging expenditures on energy efficiency investments.

HRS § 39A - Special Purpose Revenue Bonds provides a list of approved types of eligible projects. Energy efficiency investments are not included and do not fall within the scope of eligible projects. Extending the availability of SPRB's to include energy efficiency investments could provide a cost-effective means to provide financing for large scale implementation by Hawai'i government agencies, private enterprises or potentially for the Hawai'i Public Benefit Fund Administrator.²²

C. GOVERNMENT REGULATION

One fundamental role of government is the establishment of laws and regulations that to some degree limit what is allowed by individuals and corporate entities. In this broad role the state and county governments provide several types of regulations that affect the use and production of energy. These include the regulation of public utilities, permitting codes and requirements for buildings and power production facilities, and land use planning regulations.

costs. Neither section requires consideration of energy efficiency measures or solar water heating.

²¹ An explicit provision of HRS § 39A-Special Purpose Revenue Bonds provides that SPRB's for fossil fueled power plant projects must be specifically approved by the Legislature.

²² HRS § 269-121, et seq., provides authority to the Public Utilities Commission to establish a Public Benefits Fund (fund) and appoint a fund administrator. In Docket No. 05-0069 the Commission determined that it would establish a fund and appoint an administrator to implement the energy efficiency programs for the electric utilities on the Islands of O'ahu, Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i and Hawai'i. On September 26, 2007 the Commission opened Docket No. 2007-0323 to establish the fund and select an administrator.

REGULATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Public energy utilities, including the electric and some gas utilities, are regulated by the Hawai'i Public Utilities Commission. The role of government in regulation of public energy utilities is the subject of a previous study by the Hawai'i Energy Policy Forum: *Hawai'i Energy Utility Regulation and Taxation*, July 2003. The substance of the previous study will not be repeated here.

BUILDING CODES

One important way that government regulates how energy is used is through provisions in county building energy codes. Each county in Hawai'i implements energy codes.

There are several challenges in implementing effective energy building codes in Hawai'i but these are not obstacles and are addressed in the design and implementation of the building codes:

- Hawai'i's climate is different than most of the country. Many provisions of mainland building codes that address the efficiency of building space heating are not applicable in Hawai'i.
- Each of Hawai'i's islands has diverse microclimates. Windward, leeward, lowland and upland areas have different climates.
- Air conditioned buildings have different optimal building characteristics than buildings cooled by ventilation.

Figure 2 is a table showing the county energy codes that currently apply in Hawaii. Honolulu and Maui counties apply essentially the same energy codes. There are some differences in the codes applied by the Counties of Hawai'i and Kaua'i.

All of the counties have a code that applies to commercial buildings adopted from the codes published by the American Society of Space Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE). The counties have adopted the ASHRAE 90.1 code for commercial buildings. The County of Hawai'i has an older version of the ASHRAE 90.1 code that has less rigorous provisions for ventilation and cooling systems.

Honolulu and Maui counties require R-19 insulation in the roof for new construction of low-rise residential buildings. Hawai'i and Kaua'i counties require insulation only in buildings with air conditioning but also require R-11 insulation in the building "shell."

	County Energy Codes			
	Honolulu	Maui	Hawai'i	Kaua'i
Commercial				
Buildings	ASHRAE 90.1 1999	ASHRAE 90.1 1999	ASHRAE 90.1 1989	ASHRAE 90.1 1999
Manufacturing	None	None	None	None
Low Rise Residential				
Applies Generally	R-19 in roof	R-19 in roof	None	None
Applies W/Air Cond.	R-19 in roof	R-19 in roof	R-19 in roof R-11 shell	R-19 in roof R-11 shell
Solar Hot Water Required	No	No	No	No

Figure 3 County Energy Codes in Hawai'i

None of the counties currently require solar water heating as part of the energy code. Requirements for solar water heating were part of the recommendations in the Model Energy Code published by the Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism in 1992.²³

There may be merit in making the energy building codes of the counties uniform and consistent with one another. Uniformity could eliminate some confusion in applying different codes for each island and could simplify the administration of enforcement and supporting services. Updating the codes to the 2004 version of the ASHRAE standard would make the building codes consistent with baseline standards used in the LEED certification process and would increase the required efficiency for Hawaii buildings.²⁴

An ongoing concern regarding the effectiveness of energy codes in Hawai'i is the adequacy of administration staff resources. In order for energy codes to be effective, sufficient county staff resources must be provided to review permit applications and enforce compliance. This remains an ongoing issue for all of the counties.

LAND USE PLANNING

Land use patterns are an enormous factor in Hawai'i's transportation energy consumption. Where people work, where people live and the distances people need to travel to schools, commercial and recreational areas are the largest factors that drive ground transportation energy use. Ground transportation is a large component, comprising about one third of Hawai'i's total energy consumption.

It is not clear what level of priority the consideration of energy consumption should or will be applied to Hawai'i's land use planning processes. It is also not clear to what extent Hawai'i's land

²³ *Hawaii Model Energy Code, Energy Efficiency Standard for Buildings*, October 1992, prepared by Eley Associates.

²⁴ A DBEDT analysis estimates that a building built to the 2004 version of the ASHRAE standard would be about 9% more efficient than the 1999 and 1989 versions of the ASHRAE standard upon which the county building codes are currently based.

use processes will effectively control the powerful momentum of land use trends generally. It is clear, however, that if Hawai'i is going to meet its long range greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, addressing energy use in the ground transportation sector will have to play a significant part. Land use planning is one of several potential approaches to address ground transportation energy use.²⁵

Land use planning is a form of regulation that supports the collective general public welfare by limiting what individual landowners are allowed to do. Land use planning could potentially affect energy use in several ways. These include preserving corridors for future mass transit options and by reducing future transportation needs by reducing sprawl and providing for efficient mixed use zoning.

Land use planning in Hawai'i includes both state and county regulation. Multiple layers of land use planning jurisdiction and regulations apply, including:²⁶

- State Land Use Boundaries
- State Enterprise Zones
- County General Plans
- County Island, Regional and Community Plans
- County Zoning Ordinance
- County Subdivision Ordinances
- County Project Designations (public facilities and private developments)
- County Development Plans

Land use planning provisions are primarily implemented by the counties. There are substantial differences in the implementation and administration of land use planning between the counties. No attempt will be made here to sort out the various layers of planning jurisdiction or to describe differences in the implementations by the counties except to note that the primary venues for implementing the approaches listed below are the individual county land use planning processes.

MASS TRANSIT CORRIDORS

The primary existing ground transportation method is the passenger motor vehicle. Ubiquitous, inefficient and beloved, cars and pickup trucks are the preferred form of transportation for most Hawai'i residents and visitors.

Public transit systems offer a promising alternative. The cost of implementing effective public transit systems is a substantial obstacle that could be substantially reduced by planning and maintaining mass transit corridors to economically preserve the extensive required rights of way. The substantial costs of acquiring the land necessary to install a light rail system in Honolulu should be a lesson to planners on all of the islands regarding the value of establishing and preserving corridors as early as possible in long range plans.

²⁵ See the discussion of the ground transportation energy sector starting at page 21.

²⁶ The county plans and ordinances listed below are referred to with terminology that differs between counties.

MIXED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL ZONING

Providing efficient mixed residential and commercial zoning reduces the distance people need to travel. This has several benefits that are increasingly recognized by urban planners. One important benefit is reduced energy consumption used in ground transportation. Existing zoning ordinances do not explicitly provide for or encourage mixed residential and commercial zoning.

URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARIES

Establishing urban growth boundaries is one approach to reducing the “sprawl” of ever-more distant suburbs which require ever-increasing commuting distances.

STREET LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

Street lighting provides important benefits by providing well lit streets and sidewalks for motorists and pedestrians. It also has some disadvantages. Street lighting consumes energy and is a cost to county taxpayers.²⁷ Street lighting also causes “light pollution” that is detrimental to the qualities of the night sky that make Hawai‘i an important center for astronomical observation and poses a threat to Hawai‘i’s endangered seabird species.

Low pressure sodium vapor lighting consumes less energy than other sources and produces monochrome light that is recognizable by its characteristic yellow-orange color. The monochrome nature of the light is an advantage to astronomers because, unlike broad spectrum “white” lighting, the specific frequencies of light produced can be effectively filtered from the night sky. Monochrome light does have the disadvantage of substantially poor color rendition.²⁸

County laws require street lighting to be installed in new subdivisions and in some cases provide certain specifications regarding the type of light and fixtures that must be used. Hawai‘i County has unique, more rigorous standards that limit the type and placement of all outdoor lighting and fixtures and prohibits most outdoor lighting after 11:00 PM.

Although street lighting has important advantages, it may not be necessary or desirable in all circumstances. In many rural areas, for example, street lighting is not necessarily needed.

The Revised Ordinances of Honolulu and Maui County Code require installation of street lights in all new subdivisions without exception.²⁹ These requirements could be considered obstacles to implementing energy efficient practices because they require installation of street lighting in all circumstances without consideration of the need in particular circumstances.

The Counties of Hawai‘i and Kaua‘i do not require street lighting in all new subdivisions.

Hawai‘i County has several progressive provisions regarding outdoor lighting generally that apply to commercial outdoor lighting as well as municipal street lighting. These provisions prohibit

²⁷ Street lighting consumes about one half of one percent of the electrical energy produced in Hawai‘i and costs Hawai‘i’s counties (collectively) about ten million dollars per year.

²⁸ The poor color rendition of low pressure sodium light has been identified as problematic for law enforcement officers in identifying vehicles, suspects and blood at night.

²⁹ Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, Chapter 22. Subdivision of Land, Section 2. Street Lights and Maui County Code, Title 18. Subdivisions, Section 18.20. Improvements. The Revised Ordinances of Honolulu provide street light efficiency standards in a separate section and follow national criteria for roadway lighting (IESNA., Illuminating Engineering Society of North America).

mercury vapor lighting, require low pressure sodium fixtures for area lighting, require shielding of light fixtures and limit hours of operation.³⁰

REGULATORY / PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

Commercial scale renewable energy production projects are subject to a spectrum of environmental and land use regulatory and permitting requirements. These requirements are sometimes characterized as an obstacle to the development of renewable energy resources.

It is well recognized that renewable energy projects do have environmental and socioeconomic impacts. Although most renewable project developers can be heard to complain, at least occasionally, that the list of permitting and regulatory requirements is “burdensome,” few seriously claim that the regulatory requirements are unwarranted. Most renewable energy project developers, like developers of other projects, are aware of and accept the need for regulation, permits and environmental protection generally.³¹

Typically, there are other hurdles that exist for most renewable energy projects in Hawai‘i that are more formidable than those posed by governmental regulations. These include acquisition or leasing of land, obtaining sufficient project financing and negotiating necessary power purchase agreements. To the extent that government agencies are or could become involved in addressing each of these hurdles, these are potential opportunities for government to encourage renewable energy resource development.³²

Although there are sound reasons for regulations and permitting, they nevertheless could pose obstacles to renewable energy project development to the extent that they include provisions that specifically preclude certain aspects of renewable technologies or, collectively, pose a regulatory burden that is prohibitive.

Simplifying the permitting process for renewable energy projects and/or giving renewable energy developers some expediting advantages are ways to encourage renewable energy projects. Existing Hawai‘i law does provide a streamlined permitting process for geothermal resources.³³ Several further expediting measures were previously identified and discussed (but not necessarily recommended) in a previous report prepared for the Forum³⁴:

- Creation of an Energy Facilities Siting Council
- Implementation of more explicit and substantial procedures to consider the advantages of renewable generation technologies in utility Integrated Resource Planning
- Establishment of Wind Resource Development Subzones

³⁰ Hawai‘i County Code, Chapter 14. General Welfare, Article 9. Outdoor Lighting

³¹ These conclusions are based on several discussions with renewable project developers and presentations made to the Forum by renewable project developers.

³² The roles that government agencies play with respect to these hurdles are discussed elsewhere. See the discussion of government financing of non-government projects starting at page 12. Issues regarding negotiation of power purchase agreements are addressed in a previous study prepared for the Forum: *Hawai‘i Energy Utility Regulation and Taxation*, July 2003.

³³ HRS § 196D - Geothermal and Cable System Development.

³⁴ *Hawai‘i Energy Utility Regulation and Taxation*, July 2003.

D. TAXATION

Taxes on energy and fuels create powerful incentives to Hawai'i's energy consumers and producers. Hawai'i's taxes and tax structure do not pose an obstacle to the implementation of energy efficiency or renewable energy resources. Indeed, Hawai'i's tax structure is fairly progressive in this regard:

- Most generally, taxes on any commodity make it more expensive and thus tend to discourage consumption. In this respect the taxes on energy and energy services function to discourage energy use and promote efficiency.
- The structure of taxes affects how taxes create incentives more specifically. For example, Hawai'i indexes its taxes on motor vehicles primarily on fuel use and vehicle weight. This is progressive in the sense that the tax structure tends to encourage lighter vehicles and discourage fuel use proportionately.
- Several tax credits are used to encourage specific energy efficiency and renewable energy resource measures. In this way, Hawai'i uses tax structure directly as an incentive to promote specific technologies.

Although Hawai'i's tax structure is fairly progressive, further changes to the tax structure could more aggressively promote energy efficiency and renewable energy resources.

- A higher proportion of state and county taxes could be shifted to taxes on energy and fuels.
- Taxes could be indexed more directly on aspects of energy use to provide stronger or more targeted incentives. (See discussion of motor vehicle taxes and public utility taxes below.)
- Further tax credits could be established promote energy efficiency and renewable energy resources.

Each of these tax structure strategies should be implemented only after careful consideration. Tax reforms generally are a sensitive subject politically, can have broad economic impacts and must address details regarding the logistics of implementation as well as ongoing administration.

Some tax measures could be implemented so as to be "revenue neutral" resulting in no substantial increase or decrease in total net taxes. Two specific potentially revenue-neutral measures that have been given some previous consideration for Hawai'i are outlined below.

MOTOR VEHICLE "FEEBATE" REGISTRATION FEES

Vehicle registration fees could be structured to further encourage light weight fuel efficient motor vehicles. A "feebate" proposal has been considered for Hawai'i that would tax heavier vehicles to subsidize lighter vehicles. A feebate mechanism for Hawai'i was analyzed and presented in substantial detail in a study prepared for the Forum by Rocky Mountain Institute in 2003, *Reducing Hawai'i's Energy Demand Through Increased Efficiency*.³⁵ A feebate proposal was subsequently proposed to the Hawai'i Legislature but was not adopted.

³⁵ The RMI proposal included consideration of a portfolio of measures to promote adoption of hybrid vehicles including (1) feebates, (2) scrappage incentives (to encourage removing inefficient vehicles from Hawai'i's fleet, (3) tax credits and (4) allocation of insurance and other fees to "pay at the pump" fees (to reallocate fixed vehicle operation costs to be variable costs directly proportional to fuel use).

TAXING CARBON RATHER THAN REVENUES

Taxes on electric utilities that are currently indexed on utility revenues could be indexed instead on the carbon content of source fuels or on carbon emissions. This change in tax structure could be implemented to be “revenue neutral” so that the total amount of tax collected would be approximately unchanged.

A discussion and analysis of a revenue neutral approach indexing existing electric utility revenue taxes on carbon emissions was presented in a previous study prepared for the Forum.³⁶ Implementation of this tax structure would provide an advantage to non-fossil fuel resources of approximately one cent per kilowatt-hour.

E. TRANSPORTATION

Most of the energy consumed in the State of Hawai‘i is for transportation.³⁷ If Hawai‘i is going to successfully address its greenhouse gas reduction objectives, transportation energy use must be addressed.

State and county laws pertain primarily to ground transportation. Although air and marine transportation represents a substantial portion of Hawai‘i’s energy use, there are few options available to the State and counties to affect air transportation energy use.

Hawai‘i’s laws and practices affect and could potentially reduce energy consumption in the transportation sector in several ways:

- **MOTOR VEHICLE EFFICIENCY.**
 - **GOVERNMENT FLEET PROCUREMENT.** State and county governments operate fleets of vehicles. The efficiency and operating protocols for public vehicles are important factors in energy consumption. (See discussion on page 8.)
 - **USE OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS.** Use of ethanol, biodiesel or other renewable fuels could reduce petroleum use.
 - **MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES.** Taxes on vehicle fuels and fees for vehicle registration are used to allocate public transportation costs directly on transportation users. These taxes and fees are also an opportunity to provide incentives promoting the use of lighter weight (more efficient) vehicles. (See discussion starting at page 20.)
 - **TIRE INFLATION.** Proper inflation of tires on motor vehicles reduces fuel consumption. Maintaining proper inflation requires attention, however, due to normal inevitable leakage. Many motor vehicles typically operate with under-inflated tires. An increase of two percent mileage efficiency has been estimated with properly inflated tires.³⁸ Proper tire inflation could be encouraged by requiring

³⁶ *Hawai‘i Energy Utility Regulation and Taxation*, July 2003.

