NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR

RICHARD C. LIM
DIRECTOR

MARY ALICE EVANS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM

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Statement of
RICHARD C. LIM
Director
Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism
before the
HOUSE COMMITTEE
on
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Tuesday, March 20, 2012
9:00 a.m.
State Capitol, Conference Room 325

in consideration of
SB2288, SD1, PROPOSED HD1
RELATING TO ENERGY.

Chair Coffman, Vice Chair English, and members of the committee.

The Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT) supports the portion of SB 2288 Proposed HD1 which would redefine and change the cap for the Renewable Energy Technology System Tax Credit for residential, commercial, and independent power producers' renewable energy systems. DBEDT believes the approach taken in the proposed HD1 to incentivize the deployment of renewable energy systems based on the KW capacity installed is more consistent with the original intent of the measure than the presently defined "system" approach for tax claims. We also note that we are supportive of the limit to one claim per TMK, but would ask that it be clarified to ensure that new subdivisions built on one TMK, with many single and multi-family homes, are not limited to one claim for the entire subdivision, but the number of claims equivalent to the number of individual homes.

DBEDT strongly opposes item "j" on page 7 which prohibits a taxpayer from claiming a tax state credit for installing a renewable energy system or entering into a power purchase agreement with any state, county, and federal agency.

Power purchase agreements provide public jurisdictions the benefit of stabilized utility costs which do not fluctuate with rising oil prices or spikes in oil prices. The power provider is responsible by contract to sell the electricity at a pre-negotiated rate over the life time of the contract. When private sector funding is used, such as with power purchase agreements, warranty costs are generally covered in the contract.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony.

Testimony Before the House Committee on
Energy and Environmental Protection

By Michael Yamane, P.E.
Chief of Operations
Kauai Island Utility Cooperative
4463 Pahee Street, Suite 1, Lihue, Hawaii, 96766-2000

Tuesday, March 20, 2012, 9:00 a.m.
Conference Room #325

Senate Bill No. 2288, H.D. 1 Proposed, – Relating to Energy

To the Honorable Denny Coffman, Chair; Derek S.K. Kawakami, Vice-Chair, and Members of the Committee:

Kauai Island Utility Cooperative ("KIUC") stands in strong opposition of the proposed draft of Senate Bill No. 2288, H.D. 1.

KIUC believes that this proposed measure would be detrimental to KIUC's proposed 12MW solar photo-voltaic farm in Anahola. KIUC has formed a subsidiary that would generate low cost solar energy to its members.

KIUC also recently issue an Request for Offer (RFO) to land owners and developer for an additional 8-10 MW of solar.

KIUC believes by taking ownership of its own solar projects via a subsidiary has the highest potential to successfully develop a utility scaled solar project that will benefit the members of KIUC.

As you know, KIUC is a member-owned electric cooperative. Unlike for-profit corporations (i.e. investor owned utilities), cooperatives are not-for-profit and member-run. Without the need for profits and shareholder dividends, cooperatives are free to invest what would normally be profits (cooperatives call them "margins") in the business by allocating margins to the cooperative's members as capital credit contributions, or, eventually, by making patronage capital refunds to its members; and otherwise generally using the monies collected for the general welfare of the cooperative members. Any additional expenses would be passed through to our members and reduce KIUC margins that would impact patronage capital refunds back to our members.

KIUC is also committed to reducing its dependency on imported fossil fuels as KIUC's Strategic Plan calls for 50% renewable generation by 2023. However, this will take time as any investment in renewable energy will be borne by KIUC members/shareholders and economics and reliability should be properly evaluated.

Thank you again for the opportunity to inform you of KIUC's position on this matter.

L E G I S L A T I V E

TAXBILLSERVICE

126 Queen Street, Suite 304 TAX FOUNDATION OF HAWAII Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 Tel. 536-4587

SUBJECT: INCOME, Increase/clarify energy technology tax credit

BILL NUMBER: SB 2288, Proposed HD-1

INTRODUCED BY: House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection

BRIEF SUMMARY: Amends HRS section 235-12.5(b) to provide that the cap of the credit amounts that may be claimed for a renewable energy technology system shall be applicable to each tax map key number rather than for each renewable energy system on a subject property.

For solar energy systems that use the sun to heat water, increases the cap amount of the credit from $2,250 to $2,500 per single family tax map key number; from $350 to $1,000 per unit per multi-family residential tax map key number; and $250,000 per nonresidential tax map key number.