³⁷ Hawai‘i Energy Strategy 2007 Project: Ground, marine and air transportation energy use accounts for more than half of Hawai‘i’s current total energy use.

³⁸ Per study prepared for the Forum by Rocky Mountain Institute: Reducing Hawai‘i’s Energy Demand Through Increased Efficiency, November 2003.

gasoline stations to maintain tire inflation equipment and make the equipment and/or tire inflation services available to customers.³⁹

- **TRAFFIC SIGNAL TIMING.** Effective coordinated timing of traffic signals can increase the efficiency of motor vehicle operation (in terms of both time and energy) in urban areas. There are no specific provisions in Hawai'i laws requiring analysis, consideration or installation of coordinated timing of traffic signals.⁴⁰ Although not required by law, some traffic signals are timed in Honolulu.
- **MOTOR VEHICLE RIDERSHIP**
 - **CAR AND VAN POOLING PROGRAMS.** Car and van pooling programs could encourage increased use of each passenger vehicle and reduce total vehicle use and fuel consumption.
 - **SUBSIDIZED DOWNTOWN PARKING.** Provision of subsidized downtown parking in Honolulu currently promotes inefficient use of automobile transportation and discourages the use of public transportation and/or car pooling. Access to subsidized downtown parking could be phased out or could be made contingent upon participation in car or van pooling programs.
- **GROUND TRANSPORTATION COMMUTING PATTERNS**
 - **SUPPORT FOR AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC TRANSIT.** A predominant use of energy in Hawai'i is fuel for passenger motor vehicles that often carry single passengers. Providing effective public mass transit opportunities could significantly reduce vehicle operation and fuel use. Effective measures include support for existing bus systems, provision of additional bus services and light rail or other mass transit systems.
 - **ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BICYCLE USE.** Providing effective improved routes, lanes and parking racks for bicycles could encourage use of bicycles for personal transportation and reduce motor vehicle and fuel use.
 - **LAND USE PLANNING.** State and county land use planning affects the amount of transportation of people and goods that is necessary as well as the viability of public mass transit options. (See discussion starting at page 16.)
 - Planning for mass transit corridors could encourage efficient public transportation options by reducing the costs and optimizing the location of transit options.
 - Planning and zoning that allows for and encourages mixed residential and appropriate commercial uses could reduce transportation needs.
 - Establishing effective urban growth boundaries could reduce sprawl and reduce transportation needs.

³⁹ HRS § 486H - Gasoline Dealers provides regulations addressing retail motor vehicle fuel distribution but does not require maintenance or provision of tire inflation equipment.

⁴⁰ Provisions addressing traffic signals are included in state statutes and county codes: HRS § 291C - Statewide Traffic Code; Kaua'i Code Chapter 16 Article 4 - Traffic Control Devices; Maui Code Section 10.28 - Traffic Control Devices; Hawai'i County Code Chapter 24- Vehicles and Traffic; Honolulu County Code Chapter 15 Section 6 - Traffic Control Devices.

APPENDIX - Spreadsheet Matrix Tabulation of Hawai`i Revised Statutes and County Codes

This project incorporated an overview of all of the Hawai`i Revised Statutes and County Codes. Detailed tables of contents of each of these bodies of law were compiled and reviewed to determine which sections might have direct or indirect effects on the use, production, taxation or regulation of energy. Each of the identified sections were examined to determine whether they posed obstacles to the implementation of energy efficiency or renewable energy resources. In those areas where administrative rules are applicable these were also examined.

Spreadsheets were developed that document each section of Hawai`i's laws, identify which sections were examined in some depth and provide brief comments regarding the findings for applicable sections. These spreadsheets are in the full appendix following the Attachment.

The County Code of the County of Kaua`i is not available in electronic format. Documentation of the review of Kaua`i's laws at the end of this appendix is not in spreadsheet format.

ATTACHMENT - Abbreviated Matrix Tabulation of Hawai`i Revised Statutes

A partial version of the spreadsheet tabulation of the Hawai`i Revised Statutes is attached. The full version is included in the Full Appendix, presented after the four following Attachment pages.

Hawaii Revised Statutes - Table of Contents				Energy	Review	Issues
		Chapter		Impacts	Notes	Opportunities
DIVISION 1.			GOVERNMENT			
	TITLE 1.		GENERAL PROVISIONS			
	TITLE 2.		ELECTIONS			
	TITLE 3.		LEGISLATURE			
		21F	Legislative Fiscal and Budget Analysis	x	Establishes agency: Office of the Legislative Analyst to provide legislature with information regarding fiscal and budget impacts. Defines purposes and required considerations for legislative analyst that would allow but do not require consideration of life cycle costing.	There are no explicit requirements that would require analysis of energy efficiency or renewable energy impacts or opportunities.
	TITLE 4.		STATE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION, GENERALLY			
	TITLE 5.		STATE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION			
		37	Budget	x	Section 37-64 requires the "full costs" including operating costs to be identified for all programs.	Costs are required to be identified for the year of actual expenditure but there is no requirement for analysis of "life cycle costs or identification of operating costs over the life of the program.
		37	Budget		Requires a six-year budget and fiscal plan that identifies full costs including operation costs and identifying "The full cost implications of the recommended programs, by cost categories and cost elements" for each program at the "lowest level of the state program structure."	"Full cost implications" identified in the six year plan do not explicitly include identification or consideration of life cycle costs or costs beyond the six year plan timeframe. The budget includes identification, consideration and approval of costs for a two year time frame. Life cycle costs are not identified for capital improvements.
		39A	Special Purpose Revenue Bonds	x	Provides for tax exempt revenue bonds issued by the state for specific purposes in the public interest. Approved purposes include energy generation facilities but exclude fossil fueled generation facilities unless specific projects are approved by the Legislature.	Approved purposes include renewable generation projects but do not include energy efficiency projects. Energy efficiency improvements are capital intensive and are promoted by state policy to meet the similar objectives as energy generation facilities (maintenance of a sufficient supply of reliable, economical energy to meet public needs). SPRB's could provide a source of economical funding for energy efficiency programs if these were identified as approved purposes.
	TITLE 6.		COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION			
		53	Urban Renewal Law	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	Provisions for capital investments in building reconstruction could require explicit consideration of energy efficient practices and life cycle cost assessment.
		56	Public Off-Street Parking Facilities	x		Explicit provisions or incentives could be established to encourage use of carpools and/or public transportation rather than facilitating expanded use of automobiles for single passenger transportation.

Hawaii Revised Statutes - Table of Contents				Energy	Review	Issues
		Chapter		Impacts	Notes	Opportunities
	TITLE 7.		PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES			
	TITLE 8.		PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS AND RECORDS			
	TITLE 9.		PUBLIC PROPERTY, PURCHASING AND CONTRACTING			
		109	Stadiums and Recreational Facilities	x		There are no provisions addressing energy management or efficiency.
	TITLE 10.		PUBLIC SAFETY AND INTERNAL SECURITY			
	TITLE 11.		AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS			
		155	Agricultural Loans	x	Provides for loans and loan guarantees for agricultural purposes. Specific purposes are listed for each of several loan classes.	Energy efficiency improvement projects are not identified as an approved purpose for any class of loan.
		163D	Agribusiness Development Corporation	x	Creates a corporation to promote agricultural activities to most effectively utilize resources made available by transition from decreasing sugar and pineapple production. Biofuel crops are not explicitly listed in the definition of agricultural activities but could be included in general applications of the definition. Provides for an agriculture development plan and inventories of available agricultural resources.	Consideration of biofuel crops is not explicitly listed, encouraged or required.
	TITLE 12.		CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES			
					§196-19 Life-cycle cost analysis	Provides a general requirement for agencies to use life cycle analysis in making decisions about procurement but does not provide specific standards or procedures and does not identify specific agency duties.
	TITLE 13.		PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
		201H	Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation	x	Establishes a corporation to provide counseling, financial assistance and development of housing opportunities including programs for low income and first owners.	Provides specific list of desired housing amenities but does not provide specific guidance or requirements to consider life cycle housing costs or investments in energy efficiency measures in housing buildings.
		206E	Hawaii Community Development Authority	x	Establishes a community development authority to designate community development districts and develop public projects including residential housing projects.	Provides specific list of desired housing amenities but does not provide specific guidance or requirements to consider life cycle housing costs or investments in energy efficiency measures in housing buildings.
		207	Mortgage Loans	x	Provides for mortgage loans to very low income buyers.	Provides no consideration of life cycle housing costs or investments in energy efficiency measures.
	TITLE 14.		TAXATION			
		239	Public Service Company Tax Law	x	Levies a public service company tax on public service companies and public utilities to be paid to the counties in lieu of real property taxes.	Basis of the tax is a percentage of revenues. The tax could be based on fossil fuel carbon for energy utilities to provide an incentive to use non fossil fueled energy sources. This could be implemented to be revenue neutral (initially).

Hawaii Revised Statutes - Table of Contents				Energy	Review	Issues
		Chapter		Impacts	Notes	Opportunities
		249	County Vehicular Taxes	x	Vehicle taxes are based on vehicle weight. Determination of specific rates delegated to counties within certain parameters	Vehicle taxes could provide further incentives based on vehicle weight (such as a "feebate") to encourage fuel efficient vehicles and discourage large inefficient vehicles.
		251	Rental Motor Vehicle and Tour Vehicle Surcharge Tax	x		Vehicle taxes could provide further incentives based on vehicle weight (such as a "feebate") to encourage fuel efficient vehicles and discourage large inefficient vehicles.
	TITLE 15.		TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES			
		269	Public Utilities Commission	x	Provisions addressed in previous separate study.	Provisions could be developed and expanded for collecting information and public education regarding energy costs, efficiency measures and options provided by registered service providers.
	TITLE 16.		INTOXICATING LIQUOR			
	TITLE 17.		MOTOR AND OTHER VEHICLES			
		291C	Statewide Traffic Code	x		Provisions could be made to encourage energy efficient measures such as timing of traffic signals to provide for efficient traffic flow and proper tire inflation.
	TITLE 18.		EDUCATION			
	TITLE 19.		HEALTH			
		340A	Solid Waste	x		Provisions could be established to encourage or require more effective recycling and separation of waste stream materials.
	TITLE 20.		SOCIAL SERVICES			
		356D	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	x		Provides no consideration of life cycle housing costs or investments in energy efficiency measures.
	TITLE 21.		LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS			
	DIVISION 2.		BUSINESS			
	TITLE 22.		BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS			
	TITLE 23.		CORPORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS			
	TITLE 23A.		OTHER BUSINESS ENTITIES]			
	TITLE 24.		INSURANCE			
	TITLE 25.		PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS			
		448E	Electricians and Plumbers	x		Allows emergency repairs to plumbing fixtures by housing occupants but does requires liscensed plumber to replace inefficient fixtures with water saving replacements.
		464	Professional Engineers, Architects, Surveyors and Landscape Architects	x		Requires professional expertise but does not require education or experience in life cycle costing, energy use analysis or energy efficiency technologies.
	TITLE 25A.		GENERAL BUSINESS PROVISIONS]			

Hawaii Revised Statutes - Table of Contents				Energy	Review	Issues
		Chapter		Impacts	Notes	Opportunities
	TITLE 26.		TRADE REGULATION AND PRACTICE			
		481L	Motor Vehicle Lease Disclosure Act	x		Does not require identification of operation costs.
		481M	Lease-Purchase Agreements for Personal Property	x		Does not require identification of operation costs.
		486H	Gasoline Dealers	x		Does not require gasoline dealers to maintain adequate tire inflation equipment.
		487	Consumer Protection	x		Provisions could be developed and expanded for collecting information and public education regarding energy costs, efficiency measures and options provided by registered service providers.
	TITLE 27.		UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE			
DIVISION 3.			PROPERTY; FAMILY			
	TITLE 28.		PROPERTY			
		521	Residential Landlord-Tenant Code	x		Provisions could be made to require landlords to provide information to prospective tenants regarding operating costs of premises including energy utility costs.
	TITLE 29.		DECEDENTS' ESTATES			
	TITLE 30.		GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES			
	TITLE 30A.		UNIFORM PROBATE CODE			
	TITLE 31.		FAMILY			
DIVISION 4.			COURTS AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS			
	TITLE 32.		COURTS AND COURT OFFICERS			
	TITLE 33.		EVIDENCE			
	TITLE 34.		PLEADINGS AND PROCEDURE			
	TITLE 35.		APPEAL AND ERROR			
	TITLE 36.		CIVIL REMEDIES AND DEFENSES AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS			
DIVISION 5.			CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS			
	TITLE 37.		HAWAII PENAL CODE			
	TITLE 38.		PROCEDURAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS			

FULL APPENDIX
Complete version of the spreadsheet tabulation of
the Hawai`I Revised Statutes

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Title 5.	State Financial Administration			
Title 6.	County Organization And Administration			
Title 7.	Public Officers And Employees			
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Title 20.	Social Services			
Title 21.	Labor And Industrial Relations			
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Title 23a.	Other Business Entities			
Title 24.	Insurance			
Title 25.	Professions And Occupations			
Title 26.	Trade Regulation And Practice			
Title 27.	Uniform Commercial Code			
DIVISION 3.	Property; Family			
Title 28.	Property			
Title 29.	Decedents' Estates			
Title 30.	Guardians And Trustees			
Title 30a.	Uniform Probate Code			
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DIVISION 5.	Crimes And Criminal Proceedings			
Title 37.	Hawaii Penal Code			
Title 38.	Procedural And Supplementary Provisions			
DIVISION 1.	GOVERNMENT			
TITLE 1.	GENERAL PROVISIONS			
1	Common Law; Construction of Laws			
2	Statute Revision and Publication--Repealed			
3	Uniformity of Legislation			
4	Boundaries			
4E	State Board on Geographic Names			
5	Emblems and Symbols			

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6	Memorials--Repealed			
6D	Protection of Caves			
6E	Historic Preservation			
6F	Judiciary History Center			
6K	Kaho'olawe Island Reserve			
7	Miscellaneous Rights of the People			
8	Holidays			
9	Foundation on Culture and the Arts			
9C	Ethnic Studies--Repealed			
10	Office of Hawaiian Affairs			
TITLE 2.	ELECTIONS			
11	Elections, Generally			
12	Primary Elections			
13	Board of Education			
13D	Board of Trustees, Office of Hawaiian Affairs			
14	Presidential Elections			
15	Absentee Voting			
15A	Voting by Mailing Ballot--Repealed			
16	Voting Systems			
16A	Uniform Act for Voting by New Residents in Presidential Elections--Repealed			
17	Vacancies			
18	Districting--Repealed			
19	Election Offense			
TITLE 3.	LEGISLATURE			
21	Legislative Hearings and Procedure			
21D	Access/Legislative Information Service			
21E	Joint Legislative Management Committee			
21F	Legislative Fiscal and Budget Analysis	x	Establishes agency: Office of the Legislative Analyst to provide legislature with information regarding fiscal and budget impacts. Defines purposes and required considerations for legislative analyst that would allow but do not require consideration of life cycle costing.	There are no explicit requirements that would require analysis of energy efficiency or renewable energy impacts or opportunities.
21G	Public Access			
22	Presiding Officers, Clerks, and Staff			
23	Auditor			
23G	Office of the Legislative Reference Bureau			
24	Allowance and Salary for Legislators	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
25	Reapportionment			
TITLE 4.	STATE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION, GENERALLY			
26	Executive and Administrative Departments			
26H	Hawaii Regulatory Licensing Reform Act			
27	State Functions and Responsibilities			
27C	State Information Service			
28	Attorney General			
29	Federal Aid			
30	Gubernatorial Transition			
TITLE 5.	STATE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION			
36	Management of State Funds	x	Provides for accountable management of state funds. Section 36-41 provides for Energy retrofit and performance contracting for public facilities.	
37	Budget	x	Section 37-64 requires the "full costs" including operating costs to be identified for all programs.	Costs are required to be identified for the year of actual expenditure but there is no requirement for analysis of "life cycle costs or identification of operating costs over the life of the program.