For all other solar energy systems, increases the cap amount of the credit from $5,000 to $7,000 per single family tax map key number; from $350 to $1,000 per unit per multi-family residential tax map key number; and for a single nonresidential tax map key number, $1,500 per kilowatt placed in service for the first 300 kilowatts of capacity and $1,000 per kilowatt for the next 4,700 kilowatts placed into service; provided that the credit shall not apply to kilowatts produced in excess of 5,000 kilowatts of capacity that are placed into service.

For wind energy devices, the cap shall be applicable to each tax map key number rather than for each renewable energy system on a subject property.

No taxpayer shall be allowed to claim a tax credit under this section for installing a renewable energy system for or entering into a power purchase agreement with any county, state or federal agency.

Independent power producers not currently regulated by the public utilities commission that have submitted an agreement with an electric utility company for approval by the public utilities commission by January 1, 2013, shall be allowed tax credits as authorized in the 2012 calendar year for renewable energy technologies placed into service after January 1, 2013, as part of the agreement.

Authorizes the issuance of $_____ in general obligation bonds for fiscal 2013 to purchase renewable energy systems for state facilities that are operated by programs funded by general funds. The appropriation made for the CIP authorized by this section shall not lapse until June 30, 2014.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2030; applicable to tax years beginning after December 31, 2012

STAFF COMMENTS: This measure clarifies that the limitation of tax credits claimed for a renewable energy system shall be applicable to each tax map key rather than each system installed. This would ensure that should more than one solar energy system be installed on a commercial property that property would be eligible for a total tax credit rather than a credit for each system installed on that property.

It should be noted that when the department of taxation implemented the rewritten energy technology tax credit, it qualified each system based on the inverter that served the solar panels as one system. Thus, some property owners installed several systems each with an inverter. Thus, one commercial property could have a dozen inverters with each inverter qualifying for the maximum ceiling even though all systems service a single property. It does not appear that this abuse was the intent of the legislature in setting the ceiling.

This measure acknowledges the high cost of renewable energy technologies and proposes to increase tax credits for such systems. While some may consider an incentive necessary to encourage the use of energy devices, it should be noted that the high cost of these energy systems limits the benefit to those who have the initial capital to make the purchase. If it is the intent of the legislature to encourage a greater use of renewable energy systems by increasing and expanding the existing system of energy tax credits, as an alternative, consideration should be given to a program of low-interest loans. However, if the taxpayer avails himself of the loan program, the renewable energy credit should not be granted for projects utilizing the loan program as the project would be granted a double subsidy by the taxpayers of the state. Such low-interest loans, which can be repaid with energy savings, would have a much more broad-based application than a credit that amounts to nothing more than a "free monetary handout" or subsidy by state government. A program of low or no-interest loans would do much more to increase the acquisition of these devices.

Instead of providing tax incentives for the purchase of existing technology, lawmakers may want to take advantage of Hawaii's natural environment which lends itself to all sorts of possibilities to explore and develop more efficient means of harnessing the natural resources that pervade the Islands, from wind to sun to geothermal to hydrogen from Hawaii's vast resources, all of which could be further developed with the assistance and cooperation of government in Hawaii.

Finally, while the measure would also permit unregulated power producers who have submitted an agreement to an electric utility company for approval by the public utilities commission by January 1, 2013 to claim tax credits authorized in 2012 for renewable energy technologies placed in service after January 1, 2013, provisions should be added to recapture the tax credits if the power producer fails to deliver power to the electric utility by the date agreed upon.

Digested 3/19/12

HAWAII PV COALITION

3/20/2012	**House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection**	**EEP**
9:00 AM	**TESTIMONY IN STRONG OPPOSITION**	**SB 2288 HD1**

Aloha Chair Coffman and Vice-Chair Kawakami and Members of the Committee:

With this measure the House is proposing to combine the two most problematic solar bills of the session, HB2121 HD2 and HB2417 HD2, into a single bill that would significantly set back the State's efforts to achieve its energy goals; reduce employment in the construction sector; perpetuate Hawaii's dependence on costly, imported fossil fuels; and in essence raise the tax burden on the citizens of Hawaii by denying government agencies the opportunity to achieve lower energy costs by de-linking their cost of power from the cost of oil. From the perspective of the long-term economic health of the State of Hawaii, this measure is simply not sound public policy. The remainder of this testimony expands on these points.