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			Requires a six-year budget and fiscal plan that identifies full costs including operation costs and identifying "The full cost implications of the recommended programs, by cost categories and cost elements" for each program at the "lowest level of the state program structure."	"Full cost implications" identified in the six year plan do not explicitly include identification or consideration of life cycle costs or costs beyond the six year plan timeframe. The budget includes identification, consideration and approval of costs for at two year time frame. Life cycle costs are not identified for capital improvements.
37D	Management of Financing Agreements	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
38	Deposits of Public Funds			
39	State Bonds			
39A	Special Purpose Revenue Bonds	x	Provides for tax exempt revenue bonds issued by the state for specific purposes in the public interest. Approved purposes include energy generation facilities but exclude fossil fueled generation facilities unless specific projects are approved by the Legislature.	Approved purposes include renewable generation projects but do not include energy efficiency projects. Energy efficiency improvements are capital intensive and are promoted by state policy to meet the similar objectives as energy generation facilities (maintenance of a sufficient supply of reliable, economical energy to meet public needs). SPRB's could provide a source of economical funding for energy efficiency programs if these were identified as approved purposes.
39B	Allocation of Private Activity Bonds			
40	Audit and Accounting			
41	State Insurance Administration--Repealed			
41D	State Risk Management and Insurance Administration			
42	Grants, Subsidies, and Purchases of Service--Repealed			
42D	Grants, Subsidies, and Purchases of Service--Repealed			
42F	Grants and Subsidies			
TITLE 6.	COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION			
Subtitle 1.	Provisions Common to All Counties			
46	General Provisions			
47	County Bonds	x	Provides for tax exempt bonds issued by Counties. Uses are not restricted to specific purposes and can include county financed renewable generation projects and energy efficiency programs (including revolving loan funds).	
47C	Indebtedness of the Counties, Exclusions from the Funded Debt, and Certification Thereof			
48	Economic Development Bonds	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
48E	Political Subdivision Pollution Control Special Purpose Revenue Bonds	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
49	Revenue Bonds	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
50	Charter Commissions			
51	Mass Transit	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
51D	Transit Capital Development Fund--Repealed			
52	Police Departments--Repealed			
52D	Police Departments			
53	Urban Renewal Law	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	Provisions for capital investments in building reconstruction could require explicit consideration of energy efficient practices and life cycle cost assessment.
54	Water Systems	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
56	Public Off-Street Parking Facilities	x		Explicit provisions or incentives could be established to encourage use of carpools and/or public transportation rather than facilitating expanded use of automobiles for single passenger transportation.
57	Urban and Regional Design--Repealed			
58	Exceptional Trees	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Subtitle 2.	Government of Hawaii, Kauai, Maui			
61	General Organization and Powers--Repealed			
62	County Officers--Repealed			
63	Election of Officers--Repealed			
64	Provisions Specific for Hawaii--Repealed			
65	Provisions Specific for Kauai--Repealed			

Hawaii Revised Statutes - Table of Contents			Energy	Review	Issues
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	66	Provisions Specific for Maui--Repealed			
	67	Improvement by Assessment--Repealed			
	Subtitle 3. Honolulu Government				
	70	General Provisions Relating to Honolulu--Repealed			
	71	Artesian Well Control--Repealed			
TITLE 7.	PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES				
	76	Civil Service Law	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
	77	Compensation Law--Repealed			
	78	Public Service	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
	79	Leaves of Absence--Repealed			
	80	Hours of Work--Repealed			
	81	In-Service Training Programs--Repealed			
	82	Incentive and Service Awards--Repealed			
	83	Temporary Intergovernmental Assignment of Public Employees--Repealed			
	84	Standards of Conduct			
	85	Loyalty--Repealed			
	86	Strikes Against the Government--Repealed			
	87	Public Employees Health Fund--Repealed			
	87A	Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund			
	87D	Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association Trusts			
	88	Pension and Retirement Systems			
	88D	Tax Deferred Compensation Plans for Public Employees			
	88E	Deferred Compensation Plan			
	88F	Deferred Compensation Retirement Plan for Part-Time, Temporary, and Seasonal or Casual Employees			
	89	Collective Bargaining in Public Employment			
	89A	Office of Collective Bargaining			
	89C	Public Officers and Employees Excluded from Collective Bargaining			
	90	State Policy Concerning the Utilization of Volunteer Services			
	90D	Commission for National and Community Service			
TITLE 8.	PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS AND RECORDS				
	91	Administrative Procedure			
	92	Public Agency Meetings and Records	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
	92E	Fair Information Practice (Confidentiality of Personal Record)--Repealed			
	92F	Uniform Information Practices Act (Modified)			
	93	Government Publications			
	94	Public Archives; Disposal of Records			
	95	Destroying or Defacing Official Notices--Repealed			
	96	The Ombudsman			
	97	Lobbyists			
TITLE 9.	PUBLIC PROPERTY, PURCHASING AND CONTRACTING				
	101	Eminent Domain			
	102	Concessions on Public Property			
	103	Expenditure of Public Money and Public Contracts	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
	103D	Hawaii Public Procurement Code	x	Establishes procedures for state procurement of goods and services.	
			Section 103D-302 regarding competitive sealed bidding practices explicitly allows consideration of life cycle costs in bid evaluation criteria.		
			Section 103D-303 regarding competitive sealed proposals allows consideration of non-price factors identified in an RFP but does not explicitly identify life cycle cost		
			§103D-410 Energy efficiency through life-cycle costing.		

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		§103D-412 Energy-efficient vehicles		
103F	Purchases of Health and Human Services			
104	Wages and Hours of Employees on Public Works			
105	Government Motor Vehicles	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
106	Inventory, Accounting, and Disposal of Government Assets-- Repealed			
107	Public Improvements	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
109	Stadiums and Recreational Facilities	x		There are no provisions addressing energy management or efficiency.
110	State-Owned Cemeteries			
111	Assistance to Displaced Persons			
113	Land Acquisition Policies for Federally Assisted Programs			
115	Public Access to Coastal and Inland Recreational Areas			
TITLE 10.	PUBLIC SAFETY AND INTERNAL SECURITY			
121	Militia; National Guard			
122	Hawaii State Guard--Repealed			
122A	Hawaii State Defense Force			
123	Naval Militia			
124	Military Courts-Martial--Repealed			
124	A Hawaii Code of Military Justice			
125	Procurement and Control of Distribution of Necessary Commodities	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
125C	Procurement, Control, Distribution and Sale of Petroleum Products	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
126	Federal Flood Insurance			
127	Disaster Relief			
128	Civil Defense and Emergency Act			
128D	Environmental Response Law			
128E	Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
128F	Emergency Management Assistance Compact			
129	Blackouts and Illumination Control--Repealed			
130	Emergency Seat of Government			
131	Commission on Subversive Activities--Repealed			
132	Fire Protection			
132D	Fireworks			
133	Combustibles--Repealed			
134	Firearms, Ammunition and Dangerous Weapons			
135	Emergency Use of Private Real Property			
136	Laser Pointing Devices			
137	Search and Rescue Reimbursement Act			
138	Enhanced 911 Services for Mobile Phones			
TITLE 11.	AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS			
141	Department of Agriculture	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
142	Animals, Brands, and Fences			
143	Animals: Licenses and Regulations			
144	Feed			
145	Regulation of Farm Produce			
145D	Donation of Food			
146	Slaughtering Operations and Slaughterhouses			
147	Grades and Standards			
148	Advertising and Marketing			
148D	Aquaculture Advisory Council--Repealed			
149	Economic Poisons--Repealed			
149	A Hawaii Pesticides Law			
150	Seeds			

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150	A Plant and Non-Domestic Animal Quarantine and Microorganism Import			
151	Weed Control--Repealed			
152	Noxious Weed Control			
153	Agricultural Products Program--Repealed			
154	Fruit and Nut Orchards--Repealed			
155	Agricultural Loans	x	Provides for loans and loan guarantees for agricultural purposes. Specific purposes are listed for each of several loan classes.	Energy efficiency improvement projects are not identified as an approved purpose for any class of loan.
156	Farm Advisory Board--Repealed			
157	Milk Control Act			
159	Hawaii Meat Inspection Act			
161	Poultry Inspection			
163	Marketing Orders and Agreements--Repealed			
163D	Agribusiness Development Corporation	x	Creates a corporation to promote agricultural activities to most effectively utilize resources made available by transition from decreasing sugar and pineapple production. Biofuel crops are not explicitly listed in the definition of agricultural activities but could be included in general applications of the definition. Provides for an agriculture development plan and inventories of available agricultural resources.	Consideration of biofuel crops is not explicitly listed, encouraged or required.
164	Agriculture Coordinating Committee--Repealed			
165	Hawaii Right to Farm Act			
166	Agricultural Parks	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
166E	Non-Agricultural Park Lands			
167	Irrigation Water Development	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
168	Irrigation and Water Utilization Projects	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
TITLE 12.	CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES			
	Subtitle 1. Public Lands			
171	Public Lands, Management and Disposition of			
172	Land Commission Awards; Surveys			
173	Reclamation of Lands			
173A	Acquisition of Resource Value Lands			
	Subtitle 2. Water and Land Development; Flood Control			
174	Water and Land Development	x	Provides extensive powers for the BLNR to develop land and water projects. Biofuel production projects are not explicitly identified but would seem to fall within BLNR's broad general powers.	
174C	State Water Code	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
175	Molokai Irrigation and Water Utilization Project--Repealed			
176	Water Resources--Repealed			
176D	Protection of Instream Uses of Water--Repealed			
177	Ground-Water Use--Repealed			
178	Wells, Generally--Repealed			
179	Flood Control and Flood Water Conservation			
179D	Dams and Reservoirs	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
180	Soil and Water Conservation Districts			
180C	Soil Erosion and Sediment Control			
	Subtitle 3. Mining and Minerals			
181	Strip Mining			
182	Reservation and Disposition of Government Mineral Rights			
	Subtitle 4. Forestry and Wildlife; Recreation Areas; Fire Protection			
183	Forest Reserves, Water Development, Zoning			
183B	Hawaiian Fishponds			
183C	Conservation District			
183D	Wildlife			
184	State Parks and Recreation Areas			
185	Land Fire Protection Law			

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186	Tree Farms			
Subtitle 5. Aquatic Resources and Wildlife				
187	General Provisions Relating to Aquatic Resources and Wildlife--Repealed			
187A	Aquatic Resources			
188	Fishing Rights and Regulations			
188E	Hawaii Fisheries Coordinating Council--Repealed			
188F	West Hawaii Regional Fishery Management Area			
189	Commercial Fishing			
189G	Aquaculture Advisory Council--Repealed			
190	Marine Life Conservation Program			
190D	Ocean and Submerged Lands Leasing			
191	Birds and Mammals--Repealed			
192	Shooting Preserves and Game Bird Farming--Repealed			
Subtitle 6. General and Miscellaneous Programs				
193	Conservation: Employment Programs	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
194	Invasive Species Council			
195	Natural Area Reserves System			
195D	Conservation of Aquatic Life, Wildlife, and Land Plants			
195F	Forest Stewardship			
196	Energy Resources	x	Provides for energy coordinator in the DBEDT. §196-19 Life-cycle cost analysis	Provides a general requirement for agencies to use life cycle analysis in making decisions about procurement but does not provide specific standards or procedures and does not identify specific agency duties.
196D	Geothermal and Cable System Development	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
197	General Provisions Relating to Aquatic Resources and Wildlife			
198	Conservation Easements	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
198D	Hawaii Statewide Trail and Access System			
Subtitle 7. Enforcement				
199	Conservation and Resources Enforcement Program	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
199D	Civil Natural Resource Violations Act			
Subtitle 8. Ocean Recreation and Coastal Areas				
200	Ocean Recreation and Coastal Areas Programs			
200D	Kaneohe Bay Regional Council			
TITLE 13. PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
201	Department of Business, Economic Development, and	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
201B	Hawaii Tourism Authority			
201C	Financial Services Assistance Program			
201D	Business Action Center--Repealed			
201E	Housing Finance and Development Corporation--Repealed			
201F	Rental Housing Trust Fund--Repealed			
201G	Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii--Repealed			
201H	Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation	x	Establishes a corporation to provide counseling, financial assistance and development of housing opportunities including programs for low income and first owners.	Provides specific list of desired housing amenities but does not provide specific guidance or requirements to consider life cycle housing costs or investments in energy efficiency measures in housing buildings.
201M	Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act			
202	Hawaii Workforce Development Council			
203	Tourism Development--Repealed			
204	State Fairs--Repealed			
205	Land Use Commission			
205	A Coastal Zone Management			
206	Oahu Land Development			

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206E	Hawaii Community Development Authority	x	Establishes a community development authority to designate community development districts and develop public projects including residential housing projects.	Provides specific list of desired housing amenities but does not provide specific guidance or requirements to consider life cycle housing costs or investments in energy efficiency measures in housing buildings.
206G	Kalaeloa Community Development District--Repealed			
206J	Aloha Tower Development Corporation	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
206M	High Technology Development Corporation	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
206P	Hawaii Telecommunications and Information Industries Act--Repealed			
206X	Convention Center Authority--Repealed			
207	Mortgage Loans	x	Provides for mortgage loans to very low income buyers.	Provides no consideration of life cycle housing costs or investments in energy efficiency measures.
208	Economic Redevelopment Program for Depressed Areas--Repealed			
209	Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation			
209E	State Enterprise Zones	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
210	Capital Loan Program	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
210D	Community-Based Development			
211	Guarantee of Commercial Loans--Repealed			
211D	Capital Access Program	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
211E	Hawaii Innovation Development Program	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
211F	Hawaii Strategic Development Corporation	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
211G	State Private Investment Fund			
212	Foreign-Trade Zones			
213	Research and Development Industry Promotion Program			
213E	Employee Ownership and Participation Programs--			
214	Grants-in-Aid for County Capital Improvement Projects	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
218	Marine Affairs Coordinator--Repealed			
219	Aquaculture Loan Program			
220	Aquaculture Farms			
221	Commission on the Year 2000--Repealed			
222	Hawaii Research Center for Futures Study--Repealed			
223	Quality Growth Policy			
224	State Population and Planning--Repealed			
225	Policy Planning--Repealed			
225M	State Planning	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
226	Hawaii State Planning Act	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
227	Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii--Repealed			
227D	Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii Authority	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
228	Ocean Resources Management--Repealed			
229	Sister-State and Province Relationships			
TITLE 14.	TAXATION			
231	Administration of Taxes	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
232	Tax Appeals			
232E	Tax Review Commission			
233	Tax Classification of Certain Business Relationships			
234	Tax Relief for Natural Disaster Losses--Repealed			
235	Income Tax Law			
235D	Qualified Improvement Tax Credit	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
236	Inheritance and Estate Taxes Law--Repealed			
236A	Revised Uniform Estate Tax Apportionment Act--Repealed			
236D	Estate and Transfer Tax			
237	General Excise Tax Law			
237D	Transient Accommodations Tax			
238	Use Tax Law			

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239	Public Service Company Tax Law	x	Levies a public service company tax on public service companies and public utilities to be paid to the counties in lieu of real property taxes.	Basis of the tax is a percentage of revenues. The tax could be based on fossil fuel carbon for energy utilities to provide an incentive to use non fossil fueled energy sources. This could be implemented to be revenue neutral (initially).
240	Public Utilities; Franchise Tax	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
241	Taxation of Banks and Other Financial Corporations			
242	Mortgage Loan Exemption--Repealed			
243	Fuel Tax Law	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
244	Liquor Tax Law--Repealed			
244D	Liquor Tax Law			
245	Cigarette Tax and Tobacco Tax Law			
246	Real Property Tax Law			
246A	Transfer of Real Property Taxation Functions			
247	Conveyance Tax			
248	County Budgets; Tax Funds			
249	County Vehicular Taxes	x	Vehicle taxes are based on vehicle weight. Determination of specific rates delegated to counties within certain parameters	Vehicle taxes could provide further incentives based on vehicle weight (such as a "feebate") to encourage fuel efficient vehicles and discourage large inefficient vehicles.
251	Rental Motor Vehicle and Tour Vehicle Surcharge Tax	x		Vehicle taxes could provide further incentives based on vehicle weight (such as a "feebate") to encourage fuel efficient vehicles and discourage large inefficient vehicles.
255	Multistate Tax Compact			
255D	Hawaii Simplified Sales and Use Tax Administration Act			
256	College Savings Program			
257	Individual Development Accounts			
TITLE 15.	TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES			
261	Aeronautics	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
261C	Hawaii Air Carriers--Repealed			
261D	Transportation Use Special Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
262	Airport Zoning Act			
263	Uniform Aeronautics Act (Modified)			
263A	Alcohol and Aviation Safety			
264	Highways	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
265	County Highways, Sidewalks, Wharves--Repealed			
265A	County Highways and Sidewalks	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
266	Harbors			
267	Boating Law--Repealed			
267A	Abandoned Vessels--Repealed			
267B	Trespass to Vessels--Repealed			
267C	Vessel Identification Numbers--Repealed			
268	Ferries	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
269	Public Utilities Commission	x	Provisions addressed in previous separate study.	Provisions could be developed and expanded for collecting information and public education regarding energy costs, efficiency measures and options provided by registered service providers.
269E	One Call Center; Advance Warning to Excavators			
270	Employees of Public Utilities--Repealed			
271	Motor Carrier Law	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
271G	Hawaii Water Carrier Act	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
272	Defrauding Carriers of Passengers--Repealed			
273	Railway Law			
274	Radio Control--Repealed			
275	Liabilities and Offenses Connected with Telephones, Wire Communications, and Cable Television Systems			
277	Energy Corridors	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
279	Transportation Control--Repealed			
279A	Statewide Transportation Planning			