(1) **The proposed HD2 will cause job losses in construction if passed into law.** The General Contractors Association (GCA) recently released a report showing that in the City and County of Honolulu alone 600 construction jobs were lost from January 2011 to January 2012. The construction sector on the Neighbor Islands is in worse shape and does not stand to benefit from rail or high-rise construction, which will eventually help the construction sector recover on Oahu. Solar is thus even more important to construction employment on the Neighbor Islands because overall construction activity is lower and there are no major projects forecast to drive recovery. If this measure is passed, reducing the viability of the solar industry in a significant and abrupt manner, those currently holding well paying jobs will suffer job losses.

(2) **Hawaii's economy will suffer is this measure is passed into law.** According to DBEDT, the solar industry accounted for 15% of all construction activity in the State in 2011. If SB2288 HD1 were to become law as it stands, its impacts would be greatest on the utility scale market. And the residential market. The utility scale market is where the effects on existing Hawaii sub-contractors who are not PV specialists are felt most, because developers of utility scale projects typically hire a team of these contractors to perform the various portions of the job including site preparation, structural steel, electrical, etc. Undermining the viability of the utility scale solar market will take business away from Hawaii based contractors and engineering firms, many of whom are hurting badly already. The measure's impact on the residential market will have the greatest impact on PV specialist contractors, who perform the bulk of residential installations. The disruption caused by this measure will ensure that many of these entities will be forced out of business as the market adjusts to the radically changed incentive regime.

(3) **Most progress on Hawaii's energy goals is being made by the solar industry and this progress will be compromised if the solar industry is disrupted.** Despite the optimism about other renewable technologies, most of the progress on Hawaii's renewable energy goals made to date has been made by the solar and wind industries. With the future of inter-island cables not yet clear and limited scope for new wind development on Oahu, Hawaii's progress on meeting its statutory renewable goals will grind to a halt without the contributions being made today and in the future by the solar industry.

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HAWAII PV COALITION

(4) **State & county taxpayers will pay more taxes if this bill passes.** With utility rates in Hawaii at or near record levels, all energy consumers are looking for solutions that reduce their energy payments and de-link their energy payments from oil. As some of the State's largest energy consumers, the County, State and Federal governments are also looking for ways to lower their expenditures. To the extent that they are able to do so with power purchase agreements, leasing and other financing methods where the financier makes use of the state solar credit, taxpayers are the beneficiaries of lower and stabilized energy costs. Failing to take advantage of this option simply results in more taxpayer money being spent than is necessary for electricity. Eliminating this option now when the cost of money is at all time lows, and thus long term financing contracts are extremely cheap, is especially unwise.

(5) **This measure does not solve problems with the residential credit and introduces new ones.** One goal of this measure appears to be to reconfigure the residential tax relative to the well-developed body of guidance provided by the Department of Taxation (DoTax) in its various Tax Information Releases (TIRs) and letter rulings over the past five years. While this guidance is consistent in defining a system in which the credit is available on a per system basis, the measure attempts to shift this to a per property basis. In doing so it would treat townhouse owners differently depending on whether their properties are sited on a single TMK, and limit the credit for families that have more than one home on a single property. This includes duplex units and properties where more than one single family detached home are sited on a single TMK. In essence the proposed change creates a new class of administrative problem while invalidating five years of DoTax guidance, around which the PV industry has developed.

As we have noted in previous testimony on earlier versions of the ideas embedded in this measure, solar participants understand the Legislature's concerns regarding the administrative efficiency and fiscal impact of the renewable energy credit and want to work with the Legislature to address these concerns. However, the industry has grown up with the current DoTax system and we are very concerned that a radical departure from these rules, of the type contemplated by this measure will have negative implications for the State, the industry, its clientele, and the roughly 2,000+ people it currently employs.

For an alternative to this measure we suggest the proposed SD1 of HB2417 being circulated, which represents a reasonable approach to addressing the State's issues while keeping the solar industry moving forward. Key elements of the proposal include the following:

- **Make the utility scale credit a production tax credit.** For utility scale projects the incentive is converted from an income tax credit to a production credit, meaning that system owners are paid over time rather than up front. This has the effect of limiting General Fund obligations in any single year, especially in the near term. This is important because the portfolio of utility scale projects coming on line will be substantial in the coming years but should wane thereafter.