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	279E	Metropolitan Planning Organization		
	279G	Ridesharing		
TITLE 16.		INTOXICATING LIQUOR		
	281	Intoxicating Liquor		
TITLE 17.		MOTOR AND OTHER VEHICLES		
	286	Highway Safety		
	286A	Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact--Repealed		
	286C	Driver License Compact		
	286G	Driver Education and Training Fund		
	287	Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act		
	288	Common Carriers, Compulsory Insurance		
	289	Used Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories		
	290	Abandoned Vehicles		
	291	Traffic Violations		
	291A	Nonresident Violator Compact		
	291C	Statewide Traffic Code	X	Provisions could be made to encourage energy efficient measures such as timing of traffic signals to provide for efficient traffic flow and proper tire inflation.
	291D	Adjudication of Traffic Infractions		
	291E	Use of Intoxicants While Operating a Vehicle		
	292	Odometer Accuracy and Record Maintenance--Repealed		
	293	Bicycles		
	294	Motor Vehicle Accident Reparations--Repealed		
TITLE 18.		EDUCATION		
	296	Public Education--Repealed		
	296C	School/Community-Based Management--Repealed		
	296D	School Priority Fund--Repealed		
	297	Personnel of Public Schools--Repealed		
	297D	Hawaii Teacher Standards Board--Repealed		
	298	Schools and Attendance, Generally--Repealed		
	299	Driver Education--Repealed		
	300	Technical and Vocational Training--Repealed		
	301	Other Special Training--Repealed		
	302	Agents of Private Schools and Correspondence Schools--Repealed		
	302A	Education		
	302B	Public Charter Schools		
	302C	Private Schools		
	302H	Hawaiian Language Medium Education		
	303	Employees' Annuity and Custodial Account Contracts		
	304	University of Hawaii--Repealed		
	304A	University of Hawaii System		
	304D	Center for Nursing--Repealed		
	304E	Nursing Scholars Program--Repealed		
	305	Community Colleges--Repealed		
	305A	Career and Technical Education Under Federal Aid--Repealed		
	305E	College-Credit Equivalency Program--Repealed		
	305H	State Post-Secondary Education Commission--Repealed		
	306	University Projects--Repealed		
	307	Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii--Repealed		
	308	University Parking--Repealed		
	309	Student Loan Funds		
	310	Western Regional Education Compact--Repealed		
	311	Compact for Education		
	312	Libraries		

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	314	Hawaii Public Broadcasting Authority--Repealed		
	315	Interstate Agreement on Qualifications of Educational Personnel		
	317	Secondary School Students Conference		
	318	College and University Student Leaders Conference--Repealed		
	319	Dental Education		
TITLE 19.		HEALTH		
	321	Department of Health		
	321D	Interdepartmental Cluster for Services to Children		
	321E	Dispersal Review Council--Repealed		
	321F	Office of the Aloha Health Corps--Repealed		
	321G	California-Hawaii Cooperative Commission--Repealed		
	321H	Neurotrauma		
	322	Nuisances; Sanitary Regulations		
	323	Hospitals and Medical Facilities		
	323C	Privacy of Health Care Information--Repealed		
	323D	Health Planning and Resources Development and Health Care Cost Control		
	323F	Hawaii Health Systems Corporation		
	324	Medical Research; Morbidity and Mortality Information		
	325	Infectious and Communicable Diseases		
	326	Hansen's Disease		
	327	Medical and Research Use of Bodies		
	327C	Death		
	327D	Medical Treatment Decisions--Repealed		
	327E	Uniform Health-Care Decisions Act (Modified)		
	327F	Medical Treatment Decisions for Psychotic Disorders--Repealed		
	327G	Advance Mental Health Care Directives		
	327H	Pain Patient's Bill of Rights		
	328	Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics		
	328A	Water, Furnishing Potable--Repealed		
	328B	Return-for-Credit-and-Reuse of Prescription Drugs		
	328C	Donation of Pharmaceuticals and Health Care Supplies		
	328D	Bottled Water		
	328E	Intoxicating Compounds		
	328J	Smoking		
	328K	Smoking--Repealed		
	328L	Hawaii Tobacco Settlement Moneys		
	329	Uniform Controlled Substances Act		
	329B	Substance Abuse Testing		
	329C	Imitation Controlled Substances Act		
	330	Poisons, Sale of		
	330C	Hawaii Poison Prevention Packaging Act		
	331	Radium for Medical and Surgical Purposes--Repealed		
	332	Mattresses, Manufacture, Etc., and Sale of		
	332D	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers		
	333	Mental Retardation--Repealed		
	333E	Developmental Disabilities		
	333F	Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities or Mental Retardation		
	334	Mental Health, Mental Illness, Drug Addiction, and Alcoholism		
	334B	Utilization Review and Managed Care of Mental Health, Alcohol, or Drug Abuse Treatment		

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334D	Diversion Program for Chemically Dependent Nurses			
334E	Rights of Recipients of Mental Health Services			
335	Interstate Compact on Mental Health			
336	Deportation and Transfer of Alien and Nonresident Public Charges			
337	Uniform Act for the Extradition of Persons of Unsound Mind			
338	Vital Statistics			
339	Litter Control			
339K	Northwest Interstate Compact on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management			
340	Hawaii Waste Management--Repealed			
340A	Solid Waste	x		Provisions could be established to encourage or require more effective recycling and separation of waste stream materials.
340B	Wastewater Treatment Personnel			
340E	Safe Drinking Water			
340F	Hawaii Law for Mandatory Certification of Public Water System Operators			
341	Environmental Quality Control	x	Provisions represent a challenge to developers of renewable energy projects.	
342	Environmental Quality--Repealed			
342B	Air Pollution Control	x	Provisions represent a challenge to developers of fossil and renewable fuel-fired energy generation projects.	
342C	Ozone Layer Protection			
342D	Water Pollution	x	Provisions represent a challenge to developers of renewable energy projects.	
342E	Nonpoint Source Pollution Management and Control	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
342F	Noise Pollution			
342G	Integrated Solid Waste Management	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
342H	Solid Waste Pollution			
342I	Special Wastes Recycling			
342J	Hazardous Waste			
342L	Underground Storage Tanks			
342N	Used Oil Transport, Recycling, and Disposal--Repealed			
342P	Asbestos and Lead			
343	Environmental Impact Statements	x	Provisions represent a challenge to developers of renewable energy projects.	
343D	Hawaii Environmental Disclosure Law--Repealed			
344	State Environmental Policy	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
TITLE 20.	SOCIAL SERVICES			
346	Department of Human Services			
346C	Long-Term Care Financing Program			
346D	Long-Term Care			
346E	Nursing Facility Tax			
347	Blind and Visually Handicapped Persons			
347D	Hawaii State Coordinating Council on Deafness--Repealed			
348	Vocational Rehabilitation			
348E	Commission on Persons with Disabilities--Repealed			
348F	Disability and Communication Access Board			
349	Executive Office on Aging			
349C	Elder Abuse or Neglect--Repealed			
350	Child Abuse			
350B	Hawaii Children's Trust Fund			
350C	Adoption Assistance Compact and Procedures for Interstate Services Payments			
350E	Interstate Compact on Placement of Children			
351	Crime Victim Compensation			
352	Hawaii Youth Correctional Facilities			

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352D	Office of Youth Services			
353	Corrections			
353B	Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Adult Offenders			
353C	Public Safety			
353D	Offender Family Service Center Act			
353E	Statewide Integrated Sex Offender Treatment Program			
353F	Corrections Population Management Commission			
353G	Criminal Offender Treatment Act			
354	Correctional Industries--Repealed			
354D	Hawaii Correctional Industries			
355	Western Interstate Corrections Compact			
355D	Interstate Corrections Compact			
356	Hawaii Housing Authority; Low Income Housing--Repealed			
356D	Hawaii Public Housing Authority	x		Provides no consideration of life cycle housing costs or investments in energy efficiency measures.
357	Federal Housing Projects--Repealed			
358	Government Aid for Housing Projects--Repealed			
358D	Homeless Assistance Act--Repealed			
359	State Housing Projects--Repealed			
359A	Teachers Housing--Repealed			
359G	Hawaii Housing Authority--Housing Projects--Repealed			
359L	Factory Built Housing--Repealed			
360	Provisions Applicable to Public Housing Generally--Repealed			
360E	Advisory Council on Housing--Repealed			
361	Community Home Mortgage Program--Repealed			
362	Progressive Neighborhoods Program--Repealed			
363	Veterans Rights and Benefits			
364	Veterans Loans--Repealed			
367	Status of Women			
367D	Parity for Female Offenders			
368	Civil Rights Commission			
TITLE 21.	LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS			
371	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations			
371K	Community Services			
372	Apprenticeship			
373	Commercial Employment Agencies			
373C	Occupational and Career Information			
373E	Statewide Transition to Work System--Repealed			
373F	Tourism Training Council--Repealed			
374	Emigrant Agents--Repealed			
375	Garment Industry Homework--Repealed			
376	Industrial Safety--Repealed			
377	Hawaii Employment Relations Act			
378	Employment Practices			
379	Recruiting and Hiring of Employees During Labor Disputes			
379A	Picketing of Residence or Dwelling Place			
380	Labor Disputes; Jurisdiction of Courts			
381	Labor Disputes; Public Utilities			
382	Labor Disputes; Stevedoring Industry			
383	Hawaii Employment Security Law			
384	Hawaii Agricultural Unemployment Compensation Law--Repealed			
385	Additional Unemployment Compensation Benefits Law			
386	Workers' Compensation Law			
386	A Hawaii State Compensation Mutual Insurance Fund			

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	387	Wage and Hour Law		
	388	Wages and Other Compensation, Payment of		
	390	Child Labor Law		
	392	Temporary Disability Insurance		
	393	Prepaid Health Care Act		
	394	Manpower Development and Training		
	394A	Job Training--Repealed		
	394B	Dislocated Workers		
	396	Occupational Safety and Health		
	397	Boiler and Elevator Safety Law		
	398	Family Leave		
DIVISION 2.		BUSINESS		
TITLE 22.		BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS		
	401	Commissioner of Financial Institutions--Repealed		
	402	Fiduciaries and Investments--Repealed		
	403	Hawaii Bank Act--Repealed		
	404	Bank Mergers--Repealed		
	405	International and Foreign Banking by Hawaii Corporations-- Repealed		
	405A	International Banking Facilities--Repealed		
	405D	Foreign Banks--Repealed		
	406	Trust Companies--Repealed		
	407	Savings and Loan Associations--Repealed		
	408	Financial Services Loan Companies--Repealed		
	408A	Industrial Loan Company Guaranty Act--Repealed		
	409	Small Loan Companies--Repealed		
	410	State Chartered Credit Unions--Repealed		
	411	Emergency Acquisition of Financial Institutions--Repealed		
	412	Code of Financial Institutions		
TITLE 23.		CORPORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS		
	414	Hawaii Business Corporation Act		
	414D	Hawaii Nonprofit Corporations Act		
	414E	Control Share Acquisitions		
	415	Hawaii Business Corporation Act--Repealed		
	415A	Professional Corporation Act		
	415B	Hawaii Nonprofit Corporation Act--Repealed		
	416	Corporations, Generally--Repealed		
	417	Consolidation and Merger of Corporations--Repealed		
	417E	Corporate Take-Overs		
	418	Foreign Corporations--Repealed		
	419	Corporations Sole for Ecclesiastical Purposes		
	420	Business Development Corporations--Repealed		
	421	Agricultural Cooperative Associations		
	421C	Consumer Cooperative Associations		
	421G	Limited-Equity Housing Cooperatives--Repealed		
	421H	Limited-Equity Housing Cooperatives		
	421I	Cooperative Housing Corporations		
	421J	Planned Community Associations		
	422	Fish Marketing Associations--Repealed		
	423	Dental Service Corporations		
	424	Optometric Service Corporations		
	425	Partnerships		
	425D	Uniform Limited Partnership Act--Repealed		
	425E	Uniform Limited Partnership Act[
TITLE 23A.		OTHER BUSINESS ENTITIES]		
	428	Uniform Limited Liability Company Act		

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	429	Uniform Unincorporated Nonprofit Association Act			
TITLE 24.		INSURANCE			
	431	Insurance Code			
	431A	Readability of Insurance Contracts--Repealed			
	431D	Insurance Company Insolvency--Repealed			
	431F	Hawaii Life and Disability Insurance Guaranty Association Act--Repealed			
	431H	Insurance Information Protection Act--Repealed			
	431J	Captive Insurance Companies--Repealed			
	431K	Risk Retention			
	431L	Medicaid-Related Mandates			
	431M	Mental Health and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Insurance Benefits			
	431N	State Health Insurance Program Act			
	431P	Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund			
	432	Benefit Societies			
	432C	Nonprofit Entities; Conversion of Assets			
	432D	Health Maintenance Organization Act			
	432E	Patients' Bill of Rights and Responsibilities Act			
	433	Mutual and Fraternal Benefit Societies--Repealed			
	434	Insurance by Fraternal Benefit Societies--Repealed			
	435	Credit Life Insurance and Credit Disability Insurance--Repealed			
	435C	Hawaii Medical Malpractice Underwriting Plan			
	435E	Physicians and Surgeons Cooperative Indemnity			
TITLE 25.		PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS			
	436	Abstract Makers--Repealed			
	436B	Uniform Professional and Vocational Licensing Act			
	436C	Licensing Sanctions for Student Loan Defaults			
	436D	Acupuncture Practitioners--Repealed			
	436E	Acupuncture Practitioners			
	436M	Alarm Businesses			
	437	Motor Vehicle Industry Licensing Act	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
	437B	Regulation of Motor Vehicle Repairs	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
	437D	Motor Vehicle Rental Industry	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
	438	Barbering, Practice of			
	439	Beauty Culture			
	440	Boxing Contests			
	440D	No Rules Combat or Similar Contests			
	440G	Cable Television Systems			
	441	Cemetery and Funeral Trusts			
	442	Chiropractic			
	443	Collection Agencies--Repealed			
	443A	Debt Collection Practices--Repealed			
	443B	Collection Agencies			
	444	Contractors			
	445	County Licenses			
	446	Debt Adjusting			
	446D	Degree Granting Institutions--Repealed			
	446E	Unaccredited Degree Granting Institutions			
	447	Dental Hygienists			
	448	Dentistry			
	448A	Escort Agencies--Repealed			
	448B	Dietitians			
	448D	Dental Service Organizations			

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448E	Electricians and Plumbers	x		Allows emergency repairs to plumbing fixtures by housing occupants but does requires liscensed plumber to replace inefficient fixtures with water saving replacements.
448F	Electrologists			
448H	Elevator Mechanics			
449	Escrow Depositories			
450	Fumigation--Repealed			
451	Gasoline, Fuel, and Motor Oil--Repealed			
451A	Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters			
451D	Health Care Professionals			
451J	Marriage and Family Therapists			
452	Massage			
453	Medicine and Surgery			
453D	Mental Health Counselors			
454	Mortgage Brokers and Solicitors			
454D	Real Estate Collection Servicing Agents--Repealed			
455	Naturopathy			
456	Notaries Public			
457	Nurses			
457A	Nurse Aides			
457B	Nursing Home Administrators Act			
457G	Occupational Therapy Practice			
458	Opticians, Dispensing			
459	Optometry			
460	Osteopathy			
460J	Pest Control Operators			
461	Pharmacists and Pharmacy			
461J	Physical Therapy Practice Act			
462	Photography--Repealed			
462A	Pilotage			
463	Private Investigators and Guards			
463E	Podiatrists			
464	Professional Engineers, Architects, Surveyors and Landscape Architects	x		Requires professional expertise but does not require education or experience in life cycle costing, energy use analysis or energy efficiency technologies.
465	Psychologists			
466	Public Accountancy			
466J	Radiologic Technology			
466K	Real Estate Appraisers			
467	Real Estate Brokers and Salespersons			
467A	Rental Agencies--Repealed			
467B	Solicitation of Funds from the Public			
467D	Social Workers--Repealed			
467E	Social Workers			
468	Solicitors; Business of Taking Orders--Repealed			
468B	Bonding of Solar Energy Device Dealers--Repealed			
468E	Speech Pathologists and Audiologists			
468J	Travel Agencies--Repealed			
468K	Travel Agencies--Repealed			
468L	Travel Agencies			
468M	Activity Providers and Activity Desks			
469	Undertakers, Embalmers, Funeral Directors			
470	Vendors, Itinerant--Repealed			
471	Veterinary Medicine			
TITLE 25A.	GENERAL BUSINESS PROVISIONS]			
474	Business Action Center			