- **Lower the incentive level and remove the cap.** For residential and commercial projects below the utility scale, the incentive would decline by five percentage points annually, stabilizing at 20 percent in 2015, but eliminate the current per system caps, as is the case with the federal solar credit. Though it may not be obvious, this lowers the budgetary impact of the residential and commercial credit by millions of dollars annually because the current guidance is generally not binding with respect to system definition. The primary impact of this change is therefore to vastly simply the administration of the solar credit, while it also lowers the cost to the State of incentivizing the same amount of PV.

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Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

Mark Duda
Government Affairs Committee Chair, Hawaii PV Coalition

About the Hawaii PV Coalition

The Hawaii PV Coalition was formed in 2005 to support the greater use and more rapid diffusion of solar electric applications across the state. Working with business owners, homeowners and local and national stakeholders in the PV industry, the Coalition has been active during the state legislative sessions supporting pro-PV and renewable energy bills and helping inform elected representatives about the benefits of Hawaii-based solar electric applications.

The Coalition has also taken a very active role in policy discussions to promote best practices for distributed generation and interconnection rules. The Hawaii PV Coalition is currently intervening in two open PUC dockets, the Reliability Standards Working Group (2011-0206) and Rule 14H (2010-0015).

SEIA Solar Energy Industries Association®

HOUSE COMMITTEEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION TO
SB 2288, PROPOSED HD 1 RELATING TO RENEWABLE ENERGY

Testimony of
Solar Energy Industries Association
Tuesday, March 20, 2012, 9:00 a.m.
Conference Room 325

Chair Coffman and members of the Committee:

The Solar Energy Industries Association, SEIA, opposes SB 2288, Proposed HD 1. SEIA is the national trade association of the United States solar industry. Through advocacy and education SEIA and its 1,100 member companies work to make solar energy a mainstream and significant energy source by expanding markets, removing market barriers, strengthening the industry and educating the public on the benefits of solar energy. Many SEIA members are Hawaiʻi companies, or have a strong presence in Hawaiʻi, including Solar City, Sunrun, SunPower, REC Solar, and others.

SEIA recognizes the Legislature's concerns regarding the tax credit. It is critical, however, that any changes to the effective availability and amount of the tax credit not be so dramatic so as to completely disrupt or halt the growing market, particularly for commercial projects. Any change should encourage the continuation of the growth in jobs and investment. SEIA believes that HB 2417, Proposed SD 1 accomplishes these goals and supports that bill as currently drafted.

However, as SEIA has indicated in its previous testimony before this committee, SEIA believes that the changes to the tax credit contemplated by SB 2288, Proposed HD 1 are too dramatic, particularly with respect to the tax credit available for commercial projects. The changes contemplated by SB 2288, Proposed HD 1 would harm the industry and send the wrong message to investors.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter.

575 7th Street, NW · Suite 400 · Washington, DC 20005 · 202.682.0556(T) · 202.682.0559(F) · www.SEIA.org

SunRun Inc. | 1.855.4SUNRUN | sunrunhome.com

TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION TO SB2288

To: House Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection
Hearing on March 20, 2012 at 9:00 a.m., House Conference Room 325

From: Sunrun

Aloha Chair Coffman and members of the Committee:

Sunrun opposes SB2288.

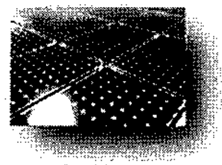
Sunrun is a residential solar power service company that has been making rooftop solar accessible to Hawaiian homeowners since 2010 through zero-down residential solar power purchase agreements and partnerships with local installation companies. In addition to advancing the state's laudable renewable energy goals, Sunrun's commitment to solar in Hawaii directly supports new local jobs.

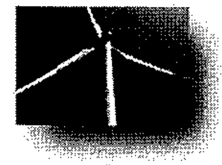
Sunrun has invested more than $5M in residential solar projects in Hawaii since 2010 and has generally found Hawaii's business climate attractive and reasonable, with one notable exception; the annual re-examination of the Renewable Energy Technologies Income Tax Credit (RETITC) creates uncertainty that reduces Sunrun's confidence in the Hawaiian solar market.