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TITLE 26.	TRADE REGULATION AND PRACTICE			
476	Credit Sales			
477E	Fair Credit Extension			
478	Interest and Usury			
479	Insurance Companies, Freedom of Choice of--Repealed			
480	Monopolies; Restraint of Trade			
480B	Media Publications Disclosure Act			
480D	Collection Practices			
480F	Check Cashing			
481	Fair Trade Regulations			
481A	Uniform Deceptive Trade Practice Act			
481B	Unfair and Deceptive Practices			
481C	Door-to-Door Sale			
481D	Going Out of Business Sales			
481F	Sale of Prints			
481G	Office Machine Products Dealerships			
481H	Water Treatment Units			
481I	Motor Vehicle Express Warranty Enforcement (Lemon Law)			
481J	Used Motor Vehicle Sales and Warranties			
481K	Assistive Technology Warranty Act			
481L	Motor Vehicle Lease Disclosure Act	x		Does not require identification of operation costs.
481M	Lease-Purchase Agreements for Personal Property	x		Does not require identification of operation costs.
481P	Telemarketing Fraud Prevention Act			
481R	Vehicle Protection Product Warrantors			
481X	Service Contracts			
482	Trademarks, Service Marks, and Trade Names, Registration and Protection of			
482B	Trade Secrets			
482C	Copyrights in Sound Recordings			
482D	Gold and Silver Stamping			
482E	Franchise Investment Law			
483	Uniform Joint Obligations Act			
484	Uniform Land Sales Practices Act			
485	Uniform Securities Act (Modified)			
485A	Uniform Securities Act			
486	Measurement Standards			
486A	Weight of Bread--Repealed			
486B	Unfair Trade Practices by Petroleum Industry			
486D	Petroleum Product Accounting Act--Repealed			
486E	Fuel Distribution--Repealed			
486H	Gasoline Dealers	x		Does not require gasoline dealers to maintain adequate tire inflation equipment.
486I	Petroleum Industry Information Reporting--Repealed			
486J	Petroleum Industry Information Reporting Act	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
486K	Hotels			
486M	Pawnbrokers and Secondhand Dealers			
486N	Health Clubs			
486P	Tobacco Products Reporting			
487	Consumer Protection	x		Provisions could be developed and expanded for collecting information and public education regarding energy costs, efficiency measures and options provided by registered service providers.
487A	Language of Consumer Transactions			
487D	Retail Merchant Club Cards			
487J	Social Security Number Protection			
487N	Security Breach of Personal Information			

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	487R	Destruction of Personal Information Records		
	488	Prepaid Legal Services		
	489	Discrimination in Public Accommodations		
	489D	Money Transmitters Act		
	489E	Uniform Electronic Transactions Act		
	489N	International Matchmaking Organizations		
	489P	Consumer Credit Reporting Agencies		
	489X	Adult Products		
TITLE 27.		UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE		
DIVISION 3.		PROPERTY; FAMILY		
TITLE 28.		PROPERTY		
	501	Land Court Registration		
	502	Bureau of Conveyances; Recording		
	502C	Family Child Care Homes		
	503	Commissioners of Deeds--Repealed		
	504	Federal Judgment Registration		
	505	Uniform Federal Tax Lien Registration Act (Modified)		
	506	Mortgages of Real Property or Fixtures		
	507	Liens		
	507D	Nonconsensual Common Law Liens and Frivolous Financing Statements		
	508	Uniform Vendor and Purchaser Risk Act		
	508C	Uniform Environmental Covenants Act	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.
	508D	Mandatory Seller Disclosures in Real Estate Transactions		
	509	Conveyances to Two or More		
	510	Community Property		
	511	War Emergency Agency--Repealed		
	512	Release of Powers		
	513	Property Rights--Labor Organizations		
	514	Horizontal Property Regimes--Repealed		
	514A	Condominium Property Regimes		
	514B	Condominiums		
	514C	Lease to Fee Conversions for Condominiums and Cooperative Housing Corporations		
	514E	Time Sharing Plans		
	515	Discrimination in Real Property Transactions		
	516	Residential Leaseholds		
	516D	Residential Leasehold Condominiums and Cooperatives		
	517	Disposition of Trust Real Property		
	517D	Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act		
	518	Covenants in Leases		
	519	Real Property Leases		
	520	Landowners' Liability		
	520A	Landowner's Liability for Access to Control Invasive Species		
	521	Residential Landlord-Tenant Code	x	Provisions could be made to require landlords to provide information to prospective tenants regarding operating costs of premises including energy utility costs.
	522	Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act--Repealed		
	523	Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act--Repealed		
	523A	Unclaimed Property		
	524	Facilities for Elders		
	525	Uniform Statutory Rule Against Perpetuities		
	526	Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act		
TITLE 29.		DECEDENTS' ESTATES		
	531	Probate: Jurisdiction and Procedure		

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	532	Descent of Property		
	533	Dower and Curtesy		
	534	Uniform Simultaneous Death Act--Repealed		
	534A	Uniform Simultaneous Death Act--Repealed		
	535	Specific Performance of Decedent's Contracts to Convey Real Estate		
	536	Wills--Repealed		
	537	Uniform Testamentary Additions to Trusts Act--Repealed		
	538	Disclaimers--Repealed		
	539	Uniform Transfer-on-Death (TOD) Security Registration Act		
TITLE 30.		GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES		
	551	Guardians and Wards		
	551A	Office of the Public Guardian		
	551D	Uniform Durable Power of Attorney Act		
	552	Uniform Veteran's Guardianship Act--Repealed		
	553	Uniform Gifts to Minors Act--Repealed		
	553A	Uniform Transfers to Minors Act		
	554	Trusts and Trustees; Accounts		
	554A	Uniform Trustees' Powers Act		
	554B	Uniform Custodial Trust Act		
	554C	Uniform Prudent Investor Act		
	555	Employees Trust		
	556	Uniform Fiduciaries Act		
	557	Revised Uniform Principal and Income Act--Repealed		
	557A	Uniform Principal and Income Act		
	558	Land Trusts--Beneficiary Controlled		
TITLE 30A.		UNIFORM PROBATE CODE		
	560	Uniform Probate Code		
TITLE 31.		FAMILY		
	571	Family Courts		
	571D J	Juvenile Justice Interagency Board--Repealed		
	572	Marriage		
	572C	Reciprocal Beneficiaries		
	572D	Uniform Premarital Agreement Act		
	573	Married Women--Repealed		
	574	Names		
	575	Uniform Desertion and Nonsupport Act (Modified)		
	576	Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act--Repealed		
	576B	Uniform Interstate Family Support Act		
	576D	Child Support Enforcement		
	576E	Administrative Process for Child Support Enforcement		
	577	Children		
	577A	Legal Capacity of Minor Regarding Medical Care		
	578	Adoption		
	579	Illegitimates: Paternity Proceedings--Repealed		
	580	Annulment, Divorce, and Separation		
	581	Office of Children and Youth--Repealed		
	582	Interstate Compact on Juveniles		
	583	Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act--Repealed		
	583A	Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act		
	584	Uniform Parentage Act		
	585	Ex Parte Temporary Restraining Orders--Repealed		
	586	Domestic Abuse Protective Orders		
	587	Child Protective Act		
	588	Children's Justice Program		
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601	Courts Generally			
602	Courts of Appeal			
603	Circuit Courts			
604	District Courts			
605	Attorneys			
606	Clerks, Reporters, Interpreters, Etc.			
607	Costs and Fees			
608	Expenses and Salaries			
609	Jurors--Repealed			
610	Retirement and Removal of Justices and Judges--Repealed			
611	Counsel and Other Services For Indigent Defendants-- Repealed			
612	Jurors			
613	Center for Alternative Dispute Resolution			
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621	Evidence and witnesses, generally			
621C	Witness immunity			
622	Documentary evidence			
623	Uniform judicial notice of foreign laws--Repealed			
624	Depositions and discovery			
625	Notice to admit, inspection, and discovery--Repealed			
626	Hawaii rules of evidence			
TITLE 34.	PLEADINGS AND PROCEDURE			
631	Agreed Facts, Submission on in Supreme Court--Repealed			
632	Declaratory Judgments			
633	Small Claims, District Courts			
634	Civil Actions and Proceedings, Generally			
634D	Service of Process--Repealed			
634F	Citizen Participation in Government			
634J	Vexatious Litigants			
635	Trials			
636	Judgment			
636C	Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act			
637	Equity: Jurisdiction and Procedure--Repealed			
TITLE 35.	APPEAL AND ERROR			
641	Appeals			
642	Reserved Questions--Repealed			
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651	Attachment and Execution			
651C	Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act			
652	Garnishment			
653	Garnishment of Government Beneficiaries			
654	Special Proceedings for Immediate Possession of Personal Property			
655	Deposit and Delivery			
656	Frauds, Statute of			
657	Limitation of Actions			
657D	Civil Relief for State Military Forces			
658	Arbitration and Awards--Repealed			
658A	Uniform Arbitration Act			
658B	Uniform Foreign-Money Claims Act			
658C	Uniform Foreign Money-Judgments Recognition Act			
658D	International Arbitration			
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661	Actions By and Against the State			
662	State Tort Liability Act			
662D	Volunteer Service; Immunity			
662E	Claims Against Government Arising Out of Year 2000 Errors--Repealed			
663	Tort Actions			
663A	Civil Liability for Shoplifting			
663B	Equine Activities			
663D	Drug Dealer Liability--Repealed			
663E	Drug Dealer Liability			
663J	Liability for Coercion into Prostitution			
663M	Year 2000 Errors in Computer-Based Systems--Repealed			
664	Boundaries, Fences, Ways, Water Rights			
665	Escheat			
666	Landlord and Tenant			
667	Mortgage Foreclosures			
668	Partition of Real Estate			
669	Quieting Title			
671	Medical Torts			
671D	Health Care Peer Review			
672	Design Professional Conciliation Panel--Repealed			
672E	Contractor Repair Act			
673	Native Hawaiian Trusts Judicial Relief Act			
674	Individual Claims Resolution Under the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust			
675	Tobacco Liability Act			
676	Structured Settlement Protection Act			
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702	General Principles of Penal Liability			
703	General Principles of Justification			
704	Penal Responsibility and Fitness to Proceed			
705	Inchoate Crimes			
706	Disposition of Convicted Defendants			
707	Offenses Against the Person			
708	Offenses Against Property Rights			
708A	Money Laundering			
709	Offenses Against the Family and Against Incompetents			
710	Offenses Against Public Administration			
711	Offenses Against Public Order			
712	Offenses Against Public Health and Morals			
712A	Forfeiture			
713	Repeal and Recodification Provisions			
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801	Rights of Accused			
801D	Rights of Victims and Witnesses in Criminal Proceedings			
802	Counsel and Other Services for Indigent Criminal			
802E	Court Advisement of Aliens Entering Guilty Plea			
803	Arrests, Search Warrants			
804	Bail; Bond to Keep the Peace			
805	Criminal Procedure: District Courts			
806	Criminal Procedure: Circuit Courts			
831	Uniform Act on Status of Convicted Persons			
832	Uniform Criminal Extradition Act			

Hawaii Revised Statutes - Table of Contents		Energy	Review	Issues
		Impacts	Notes	Opportunities
833	Uniform Rendition of Accused Persons Act			
834	Agreement on Detainers			
835	Securing Attendance of Witness by Material Witness Order			
836	Uniform Act to Secure the Attendance of Witnesses from without a State in Criminal Proceedings			
841	Inquests, Coroners			
842	Organized Crime			
843	Hawaii Criminal Justice Commission--Repealed			
844	State Law Enforcement Planning Agency--Repealed			
844D	Forensic Identification			
845	Career Criminals			
846	Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center; Civil Identification			
846C	National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact			
846D	Juvenile Justice Information System			
846E	Registration of Sex Offenders and Other Covered Offenders and Public Access to Registration Information			
851	Credit Card Offenses--Repealed			
852	Obstruction of Ingress or Egress			
853	Criminal Procedure: Deferred Acceptance of Guilty Plea, Nolo Contendere Plea			

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Volume I				
Chapter 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS				
1.	Title of Volume			
2.	Construction of Ordinances			
3.	Penalties and Interest			
4.	Definitions			
5.	Repeal of Resolutions or Ordinances			
6.	Severability			
7.	Continuity in Government			
8.	Intergovernmental Relations			
9.	Authority of Executive Agency to Adopt Rules and Regulations			
10.	Limitation of Service on County Boards and Commissions			
11.	Nondiscrimination Policy			
12.	Purchase of Recycled Paper Products			
13.	Seal and Motto of the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney			
14.	Personal Names on Signs Relating to Public Projects and Governmental Activities			
15.	(Reserved)			
16.	Codification of Ordinances			
17.	Sexual Harassment Policy for City Officer or Employee			
18.	Sexual Harassment Policy for Employer Having a Contract with the City			
19.	Addition of Unpaid Civil Fines to Taxes, Fees, or Charges Collected by the City			
20.	Drug and Alcohol Abuse Training Program			
Chapter 2 EXECUTIVE AGENCIES -- ADDITIONAL POWERS, DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS				
1.	Mayor			
2.	Officers			
3.	Corporation Counsel			
4.	Department of Finance	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
5.	Risk Management			
6.	Department of Personnel			
7.	Department of Data Systems			
8.	Department of Public Works			
9.	Building Department			
10.	Department of Health			
11.	Fire Department			
	Department of Transportation Services	x	Duties include promotion of ride sharing, van pool, bicycle and alternate work hours programs. Provisions require efficient street lighting and adoption of implementing administrative rules.	
12.				
13.	Department of Auditoriums			
14.	Department of Land Utilization Central Coordinating Agency for Oahu	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
15.	Royal Hawaiian Band			
16.	Department of Parks and Recreation			
17.	Execution of Executive Operating Budget and Executive Capital Budget Ordinances	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
	Form of Executive Operating Budget and Executive Capital Budget Bills	x	Establishes form and contents of executive operating and capital budgets.	Does not provide for or require identification of long term or full life-cycle costs associated with capital improvements.
18.				
19.	(Reserved)			
20.	Acquisition of Property by Eminent Domain			
21.	Municipal Reference and Records Center			
22.	Annual Review of Fees and Charges			
23.	Department of Wastewater Management	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
24.	Planning Department	x	Provisions by administrative rules [Section 51 RCH]	
25.	Oahu Civil Defense Agency			
	Employment of Private Attorneys as Special Counsel to Represent the City, its Agencies, Officers and Employees			
26.				
27.	Volunteer Services Program			
28.	Prohibition on Take-home Use of City Motor Vehicle by Executive Agency Head or Deputy			

HONOLULU COUNTY CODE		Energy	Review	Issues
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29.	Department of Housing and Community Development	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
30.	Personal Services Contracts			
31.	Seals and Logotypes of Executive Agencies			
32.	City Video Monitoring of Public Activity			
33.	First Source Program			
34.	Biodiesel or Renewable Fuel Converted from Commercial FOG Waste or Commercial	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Chapter 3 ADDITIONAL BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES				
1.	Temporary Vacancies on Boards, Commissions and Committees			
2.	Commission on Culture and the Arts			
3.	Oahu Committee on Children and Youth			
4.	Poundmasters			
5.	Animal Control			
6.	Ethics Commission			
7.	Salary Commission			
8.	Additional Standards of Conduct			
9.	Appointment on Boards, Commissions and Committees			
10.	Oahu Historic Preservation Commission			
11.	Transportation Commission	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
12.	Sunshine Law Training			
13.	Registration of Lobbyists			
Chapter 4 ADDITIONAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF COUNCIL AND LEGISLATIVE AGENCIES				
1.	(Reserved)			
2.	Oahu Metropolitan Planning Organization			
3.	Office of Council Services			
4.	Legislative Hearings and Procedures			
5.	Registration of Voters at Driver's Licensing Sites			
6.	Services for Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Persons Regarding Council and Committee			
7.	Report on Status of Anticipated or Ongoing Collective Bargaining			
8.	Public Infrastructure Maps			
9.	Office of the City Clerk			
10.	Office of the City Auditor			
Chapter 5 SALARIES OF ELECTED OFFICIALS, NON-CIVIL SERVICE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYMENT AND BONDING REQUIREMENTS				
1.	Bonds of Elected Officials, Officers and Employees			
2.	Pay Plan in the Offices of the Corporation Counsel and the Prosecuting Attorney			
3.	Salaries of Various City Officers			
Chapter 6 REVOLVING SPECIAL FUNDS, HOUSING MORTGAGE LOANS AND FEES				
1.	Municipal Stores Revolving Fund			
2.	Payrolls Clearance Fund			
3.	Highway Fund			
4.	Treasury Trust Fund			
5.	General Trust Fund			
6.	Improvement District Bond and Interest Redemption Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
7.	Housing and Community Development Revolving Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
8.	General Obligation Bond and Interest Redemption Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
9.	Community Renewal Program Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
10.	Service Fees for Disposition of Real Property			
11.	Fee Schedule for Public Records			
12.	Public Records			
13.	Federal Grants Fund			
14.	Special Projects Fund			
15.	Furnishing of Electronic Data Processing Services			
16.	General Improvement Bond Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
17.	Highway Improvement Bond Fund			
18.	Bus Transportation Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
19.	Federal Revenue Sharing Fund			
20.	Highway Beautification and Disposal of Abandoned Vehicles Revolving Fund			
21.	Bikeway Fund			

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22.	Community Development Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
23.	Housing and Community Development Section 8 Contract Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
24.	Farmers Home Administration Loan Fund			
25.	Parks and Playgrounds Fund			
26.	Housing and Community Development Rehabilitation Loan Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
27.	State Special Use Permit			
28.	(Reserved)			
29.	Standards for the Appropriation of Funds to Private Organizations			
30.	Liquor Commission Fund			
31.	(Reserved)			
32.	Establishing Maximum Interest Rate for Urban Renewal Project Notes			
33.	Establishing Maximum Interest for General Obligation Bonds			
34.	Housing Loan and Mortgage Programs	x	Provisions to established by rule consistent with HRS 46-15.2. Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
35.	Hotel and Boardinghouse Annual License Fee			
36.	Capital Projects Fund	x	Provisions to established by rule. Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
37.	Federal Grants Capital Projects Fund			
38.	Leisure Services Incentive Fund			
39.	Landscaping and Beautification	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
40.	Application Fees for General Plan, Development Plan, and Public Infrastructure Map			
41.	Fee Schedule for Land Use Ordinance Applications and Variances			
42.	Deferred Compensation Fund			
43.	Charges by Municipal Reference and Records Center for Computer On-Line Service			
44.	Fees and Charges for Services of the Honolulu Police Department			
45.	Rental Assistance Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
46.	Housing Development Special Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
47.	Wastewater System Facility Charge			
48.	Solid Waste Improvement Bond Fund			
49.	Solid Waste Special Fund			
50.	Zoo Animal Purchase Fund			
51.	Hanauma Bay Nature Preserve Fund			
52.	Reserved			
53.	Special Events Fund			
54.	Sewer Revenue Bond Improvement Fund			
55.	Reserved			
56.	Reserve for Fiscal Stability Fund			
57.	Golf Fund			
58.	Contribution to the County			
59.	Land Conservation Fund			
60.	Transportation Surcharge Use of Funds			
61.	Transit Fund			
.	Clean Water and Natural Lands Fund			
.	Affordable Housing Fund	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
.	Other Post-Employment Benefits Reserve Fund			
Chapter 7 ANIMALS AND FOWL				
1.	Cockfighting and Related Equipment			
2.	Animal Nuisances			
3.	Dog License			
4.	Regulation of Dogs			
5.	Public Spay and Neuter Clinic for Dogs and Cats			
6.	Cat Identification Program			
7.	Regulation of Dangerous Dogs			
Chapter 8 REAL PROPERTY TAX				
1.	Administration			
2.	Notice of Assessments Assessment Lists			
3.	Tax Bills, Payments and Penalties			
4.	Remissions			
5.	Liens--Foreclosures			

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6.	Rate--Levy			
7.	Valuations			
8.	Wasteland Development			
9.	Nontaxable Property--Assessment			
10.	Exemptions			
11.	Determination of Rates			
12.	Appeals			
13.	County Tax Credit			
14.	(Reserved)			
15.	Severability			
16.	Tax Credit for Septic Tank to Replace Household Cesspool			
Chapter 9	COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
1.	General Provisions	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
2.	Collection License			
3.	Regulations Applicable to Businesses, Private Dwellings and Government Facilities			
4.	Collection and Disposal Charges			
5.	Enforcement of Provisions			
6.	Procedure on Arrest			
7.	Recycling of Glass Containers			
8.	Asphalt Paving			
Chapter 10	RULES, REGULATIONS, CHARGES AND FEES FOR PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES			
1.	Use of Public Parks, Playgrounds, Beaches and Other Public Areas			
2.	Fees and Charges for Use of Parks and Recreational Facilities			
3.	Fees for Use of Parks and Recreational Facilities for Commercial Activities			
4.	Fees for Use of Municipal Golf Courses			
5.	Commercial Windsurfing			
6.	(Reserved)			
7.	Policy on Fees for Organized Recreational Programs			
8.	Summer Fun Activities			
9.	Professional Sports Activity at Hans L'Orange Baseball Facility			
10.	Rental of Surfboard Lockers on Kuhio Beach			
Chapter 10 A	BOTANICAL GARDENS			
1.	General Provisions			
2.	Use of Botanical Gardens			
3.	Fees and Charges			
Chapter 11	CHILD CARE			
1.	Child Care			
Chapter 12	REGULATIONS OF COMMON CARRIERS AND THEIR FEES			
1.	Taxicabs			
2.	U-Drive Motor Vehicles			
3.	Tour Services			
4.	General Provisions			
5.	Pedicab			
Chapter 13	PUBLIC TRANSIT			
1.	Definitions			
2.	Island-Wide Fare Structure			
3.	Activities Prohibited on Public Conveyances			
4.	Special Transit Service			
5.	(Reserved)			
6.	City Bus System			
7.	Transit Voucher Program			
8.	Transit Management Services Contractor			
9.	Transit Stations			
10.	City Ferry System			
Chapter 14	PUBLIC WORKS INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING FEES AND SERVICES			
1.	General Provisions			
2.	Sewer System for New Subdivision			

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3.	Sewer System for Other Than in New Subdivisions			
4.	Private Sewer System			
5.	Industrial Wastewaters			
5A.	Commercial FOG Waste and Commercial Cooking Oil Waste			
6.	Sewer Service Charges			
7.	Pumping or Treating of Cesspools			
8.	Sewer Fund			
9.	Termination of Water Service			
10.	Wastewater System Facility Charges			
11.	(Reserved)			
12.	Drainage, Flood and Pollution Control			
13.	General Provisions for Grading, Soil Erosion and Sediment Control			
14.	Permits, Bonds and Inspection for Grading, Soil Erosion and Sediment Control			
15.	Grading, Grubbing and Stockpiling			
16.	Violations, Penalties and Liabilities for Grading, Grubbing and Stockpiling			
17.	Excavation and Repairs of Streets and Sidewalks			
	Regulations Governing the Construction of Sidewalk, Curb or Driveway Within the Right-of-			
18.	Way of Public Streets			
19.	Public Utility Reserved Areas	x		
20.	Cleaning and Maintaining Sidewalks			
21.	Construction of Improvements by Certain Property Owners			
22.	Public Utility Facilities	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
23.	General Provisions for Assessments			
24.	Costs for Assessments			
25.	Procedure for Assessments			
26.	Assessments			
27.	Financing for Assessments			
28.	Refunding			
29.	Limitation on Time to Sue			
30.	Severability			
31.	General Provisions for Maintenance by Assessments			
32.	Maintenance of Private Streets and Roads			
	Appendices			
A.	Improvement District Ordinances			
B.	Sewer Service Charge Schedules.			
C.	Cesspool Charge Schedules			
D.	Wastewater System Facility Charges			
Chapter 15 TRAFFIC CODE				
1.	Traffic Regulation			
2.	Definitions			
3.	Traffic Administration			
4.	Enforcement and Obedience to Traffic Regulations			
5.	Accident Reports			
6.	Traffic Control Devices	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	Does not mention timing of traffic signals.
7.	Speed Restrictions			
8.	Starting, Stopping and Turning--Signals			
9.	Driving in No-Passing Zones and Divided Highways			
10.	One-Way Streets			
11.	Right-of-Way			
12.	Special Stops			
13.	Stopping, Standing and Parking			
14.	Stopping, Standing or Parking Prohibited in Specified Places			
15.	Stopping for Loading or Unloading Only			
16.	Stopping, Standing or Parking Restricted or Prohibited on Certain Streets			
17.	Pedestrians' Rights and Duties			
18.	Operation of Bicycles and Play Vehicles			
19.	Equipment			
20.	Inspection of Motor Vehicles			

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21.	Weight, Size and Load			
22.	Parking Meter Zones			
23.	Off-Street Parking			
24.	Miscellaneous Provisions			
25.	Pedestrian Malls			
26.	Penalties and Procedure on Arrest			
27.	Designation of Certain County Highways as Closed to Large Passenger Carrier Vehicles			
Chapter 16 BUILDING CODE				
	Adoption of the International Building Code and International Residential Code for One-			
1.	and Two-Family Dwellings			
2.	Relocation of Buildings			
3.	Factory-Built Buildings			
4.	Thatched Material on Exterior of Building--Protection Against Exposure Fires			
5.	Energy Conservation	x	Section applies to low-rise residential buildings. See Chapter 32 for Commercial provisions.	
6.	Swimming Pools			
7.	Public Swimming Pools			
8.	Termite-Infested Lumber			
9.	(Reserved)			
10.	Violations and Penalties			
11.	Regulations Within Flood Hazard Districts and Developments Adjacent to Drainage			
12.	Indigenous Hawaiian Architecture			
Chapter 17 ELECTRICAL CODE				
1.	General Provisions			
2.	Definitions			
3.	Administration and Enforcement			
4.	Permits and Inspection Fees			
5.	Standards			
6.	Electrical Work Within Flood Hazard Districts and Developments Adjacent to Drainage			
Chapter 18 FEES AND PERMITS FOR BUILDING, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING AND SIDEWALK CODES				
1.	Purpose			
2.	General Provisions	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
3.	Permits			
4.	Permit Application			
5.	Permit Issuance			
6.	Fees			
7.	Violation and Penalty			
Chapter 19 PLUMBING CODE				
1.	General Provisions			
2.	Administration and Enforcement			
3.	Qualification of Performers of Work Under Plumbing Code			
4.	Installation Requirements			
5.	Plumbing Work Within Flood Hazard Districts and Developments Adjacent to Drainage			
6.	Violations and Penalties			
Chapter 20 FIRE CODE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU				
1.	Adoption of the State Fire Code			
2.	Life Safety Requirements for Existing Hotel Buildings and Existing Business Buildings			
3.	Examination and Approval of Plans by Fire Chief			
4.	Fireworks Control. Repealed by Ord. 02-47)			
4.	(Reserved)			
5.	Requirements for Smoke Detectors in Existing Highrise Residential Buildings			
Volume II				
Chapter 21 LAND USE ORDINANCE		x		Zoning and land use policy could provide substantial energy efficiency by consideration of transportation requirements in determining where new development will occur and by providing for mass transit corridors.
1.	General Provisions	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
2.	Administration and Enforcement			
3.	Establishment of Zoning Districts and Zoning District Regulations			

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4.	General Development Standards			
5.	Specific Use Development Standards			
6.	Off-Street Parking and Loading			
7.	Sign Regulations			
8.	Optional Development Regulations			
9.	Special District Regulations			
10.	Definitions			
21-A.	(Reserved)			
21-B.	Zoning Ordinances			
21-C.	Zoning Maps			
21-D.	Resolutions--Plan Review Use Approvals			
21-E.	Interim Control Ordinances			
21-F.	Kakaako Special Design District			
21-G.	List of Figures			
21-H.	Amendments to Planned Development, Conditional Use Permit, and Cluster Approvals			
21-I.	Key to Department Abbreviations			
Chapter 22 SUBDIVISION OF LAND				
1.	Filing Fees			
	Street Lights	x		Requires that street lights shall be constructed in all subdivisions. Does not allow exceptions. Separate Section provides for street light efficiency.
2.				
3.	Subdivision and Consolidation of Land			
4.	Sidewalks and Curbs in Residential Subdivisions			
5.	Utility Lines			
6.	Public Access to Shoreline and Mountain Areas			
7.	Parks and Playgrounds			
8.	Street Names			
9.	Memorials and Names for City Parks, Sites and Facilities			
Chapter 23 SHORELINE SETBACKS				
1.	Shoreline Setbacks			
		x		Zoning and land use policy could provide substantial energy efficiency by consideration of transportation requirements in determining where new development will occur and by providing for mass transit corridors.
Chapter 24 DEVELOPMENT PLANS				
	Development Plan Common Provisions	x	Specifically requires consideration of energy efficiency in developments [Section 24-1.4].	
1.				
2.	Primary Urban Center			
3.	Ewa			
24-1	(Reserved)			
24-2	Primary Urban Center Development Plan			
24-3	Ewa Development Plan			
Volume III				
Chapter 24 DEVELOPMENT PLANS				
4.	East Honolulu			
5.	Central Oahu			
6.	Koolaupoko			
7.	Ko'olau Loa			
8.	North Shore			
9.	Waiānae			
10.	Northwestern Hawaiian Islands			
24-4	East Honolulu Plan			
24-5	Central Oahu Maps			
24-6	Koolaupoko Plan			
24-7	Ko'olau Loa Plan			
24-8	North Shore Plan			
24-9	Waiānae Plan			
24-10	(Reserved)			
Volume IV				

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Chapter 25	SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA			
1.	General Provisions	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
2.	Special Management Area			
3.	Objectives and Policies, Review and Procedural Guidelines	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
4.	Significance Criteria and Procedures			
5.	Permit Processing Procedures			
6.	Prohibition			
7.	Exemptions			
8.	Penalties			
9.	Enforcement			
10.	Appeals			
11.	Rules			
12.	Severability			
25-1	Special Management Area Use Permit and Shoreline Variance Resolutions			
25-2	Special Management Area Maps			
Chapter 26	STATE LAND USE CLASSIFICATION			
1.	Boundary Adjustments Between Agricultural and Urban Districts			
26-A	State Land Use District Boundary Amendments			
Chapter 27	HOUSING CODE			
	General Provisions	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles. Energy efficiency addressed in building code.	
1.	Definitions			
2.	Inspections			
3.	Space and Occupancy Standards			
4.	Structural Requirements			
5.	Mechanical Requirements			
6.	Exits			
7.	Fire Protection			
8.	Substandard Buildings			
9.	Notices and Orders of Building Official--Appeals. Repealed			
10.	Enforcement			
11.	Severability			
Chapter 28	LEASE AND RENTAL OF CITY REAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING FEES			
1.	General Provisions			
2.	Bidding Requirements and Procedures			
3.	Exceptions to Bidding Requirement			
4.	Term of Agreements			
5.	Penalty			
6.	General Provisions for the Lease and Rental Policy for the Department of Enterprise			
7.	Rental Schedule			
8.	Concessions			
9.	Nonprofit Organizations			
10.	Severability			
11.	Lease and Permit Policy for the Grounds of City Hall and the Honolulu Municipal Building			
12.	Telecommunications Facilities			
Chapter 29	STREETS, SIDEWALKS, MALLS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES			
1.	General Provisions			
2.	Lei Selling			
3.	(Reserved)			
4.	Litter Control			
5.	Use of Streets and Sidewalks by Solicitors and Canvassers			
6.	Peddler's License			
	Peddling by Merchant of a Store on Chinatown Sidewalk or Mall, College Walk Mall, and			
6A.	Sun Yat Sen Mall			
7.	Handbilling in the Waikiki Special Design District			
8.	Structures on, Above or Below a Public Sidewalk			
9.	Procedure on Arrest			
10.	Use of Malls			
11.	Publication Dispensing Racks in Waikiki			

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12.	Charitable Sales Activities on Public Places			
13.	Use of Animals in Solicitations in the Waikiki Special District			
14.	Unlawful Signs Within Street Rights-of-way and Public Malls			
15.	(Reserved)			
16.	(Reserved)			
Chapter 30 WATER MANAGEMENT				
1.	General Provisions	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
2.	Oahu Water Management Plan	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
3.	Severability			
4.	Water Conservation Measures	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
5.	Medication in Drinking Water			
Chapter 31 COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
1.	Enterprise Zone	x		
2.	Enterprise Zone--Real Property Tax Rebate			
3.	Enterprise Zones--Exemptions from Development Requirements			
Chapter 32 BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS				
1.	Purpose	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
2.	Scope	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
3.	Definitions, Abbreviations, Acronyms and Symbols	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
4.	Compliance	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
5.	Electric Power	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
6.	Lighting	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
7.	(Reserved)	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
8.	Building Envelope	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
9.	Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
10.	Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Equipment	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
11.	Service Water Heating Systems and Equipment	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
12.	Energy Management	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
13.	Building Energy Cost Budget Method	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
14.	Low-rise Residential Roof Heat Gain Requirements	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Chapter 33 DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS				
1.	General Provisions	x	Provides for agreements with developers. Projects must be consistent with general plans and zoning requirements.	
Chapter 33 A IMPACT FEES FOR TRAFFIC AND ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS IN EWA				
1.	General Provisions			
Chapter 34 COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICTS				
		x	Provides for procurement of services and assets that incur long term operation costs. Costs are explicitly defined as capital and acquisition costs and exclude long term operation and full life cycle costs.	Operation, long term and life cycle costs are not required to be identified or considered in establishing special districts for procurement of assets or services.
1.	General Provisions			
2.	Proceedings			
3.	Special Tax			
4.	Changes in Term of District, Authorized Special Improvement, and Special Tax			
5.	Early Termination of District			
6.	Annexation of Territory			
7.	Bonds			
Chapter 35 INCENTIVES FOR BUSINESSES TO CREATE NEW JOBS				
1.	General Provisions	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
2.	Property Tax Rebate for Businesses Creating New Jobs			
Chapter 36 SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS				
1.	General Provisions	x	Provides for procurement of services and assets that incur long term operation costs. Costs are explicitly defined as capital and acquisition costs and exclude long term operation and full life cycle costs.	Operation, long term and life cycle costs are not required to be identified or considered in establishing special districts for procurement of assets or services.
2.	Proceedings			
3.	Special Assessment			
4.	Changes in Authorized Supplemental Services, Improvements and Special Assessment			
5.	Annexation of Territory			
6.	Termination of District			
7.	Bonds			