Sunrun is open to the revisions to the RETITC, but Sunrun opposes SB2288. Sunrun supports predictable, orderly changes such as those described in HB2417_HD2_SD1_proposed. In contrast with SB2288, the RETITC bill being heard by the Senate Energy and Environment Committee on March 20, 2012, provides solutions to legislative concerns in a way that creates long-term transparency for market participants. Sunrun believes that this type of approach is in the best interest of all parties; transparency instills confidence, attracts investment, and fosters competition, thus driving scale and efficiency in Hawaii's solar industry, reducing the cost of solar for consumers, and moving the state closer to its renewable energy goals.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter.

blue planet FOUNDATION





HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
March 20, 2012, 9:00 A.M.
Room 325
(Testimony is 2 pages long)

TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION TO SB 2288 SD1 PROPOSED HD1

Chair Coffman and members of the Committee:

The Blue Planet Foundation opposes the proposed House Draft of SB 2288, a proposal which strictly limits the size of the tax credit that renewable energy investors can use per property and reduces alternatives for State facilities to participate in energy cost-reducing programs. Passing this measure will significantly reduce the incentive to invest in renewable energy, likely damage to the solar and wind industries in Hawai'i, and deliver a major setback to the state's clean energy efforts.

While Blue Planet appreciates the need to minimize the impact on the state budget during these challenging fiscal times, cutting the clean energy tax credits today would be pennywise and pound foolish. The solar tax credit has been extremely effective at making Hawai'i a leader in solar water heating installations—creating local jobs and providing steady revenue from its business creation. Moreover, the installation of solar water heaters, photovoltaic systems, and wind systems helps to plug the leak of billions of dollars out of the islands' economy. Further, investments in this technology—and the companies and jobs that provide it—pays dividends back to the state in the form of income tax, general excise tax, and outside investment—among other forms.

Limiting the number of "systems" that are eligible for the tax credit essentially caps the allowable credit *regardless* of the size of the system. Such a policy would discriminate against homeowners who are investing in larger systems (for example, a one kilowatt PV system would receive an identical credit as a 5 kilowatt PV investment). The system caps (and thereby the "system" definition) should be removed altogether to provide more clarity in the incentive.

A reduction or disruption in these tax incentives could significantly curtail the solar and wind industries in Hawai'i and reduce our ability to decisively move off of oil.

Jeff Mikulina, executive director • jeff@blueplanetfoundation.org
55 Merchant Street 17th Floor • Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813 • 808-954-6142 • blueplanetfoundation.org

The proposed House Draft also eliminates the ability of state and county agencies to enter into power purchase agreements or arrangements with entities that are using the renewable energy income tax credit. This change would essentially remove another tool for government entities to hedge against high energy prices tied to oil at a time when financing is affordable because interest rates are low. Government entities should have the ability to weigh all the options (bonds, direct investment, power purchase arrangements, etc.) and select the most cost effective approach.

We respectfully ask that this Committee either hold SB 2288 or forward the measure in its recent SD1 draft.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

HREA

HAWAII RENEWABLE ENERGY ALLIANCE

TESTIMONY OF WARREN BOLLMEIER ON BEHALF OF THE HAWAII RENEWABLE ENERGY ALLIANCE BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SB 2288 SD2 HD1 PROPOSED, RELATING TO ENERGY

March 20, 2012

Chair Coffman, Vice-Chair Kawakami and members of the Committee I am Warren Bollmeier, testifying on behalf of the Hawaii Renewable Energy Alliance (HREA). HREA is an industry-based, nonprofit corporation in Hawaii established in 1995. Our mission is to support, through education and advocacy, the use of renewables for a sustainable, energy-efficient, environmentally-friendly, economically-sound future for Hawaii. One of our goals is to support appropriate policy changes in state and local government, the Public Utilities Commission and the electric utilities to encourage increased use of renewables in Hawaii.

The purposes of SB 2288 SD2 HD1 are to: (i) apply the renewable energy technologies tax credit on a per-property basis, (ii) prohibit a taxpayer from claiming the renewable energy technologies income tax credit for a renewable energy system installed for a power purchase agreement with any government agency, (iii) increase the credit for systems installed on various types of properties, and (iv) authorize the issuance of general obligation bonds for renewable energy systems for state facilities.

HREA **opposes** this measure as it will, in our opinion, set the state back in its overall efforts to increase our use of renewable energy, reduce employment in the construction sector at a most inopportune time, and stymie efforts by state agencies to reduce their energy costs and thereby save taxpayer dollars :

1) Project Development. The proposed restructuring of the tax credits for both residential and non-residential PV projects is a significant departure from the existing RETITC framework, and will, in our opinion, significantly reduce residential customer acquisition of PV. Also, the measure will increase risk to developers significantly affecting the ability to obtain financing and investors, and thus will reduce the number of non-residential projects.

2) Reduced Employment. Along with the reduction of the number of projects that can be developed comes the loss of jobs in the construction sector.