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36-A.	Specific Special Improvement District Ordinances			
Chapter 37 REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU				
1.	Disposal of Real Property Owned by the City and County of Honolulu			
Chapter 38 (Reserved)				
Chapter 39 MAXIMUM ANNUAL RENEGOTIATED LEASE RENT				
1.	Maximum Annual Renegotiated Lease Rent			
Chapter 40 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES IN THE CITY				
1.	Use of Intoxicating Liquors in Certain Public Places			
2.	Obnoxious Substances			
3.	Watersheds--Reservoirs			
4.	Iceboxes and Refrigerators	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
	The Sale to, Possession of or Use by Minors of Chemical Substances Containing Volatile Organic Solvents			
6.	Aerial Advertising			
7.	Use of Sound Amplifying Device in Public Buildings			
8.	Sale of Toilets and Urinals	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
9.	Sale of Showerheads and Faucets	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
10.	Advertisement and Distribution of Cigarettes and Tobacco Products			
11.	Regulation of Distribution, Acquisition, Possession and Use of Graffiti Implements			
12.	Graffiti Damage to Public Property			
13.	Ephedrine-containing Products			
14.	Products Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyrate			
15.	Laser Pointers and Harassment with Laser Beams			
16.	Prostitution-related Public Nuisance Abatement			
17.	Unofficial Age Identification Card			
18.	Bidi Cigarette Prohibitions			
19.	Advertisement of Intoxicating Liquor and Liquor Products			
20.	Herbal Cigarettes			
21.	Additional Areas of Significant Prostitution-related Activity			
22.	Wearing of Masks or Disguises			
23.	Replica Guns			
Chapter 41 REGULATED ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE CITY				
1.	City Seal			
2.	Auctions			
3.	(Reserved)			
4.	Hotels			
5.	Noises in Vicinity of Hospitals			
6.	Shooting Galleries			
7.	Operation of Certain Amusement Facilities			
8.	Air Guns			
9.	Palmistry			
10.	Disposal of Weeds, Garbage, Trash and Waste from Property			
11.	Control of and Evacuation from Disaster Areas During Potential Disasters			
12.	Bicycles			
13.	Protective Regulations for Exceptional Trees			
14.	Vehicular Advertising			
15.	Regulations Governing Public Shows			
16.	Permit and License Fees for Driving Motor Vehicles			
17.	Motor Vehicle Weight Tax	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	Vehicle weight taxes could incorporate incentives (such as feebate mechanism) to encourage light (efficient) vehicles and discourage heavy vehicles for personal transportation.
18.	Fees for Motor Vehicle Registration	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	Registration fees could incorporate incentives (such as feebate mechanism) to encourage light (efficient) vehicles and discourage heavy vehicles for personal transportation.
19.	General Provisions--Inspection Costs			
20.	Overtime Inspections			
21.	Smoking			
22.	Banners Displayed from Lampposts			
23.	Neighborhood Watch Signs			

HONOLULU COUNTY CODE		Energy	Review	Issues
	DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS	Impacts	Notes	Opportunities
24.	Enforcement of Water Safety Rules by Lifeguards			
25.	Damage to Public Property			
26.	Maintenance of Channels, Streambeds, Streambanks and Drainageways			
27.	Polystyrene Foam Containers			
28.	Parking Space Reserved for Disabled Persons			
29.	Motor Vehicle Alarms			
30.	Historic Preservation			
31.	Noise Control			
32.	Loitering on Public School Premises			
33.	Regulated Use of Uniforms by Private Security Personnel			
34.	Sound Levels for the Waikiki Shell			
35.	Secondhand Dealers			
36.	Scrap Dealers			
37.	Possession, Use, and Sale of Pepper Sprays for Self-Defense			
38.	Inspection Fee for Reconstructed Vehicles			
39.	Panoram Business Regulation			
40.	Lap Dancing Establishments			
41.	Nightclubs			
42.	Alarm Systems			

MAUI COUNTY CODE		Marked for	Review	Missed
		Review	Notes	Opportunities
Title 1.	General Provisions			
	1.01	CODE ADOPTION		
	1.04	GENERAL PROVISIONS		
	1.08	COUNTY SEAL		
	1.10	COUNTY FLAG		
	1.12	GENERAL PENALTY*		
	1.14	REVISION AND PUBLICATION OF LAWS		
	1.16	UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE RULES FORMAT		
Title 2.	Administration and Personnel			
	2.04	COUNTY COUNCIL RULES* (RESERVED)		
	2.08	COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICES*		
	2.12	COUNTY DEPARTMENTS		
	2.16	CENTRAL COORDINATING AGENCY		
	2.20	INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS		
	2.24	VOLUNTEER FIRE STATIONS		
	2.26	URBAN DESIGN REVIEW BOARD	x	No significant applicable provisions.
	2.28	PLANNING COMMISSIONS*	x	No significant applicable provisions.
	2.29	AFFIRMATIVE ACTION ADVISORY COUNCIL		
	2.32	COMMISSION ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES		
	2.34	COUNCIL ON AGING		
	2.36	TRAFFIC SAFETY COUNCIL		
	2.37	COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND THE ARTS		
	2.38	COMMISSION ON NAMING STREETS, PARKS,AND FACILITIES		
	2.39	COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH		
	2.40	OTHER BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES AND AGENCIES*	x	No significant applicable provisions.
	2.41	NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND COMMITTEES		
	2.42	SALARY COMMISSION		
	2.44	OFFICERS' SALARIES AND BONDS*		
	2.48	TRAVEL EXPENSES		
	2.52	USE OF PRIVATE VEHICLES FOR COUNTY BUSINESS	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.
	2.56	CODE OF ETHICS		
	2.60	MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS		
	2.64	PUBLIC RECORD REPRODUCTION CHARGES		
	2.68	VOTER REGISTRATION COMPUTER TAPES		
	2.72	DISPOSAL OF COUNTY PROPERTY*		
	2.76	REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES		
	2.80B	GENERAL PLAN AND COMMUNITY PLANS	x	Provides for various factors to be considered in general plans, island plans and community plans.
	2.84	MANAGEMENT OF RECORDS		Does not explicitly identify energy issues in lists of factors to be considered.
	2.86	COUNTY HOUSING POLICIES	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.
	2.88	CULTURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION		
	2.90A	REGULATION OF PERMITS AND WATER USE		
	2.92	TRANSFERS BETWEEN CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT APPROPRIATIONS		
		RESIDENTIAL WORKFORCE HOUSING POLICY	x	Establishes requirements and specifications for affordable housing to be provided by land developers.
	2.96			Defines affordability in terms of purchase price but does not consider operation costs (including energy costs) or provide requirements to reduce operation costs by providing cost effective efficiency measures.
Title 3	REVENUE AND FINANCE			
	3.04	INFORMATION ON COUNTY OPERATIONS		
	3.05	COLLECTION OF FARES FOR PUBLIC TRANSIT SERVICES	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.
	3.08	FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION*		

MAUI COUNTY CODE		Marked for	Review	Missed
		Review	Notes	Opportunities
	PURCHASING PROCEDURES*	x	Establishes procedures for procurement of goods and services. Incorporates provisions of HRS Chapter 103	Requires award of contract to lowest bidder in competitive bidding procedures. Does not require identification or consideration of operating costs, life cycle costs of energy costs in project specifications of bid selection criteria.
3.12				
3.16	PAYMENT OF CLAIMS*			
3.20	FUEL TAX	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
	MOTOR VEHICLE WEIGHT TAX	x		Vehicle weight taxes could incorporate incentives (such as feebate mechanism) to encourage light (efficient) vehicles and discourage heavy vehicles for personal transportation.
3.24				
	MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION	x		Registration fees could incorporate incentives (such as feebate mechanism) to encourage light (efficient) vehicles and discourage heavy vehicles for personal transportation.
3.25				
3.28	REAL PROPERTY TAX* (RESERVED)			
3.30	FIRST-TIME HOME BUYERS' REVOLVING FUND*			
	HOUSING INTERIM FINANCING AND BUY-BACK REVOLVING FUND			
3.32				
3.34	RENTAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING FUND			
3.35	AFFORDABLE HOUSING FUND			
3.36	MAUI COUNTY GRANTS PROGRAM	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
	CONCESSION AWARDS AND RENTAL OR LEASE OF COUNTY PROPERTY			
3.40				
3.44	ACQUISITION AND DISPOSITION OF REAL PROPERTY*			
3.48	REAL PROPERTY TAX			
3.52	NASKA SEWAGE PUMP STATION FUND			
3.54	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND			
3.56	GIFTS AND DONATIONS			
3.64	MAUI COUNTY INSURANCE PROGRAM			
3.68	FIRE HAZARD REMOVAL REVOLVING FUND			
3.72	AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM REVOLVING FUND			
3.76	MOLOKAI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING FUND			
3.80	ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM			
3.84	ANIMAL MANAGEMENT REVOLVING FUND			
	OPEN SPACE, NATURAL RESOURCES, CULTURAL RESOURCES, AND SCENIC VIEWS PRESERVATION FUND			
3.88				
3.92	WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT FUND			
3.96	EMERGENCY FUND			
Title 5.	Business Licenses and Regulations			
5.06	GOLF CART CROSSINGS*			
5.08	HOTELS			
5.12	VENDORS			
5.16	TAXICABS			
5.20	ORGANIZATIONS EXEMPT FROM LICENSE FEES			
5.22	BICYCLE TOUR BUSINESS			
5.24	OCEAN RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY BUSINESS PERMITS*			
Title 6.	Animals			
6.01	PROHIBITING THE EXHIBITION OF CAPTIVE CETACEANS			
6.04	ANIMAL CONTROL			
6.05	GUIDE, SIGNAL/HEARING AND SERVICE DOGS			
6.08	ANIMALS AT LARGE			
6.16	IMPOUNDMENT OF ANIMALS			
6.20	COLLECTION SERVICE			
Title 8.	Health and Safety			
8.04	REFUSE COLLECTION AND LANDFILLS			
8.08	CONVEYANCE OF SWILL			
8.12	HANDLING GASOLINE			
8.16	FIREWORKS			

MAUI COUNTY CODE		Marked for Review	Review Notes	Missed Opportunities
	DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND TOBACCO PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS			
8.19	SMOKING			
8.20	LIQUOR IN COUNTY PARKING LOTS			
8.21	ABANDONED ICEBOXES			
8.24	NUCLEAR ENERGY	x	Prohibits nuclear power generation plants in Maui County.	
8.28	EMERGENCY USE OF PRIVATE REAL PROPERTY			
8.30	USE OF VOLUNTEERS AND PRIVATELY OWNED EQUIPMENT			
8.32	FALSE ALARMS			
8.34				
Title 9	PUBLIC PEACE, MORALS AND WELFARE			
9.04	TRESPASSING*			
9.08	COCKFIGHTING			
9.12	PINBALL MACHINES			
9.16	OBSCENE LITERATURE*			
9.20	CHILDREN ON HIGHWAYS			
9.24	CURFEW			
9.28	AIR GUNS			
9.32	COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION			
9.36	NOISE CONTROL			
Title 10.	VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC*			
10.04	GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS			
10.08	ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT			
10.12	ACCIDENTS			
10.16	INSPECTION OF VEHICLES			
10.20	EQUIPMENT			
10.24	OPERATING PROCEDURES AND TURNING MOVEMENTS			
10.28	TRAFFIC-CONTROL DEVICES	x	Does not explicitly mention timing of traffic signals.	
10.32	ONE-WAY STREETS			
10.33	VEHICULAR TRAFFIC PROHIBITED			
10.36	SPEED RESTRICTIONS			
10.40	RIGHT-OF-WAY			
10.44	SPECIAL STOPS			
10.48	STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING*			
10.52	MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS			
10.56A	LOADING ZONES			
10.60	PEDESTRIANS			
10.68	HEAVY VEHICLES AND VEHICLE LOADS			
10.70	SLOW-MOVING VEHICLES			
10.72	VIOLATION--PENALTY			
10.76	PARKING LOTS AND PIERS			
10.80	MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS' LICENSE			
10.84	RULES OF THE EXAMINER OF DRIVERS			
10.90	TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND PARKING			
Title 12.	Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places			
12.02	CLEANING AND MAINTAINING SIDEWALKS			
12.04	STREET AND HIGHWAY EXCAVATIONS			
12.08	DRIVEWAYS			
12.12	DRAINAGEWAYS*			
12.16	ELECTRIC AND TELEPHONE POLES			
12.17	STREET LIGHTING COMMITTEE	x	No significant applicable provisions.	
12.20	HEDGES AT INTERSECTIONS			
12.24A	LANDSCAPE PLANTING AND BEAUTIFICATION			
12.28	MOTOR VEHICLES ON BEACHES			
12.32	NUMBERING OF BUILDINGS			
12.36	NAMES OF CERTAIN PUBLIC HIGHWAYS DESIGNATED			
12.38	NAMES OF CERTAIN BRIDGES DESIGNATED			
12.40	NAMES OF PUBLIC FACILITIES DESIGNATED			

MAUI COUNTY CODE			Marked for	Review	Missed
			Review	Notes	Opportunities
	12.42	SIGN WAVING ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS			
		DISPLAY OF NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH SIGNSON PUBLIC			
	12.46	PROPERTY			
	12.48	SPEED HUMPS			
	12.50	MAINTENANCE OF OLD GOVERNMENT ROADS			
	12.52	ENCROACHMENT ON PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY			
		RECYCLED GLASS PRODUCT REQUIREMENTSFOR COUNTY			
	12.54	FUNDED PROJECTS			
Title 13.	Parks and Recreation				
	13.04	RECREATIONAL AREA REGULATIONS			
	13.16	WAIEHU MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE			
	13.20	VETERANS' CEMETERIES			
	13.22	PUBLIC ACCESS			
Title 14.	Public Services				
Article 1.	Water				
	14.01	GENERAL PROVISIONS			
	14.02	WATER USE AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN			
	14.03	WATER CONSERVATION			
	14.04	WATER SERVICES (RESERVED)			
		REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBDIVISION WATER SYSTEMS			
	14.05	(RESERVED)			
		CONTROL OF WATER USAGE DURING PERIODS OF DROUGHT			
	14.06	(RESERVED)			
	14.07	WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT FUND (RESERVED)			
		RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF POTABLE WATERFOR GOLF			
	14.08	COURSES (RESERVED)			
	14.09	REGULATION OF PERMITS AND WATER USE(RESERVED)			
	14.10	RATES AND FEES (RESERVED)			
Article 2.	Wastewater				
	14.19A	GENERAL PROVISIONS			
	14.21A	GENERAL PRETREATMENT REGULATIONS			
	14.23A	CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS			
	14.25A	SERVICE CONNECTIONS			
	14.27	PRIVATE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEMS			
	14.29	PUMPING OF CESSPOOLS AND SEPTIC TANKS			
	14.31	SERVICE CHARGES AND SEWER FUND			
	14.32	PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENALTIES			
		WASTEWATER ASSESSMENT FEES FOR FACILITY EXPANSION			
		AND THE COLLECTION/TRANSMISSION SYSTEM UPGRADE			
	14.34	FOR THE KIHEI REGIONAL WASTEWATER			
		TREATMENT SYSTEM			
		WASTEWATER ASSESSMENT FEES FOR FACILITY EXPANSION			
		FOR THE WAILUKU/KAHULUI WASTEWATER TREATMENT			
	14.35	SYSTEM			
Article 3.	Improvement Districts				
	14.36	GENERAL PROVISIONS			
I. General	Provisions				
II. Defini	tions				
	14.38	REGULATIONS GENERALLY			
	14.40	INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS			
	14.42	COUNCIL ACTION AND REPORTS			
	14.44	HEARING NOTICE REQUIREMENTS			
	14.46	PROTESTS, HEARINGS AND COUNCIL ACTION			
	14.48	MAKING THE IMPROVEMENT			
	14.50	COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS			
	14.52	IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT BONDS			
	14.54	AMENDED ASSESSMENTS			

MAUI COUNTY CODE			Marked for	Review	Missed
			Review	Notes	Opportunities
	14.56	REASSESSMENTS			
	14.58	REFUNDING			
	14.60	TIME LIMIT FOR ACTIONS			
Article 4.	Impact Fees				
	14.62	IMPACT FEES FOR TRAFFIC AND ROADWAYIMPROVEMENTS IN WEST MAUI, HAWAII			
	14.68	IMPACT FEES FOR TRAFFIC AND ROADWAYIMPROVEMENTS IN KIHEI AND MAKENA, MAUI, HAWAII			
	14.72	NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY RELATING TO PARKING ASSESSMENT FEES			
Title 16	BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION				
	16.04B	FIRE CODE			
	16.08	HOUSING CODE			
	16.12A	NONCOMMERCIAL SIGNS			
	16.13	COMMERCIAL SIGNS			
		ENERGY CODE	x	Code applies to commercial buildings. Code excludes single family, duplex or garden apartments (per Ashrae 90.1) except for roof heat gain standards.	Code provides only minimal requirements for low rise (detached) residential buildings.
	16.16				
	16.18A	ELECTRICAL CODE			
	16.20A	PLUMBING CODE			
	16.26	BUILDING CODE	x	Provisions do not present significant obstactacles.	
	16.28	EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION HOUSING PROJECTS			
Title 18.	Subdivisions				
	18.04	GENERAL PROVISIONS	x		
	18.08	PRELIMINARY PLAT			
	18.12	FINAL PLAT			
	18.16	DESIGN STANDARDS	x	Provisions do not present significant obstactacles.	
		IMPROVEMENTS	x		Requires that street lights shall be installed in all subdivisions in order to obtains subdivision approval. Does not allow exceptions. Does not provide for efficient fixtures.
	18.20				
	18.24	FEES			
	18.28	BUILDING PERMITS			
	18.32	VARIANCES AND EXCEPTIONS			
	18.36	APPEALS			
	18.40	ADMINISTRATION			
	18.44	VIOLATION--PENALTY			
	18.50	INTERIM RESTRICTIONS ON AGRICULTURALSUBDIVISIONS			
Title 19.	Zoning				
ARTICLE I.	INTERIM ZONING PROVISIONS				
	19.02	REGULATIONS GENERALLY			
ARTICLE II	COMPREHENSIVE ZONING PROVISIONS				
		GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS	x	Provisions do not explicitly present significant obstactacles.	Zoning and land use policy could provide substantial energy efficiency by consideration of transportation requirements in determining where new development will occur and by providing for mass transit corridors.
	19.04				
	19.06	DISTRICTS AND BOUNDARIES*	x	Provisions do not present significant obstactacles.	
	19.07	OPEN SPACE DISTRICTS			
	19.08	RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS			
	19.09	R-O ZERO LOT LINE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT			
	19.10	TWO-FAMILY (DUPLEX) DISTRICT			
	19.12	APARTMENT DISTRICT			
	19.14	HOTEL DISTRICTS			
	19.15	COUNTRY TOWN BUSINESS DISTRICTS			
	19.16	B-1 NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS DISTRICT			
	19.18	B-2 COMMUNITY BUSINESS DISTRICT			
	19.20	B-3 CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT			

MAUI COUNTY CODE			Marked for	Review	Missed
			Review	Notes	Opportunities
	19.22	B-R RESORT COMMERCIAL DISTRICT			
	19.24	M-1 LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT			
	19.26	M-2 HEAVY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT			
	19.27	MAUI CENTRAL PARK DISTRICT			
	19.28	AIRPORT DISTRICT			
	19.29	RURAL DISTRICTS			
	19.30A	AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT			
	19.31	PUBLIC/QUASI-PUBLIC DISTRICTS			
	19.32	PLANNED DEVELOPMENT			
	19.33	KIHEI RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY PARK DISTRICT			
	19.34	CIVIC IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS			
	19.35	ACCESSORY DWELLINGS			
	19.36	OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING			
	19.37	TIME SHARING PLANS			
	19.40	CONDITIONAL PERMITS			
	19.45	PROJECT DISTRICT PROCESSING REGULATIONS			
Article III	Maui County Historic Districts				
	19.48	GENERAL PROVISIONS			
	19.50	DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED			
	19.52	REGULATIONS ON BUILDINGS AND USES			
Article IV	Regulation of Miscellaneous Areas				
	19.56	OPEN SPACE INCENTIVE SYSTEM			
	19.58	PROJECT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT			
	19.60	NAPILI BAY CIVIC IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT			
	19.62	FLOOD HAZARD AREAS			
	19.64	BED AND BREAKFAST HOMES			
	19.66	NUCLEAR ENERGY	x	Prohibits nuclear power generation plants in Maui County.	
	19.68	STATE LAND USE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES			
	19.69	URBAN RESERVE DISTRICT			
	19.70	LANAI PROJECT DISTRICT 1 (MANELE)			
	19.71	LANAI PROJECT DISTRICT 2 (KOELE)			
	19.73	LAHAINA PROJECT DISTRICT 1 (KAPALUA)			
	19.74	KIHEI-MAKENA PROJECT DISTRICT 5			
	19.75	MAKAWAO-PUKALANI-KULA PROJECT DISTRICT 1 (KULA)			
	19.78	WAILUKU-KAHULUI PROJECT DISTRICT 1 (MAUI LANI)			
	19.79	WAILUKU-KAHULUI PROJECT DISTRICT 2 (PIIHANA)			
	19.80	WAILUKU-KAHULUI PROJECT DISTRICT 3 (WAILUKU)			
	19.81	WAILUKU-KAHULUI PROJECT DISTRICT 4 (WAIHE'E)			
		INTERIM RESTRICTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOTELS			
	19.82				
	19.83	CLUSTER HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS			
	19.84	R-O ZERO LOT LINE OVERLAY DISTRICT			
	19.85	ADULT ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITY			
		WAILUKU-KAHULUI PROJECT DISTRICT 5 (MAUI TROPICAL PLANTATION)			
	19.86				
		KIHEI-MAKENA PROJECT DISTRICT 2 (KIHEI GATEWAY PARK PROJECT)			
	19.89				
	19.90	KIHEI-MAKENA PROJECT DISTRICT 9 (WAIIEA 670)			
	19.91	KIHEI-MAKENA PROJECT DISTRICT 8 (PALAUEA)			
	19.92	WEST MAUI PROJECT DISTRICT 2 (KAPALUA MAUKA)			
Article V.	Administration and Enforcement				
	19.500	GENERAL PROVISIONS			
	19.510	APPLICATION AND PROCEDURES			
	19.520	VARIANCES AND APPEALS			
	19.530	ENFORCEMENT			
	19.615	PARK DISTRICTS			
Title 20.	Environmental Protection				
	20.04	AIR POLLUTION	x	No significant applicable provisions.	

MAUI COUNTY CODE		Marked for Review	Review Notes	Missed Opportunities
20.08	SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL			
20.16	RESTRICTION ON CONNECTIONS AND INTRODUCTION OF WASTEWATER FLOWS TO COUNTY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS			
20.20	LITTER CONTROL			
20.22	GLASS RECYCLING FOR LICENSED LIQUORESTABLISHMENTS			
20.24	RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF POTABLE WATERFOR GOLF COURSES			
20.28	ALLOCATING EXPANSION CAPACITY FOR THE WAILUKU/KAHULUI WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY			
20.30	Use of Reclaimed WaterArticle I. General Provisions			
Article II	Reclaimed Water Fill Stations			
Article III	Reclaimed Water Distribution System			
Title 22.	Agricultural Parks			
22.04A	KULA AGRICULTURAL PARK			
ARTICLE I.	GENERAL PROVISIONS			
ARTICLE II	ADMINISTRATION			
ARTICLE III	APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF LOT			
ARTICLE IV	CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS			
ARTICLE V.	SEVERABILITY CLAUSE			

Hawaii County Code		Energy	Review	Issues
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Chapter 1.	GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Chapter 2.	ADMINISTRATION			
Article 1.	General Provisions.			
Article 2.	Executive Branch.			
Article 3.	Office of the Corporation Counsel.			
Article 3A.	Office of the Prosecuting Attorney.			
Article 4.	Department of Finance.			
Article 5.	Fire Department.			
Article 6.	Volunteer Fire Department.			
Article 7.	Planning Department.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Article 8.	Department of Research and Development.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Article 9.	Department of Public Works.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Article 10.	Junior Police Officers.			
Article 11.	Department of Parks and Recreation.			
Article 12.	Central Coordinating Agency.			
Article 13.	County Housing Agency.			
Article 14.	Mass Transit Agency.			
Article 15.	Code of Ethics.			
Article 16.	Travel and Other Expenses.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Article 17.	Public Records Fee Schedule.			
Article 18.	Uncollectible Accounts.			
Article 19.	Real Property Disposition.			
Article 20.	Voter Registration.			
Article 21.	Reserved.			
Article 22.	Disposal of County Equipment.			
Article 23.	Federal Revenue Sharing Fund.			
Article 24.	Payment to County, Subsequently Dishonored.			
Article 25.	Appropriation of Funds to Nonprofit Organizations.			
Article 26.	Salaries for Deputies in the Office of the Corporation Counsel and the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney.			
Article 27.	Numbering, Form, Revision of Ordinances; Supplementation of Hawai'i County Code.			
Article 28.	County Seal.			
Article 29.	Self-Insurance Fund.			
Article 30.	Gifts or Donations; Dedications.			
Article 31.	Sister City Relationships.			
Article 32.	Recovery of Rescue Expenses.			
Article 33.	Development Agreement with the State for Mass Transportation Programs.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Article 34.	Fees and Charges for Special Duty Services of the Hawai'i County Police Department.			
Article 35.	Geothermal Asset Fund.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Article 36.	Geothermal Relocation Program.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Article 37.	Family Violence Advisory Commission.			
Article 38.	Claims and Actions Against County Officers, Employees and Former Employees.			
Article 39.	Workforce Investment Act Program.			
Article 40.	Department of Environmental Management.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Article 41.	Disaster and Emergency Fund.			
Article 42.	Public Access, Open Space, and Natural Resources Preservation Fund.			
Article 43.	Budget Stabilization Fund.			
Chapter 3.	SIGNS			
Article 1.	Signs.			
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Hawaii County Code		Energy	Review	Issues
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Chapter 5.	BUILDING			
Article 1.	Adoption of Uniform Building Code.	x		
	Building Energy Efficiency Standards.*	x	Energy Code applies to commerical buildings that have human occupancy. Single family and small detached residential structures are exempt.	Code only provides minimal requirements for single family and small detached residential buildings.
Article 2.				
Division 1.	Purpose.	x		
Division 2.	Scope.	x		
Division 3.	Definitions, Abbreviations, Acronyms and Symbols.	x		
Division 4.	Compliance.	x		
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Division 6.	Lighting.	x		
Division 7.	Reserved.	x		
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Division 10.	Heating, Ventilating and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) Equipment.	x		
Division 11.	Service Water Heating Systems and Equipment.	x		
Division 12.	Energy Management.	x		
Division 13.	Building Energy Cost Budget Method.	x		
Division 14.	Enforcement.	x		
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Article 2.	Dance Halls.			
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Article 4.	Miscellaneous Business Licenses.			
Article 5.	Licensing of Auctioneers.			
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Article 2.	Disaster Control.			
Chapter 8.	DEDICATION OF LAND			
Article 1.	Park Dedication Code.			
Chapter 9.	ELECTRICITY	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
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Article 3.	Conditions and Specifications.			
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	Affordable Housing.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	Defines affordability in terms of purchase price but does not consider operation costs (including energy costs) or provide requirements to reduce operation costs by providing cost effective efficiency measures.
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Article 2.	Procedure.			
Article 3.	Assessments.			
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Article 5.	Refunding.			
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Chapter 14.	GENERAL WELFARE			

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Article 2.	Firearms and Explosives.			
Article 3.	Noise Control.			
Article 4.	Prohibition of Smoking in Certain Places.			
Article 5.	Fireworks.			
Article 6.	Property Offenses.			
Article 7.	Radio Interference.			
Article 8.	Nuclear Energy.	x	Prohibits nuclear power generation.	
Article 9.	Outdoor Lighting.	x	Prohibits mercury vapor lighting, requires low pressure sodium for area lighting, requires shielding, limits hours of operation.	
Article 10.	Exceptional Trees.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	The value of trees to regulate urban temperatures and reduce air conditioning requirements is not explicitly noted.
Article 11.	Neighborhood Watch Signs.			
Article 12.	Official Bulletin Board.			
Article 13.	Soliciting for Money or Objects of Value.			
Article 14.	Street Addressing And Naming.			
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Division 2.	Address Numbers.			
Division 3.	Street Names.			
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Article 2.	Restrictions and Prohibitions.			
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Division 2.	Recreation and Park Areas.			
Article 3.	Public Meetings and Assemblies.			
Article 4.	Camping.			
Article 5.	Picnics.			
Article 6.	Credit Against User Fees for Private Improvements to Parks and Recreational Facilities.			
Article 7.	Veterans Advisory Committee.			
Article 8.	Naming of Facilities.			
Article 9.	Farmers Markets.			
Article 10.	Municipal Golf Course Funds.			
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Chapter 17. PLUMBING				
Article 1.	General Provisions.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Article 2.	Administration and Enforcement.			
Article 3.	Variances; Appeals.			
Article 4.	Qualification of Performers of Work Under Plumbing Code.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Article 5.	Installation Requirements.			
Article 6.	Amending the Plumbing Code.			
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Chapter 18. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION		x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
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Division 2.	County Transportation Commission.			
Division 3.	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.			
Division 4.	Passenger Capacity.			
Division 5.	Bus Terminals and Parking.			
Article 2.	Taxicabs.			
Division 1.	General Provisions.			
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Division 3.	Taximeters and Fares.			
Article 3.	School Buses.			

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Division 4.	Inspections.			
Article 4.	Public Transit System.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
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Article 6.	Rate; Levy.			
Article 7.	Tax Maps; Valuations.			
Article 8.	Dedications.			
Article 9.	Nontaxable Property; Assessment.			
Article 10.	Exemptions.			
Article 11.	Determination of Rates.			
Article 12.	Appeals.			
Chapter 20.	REFUSE	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Article 1.	Littering.			
Article 2.	Clearing Unoccupied Lots.			
Article 3.	Refuse Disposal.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Article 4.	Solid Waste Fees.	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
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Division 2.	Subdivisions.			
Division 3.	Laterals.			
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Article 5.	Sewer Connection Loan Program.			
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Division 2.	Sidewalk Standards.			
Division 3.	Driveway Approach Standards.			
Article 5.	Addresses.			
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Hawaii County Code		Energy	Review	Issues
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Chapter 23.	SUBDIVISIONS	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
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	ZONING	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	Zoning and land use policy could provide substantial energy efficiency by consideration of transportation requirements in determining where new development will occur and by providing for mass transit corridors.
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Article 2.	Administration and Enforcement.			
Article 3.	Establishment of Zoning Districts.			
Article 4.	General Development Regulations.			
Article 5.	Zoning District Regulations.			
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Article 5.	Variances and Appeals.			
Article 6.	Enforcement.			

Hawaii County Code		Energy	Review	Issues
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Chapter 29.	WATER USE AND DEVELOPMENT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	
Chapter 30.	ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	Provides for developments consistent with General and Community Plans but does not otherwise explicitly address transportation (energy) impacts.
Chapter 31.	SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT FINANCING BY COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICTS	x	Provides for approval and financing of broad spectrum of improvements including facilities that incur long term operation costs and energy use.	Provides for developments consistent with General and Community Plans but does not otherwise explicitly address transportation (energy) impacts.
Chapter 32.	General Provisions.	x	Costs are explicitly defined as exclusively capital and development costs.	No requirements or criteria are provided to identify or consider operating costs (including energy costs) or life cycle costs. Costs are explicitly defined as exclusively capital and development costs.
Article 1.	District Establishment Procedures.			
Article 2.	Changes in Term of District, Authorized Facilities and Special Taxes.			
Article 3.	Annexation of Territory.			
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Article 3.	Requirements.			
Article 4.	Dedication of Access.			
Article 5.	Use of Public Accesses.			
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Chapter 35.	BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS	x	Provisions do not present significant obstacles.	Does not explicitly address or require consideration of transportation or other energy impacts.
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- Article 5 Severability

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Article 8	Trust Fund for Contributions By Developers
Article 9	Housing Revolving Fund
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Article 12	Payments And Obligations
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