3) Government Projects. If this measures passes, government agencies will the benefit of entering into 3rd party energy agreements that save taxpayer dollars. Without this option, a substantially larger investment from government bonds or state and county budgets will be required to pay the full installed costs of solar systems. Thus, in our opinion, fewer agencies will be able to reduce their energy costs in the short run, and perhaps in the long run, if bond funds are not available. Taxpayers will continue to have to pay ever-increasing costs for electricity.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

46-040 Konane Place #3816, Kaneohe HI 96744 • www.http://hawaiirenewableenergy.org • p: 808.247.7753 • wsb@lava.net

Sierra Club
Hawai'i Chapter
PO Box 2577, Honolulu, HI 96803
808.538.6616 hawaii.chapter@sierraclub.org

MĀLAMA I KA HONUA

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

March 20, 2012, 9:00 A.M.
(Testimony is 1 page long)

TESTIMONY IN STRONG OPPOSITION TO SB 2288, SD1 (Proposed HD1)

Aloha Chair Coffman and Members of the Committee:

The Sierra Club of Hawai'i strongly opposes SB 2288, SD1 (Proposed HD1), which would reduce the renewable energy tax credit available to prospective consumers. This measure is a pennywise, pound-foolish step backward in the State's clean energy efforts.

Specifically, the Sierra Club is concerned this measure would (1) decimate utility scale investments; (2) be too abrupt of a change to the residential market; (3) overly incentivize commercial solar installation; and (4) eliminate Government's ability to reduce its electricity costs by making a smart investment in solar and take advantage of existing federal and state tax credits.

Tax credits for renewable energy devices are important policy tools to encourage investment in clean energy, reducing Hawai'i's dependence on unstable foreign oil and improving Hawai'i's environment. Any proposed change must be measured. To this end, we support the proposed SD1 to HB 2417, which addresses the matter in a sensible way.

Hawai'i's renewable energy tax credits have proven incredibly successful in helping to promote the use of solar and other renewable energies in the state. The number of photovoltaic systems installed in Hawai'i has consistently increased each year -- one of the few growth industries in an otherwise economically depressed time period. ***In fact, the State indicates that approximately 15% of the construction jobs last year arose out of the solar industry.***

Hawai'i has one of the strongest solar industries in the country. Let's not lose this resource particularly during an economic downturn.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Recycled Content **Robert D. Harris, Director**

kawakami1 - Marissa

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 19, 2012 1:48 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Cc: doug@levinhu.com
Subject: Testimony for SB2288 on 3/20/2012 9:00:00 AM

Testimony for EEP 3/20/2012 9:00:00 AM SB2288

Conference room: 325
Testifier position: Oppose
Testifier will be present: No
Submitted by: Doug Levin CPA
Organization: Individual
E-mail: doug@levinhu.com
Submitted on: 3/19/2012

Comments:
Strong opposition to this bill, thank you.

kawakami1 - Marissa

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 19, 2012 9:59 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Cc: palmtree7@earthlink.net
Subject: Testimony for SB2288 on 3/20/2012 9:00:00 AM

Testimony for EEP 3/20/2012 9:00:00 AM SB2288

Conference room: 325
Testifier position: Support
Testifier will be present: No
Submitted by: janice palma-glenie
Organization: Individual
E-mail: palmtree7@earthlink.net
Submitted on: 3/19/2012

Comments:
Please support this innovative pilot program.
Mahalo.

kawakami1 - Marissa

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 19, 2012 11:22 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Cc: brilana@gmail.com
Subject: Testimony for SB2288 on 3/20/2012 9:00:00 AM

Testimony for EEP 3/20/2012 9:00:00 AM SB2288

Conference room: 325
Testifier position: Support
Testifier will be present: No
Submitted by: Brilana Silva
Organization: Individual
E-mail: brilana@gmail.com
Submitted on: 3/19/2012

Comments:

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 19, 2012 4:09 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Cc: James@RevoluSun.com
Subject: Testimony for SB2288 on 3/20/2012 9:00:00 AM

Testimony for EEP 3/20/2012 9:00:00 AM SB2288

Conference room: 325
Testifier position: Support
Testifier will be present: No
Submitted by: James McCay
Organization: Individual
E-mail: James@RevoluSun.com
Submitted on: 3/19/2012

Comments:
Please support SB2288. This is a win-win for all involved. The alternative is that the State pays more and more for burning oil to keep the lights on...

James McCay, LEED AP
2957 Kalakaua Avenue #216,
Honolulu, HI 96815-4650