



H. B. 79, HD1 RELATING TO ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSING
House Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce
February 25, 2013, 2:30 p.m.
Room 325

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony in **strong support** of H.B. 79, HD1 Relating to Advanced Practice Registered Nursing. My name is Cindy Kamikawa, Vice President, Nursing, Trauma, ED and Chief Nursing Officer with The Queen's Medical Center (QMC). This measure amends Section 457-8.5(a) by recognizing the National Council of State Boards of Nursing's APRN Consensus Model (Model) and clarifying language relating to APRN educational requirements consistent with that Model.

The legislature has historically passed barrier-breaking measures which included amendments to provisions relating to nurse/APRN licensure, certification, and education components, as well as accreditation standards for professional nursing programs, which are part of the Consensus Model.

Currently nurses can only be recognized as APRNs if they have a Master's degree in nursing. This precludes nurses who earn their Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) and other nationally recognized clinical doctorates in nursing. This directly impacts DNP graduates of the UHM SONDH Manoa and UH Hilo School of Nursing. The Master's degree requirement impedes other states' APRNs with clinical doctorates in nursing degrees.

The National Council of State Boards of Nursing recently reported that all states except Hawaii accepts a graduate degree instead of a masters degree language in their laws for APRN licensure /certification. Amending Section 457-8.5(a)(4) will put Hawai'i in sync with the rest of the Nation and the National Council of State Boards of Nursing APRN Consensus Model.



LATE

Sunrun Inc. | 1.855.4SUNRUN | sunrunhome.com

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION

TESTIMONY IN STRONG OPPOSITION TO HB 1256 RELATING TO ENERGY

Testimony of Sarah Bertram, Sr. Manager, Policy & New Markets, Sunrun

Monday, February 25, 2013; House Conference Room 325

Chair McKelvey, Vice Chair Kawakami, and Members of the Committee:

Sunrun strongly opposes HB 1256, which would fundamentally alter net metering in Hawaii. Net metering is a widely-accepted and fundamental policy for distributed solar in the United States; 43 states plus the District of Columbia have net metering programs in place today.

The premise of HB 1256 has not been not substantiated by any publicly-available analysis in Hawaii. And, in other states, this premise has been shown to be false. HB 1256 states that:

“...the current net-metering system does not encourage energy efficient behaviors and does not incorporate recovery for costs for transmission and distribution infrastructure, grid reliability, and other costs that are typically included in usage rates.”

This has simply not been shown to be true in Hawaii. In California, where regulators have recently embarked on a regulatory process to examine the costs and benefits of net metering, a recent study by Crossborder Energy has shown that net metering provides an overall benefit of ~\$90M to IOU ratepayers in the state. Said another way, in California, costs associated with net metering are more than offset by the benefits net metering provides to all ratepayers.

Sunrun suggests that the legislature approach HB 1256 consistent with the Public Utilities Commission’s (PUC’s) recommendation on HB 728, another bill seeking to modify net metering; **hold off on considering fundamental changes to net metering until PUC evaluation of net metering (already scoped/funded) has been completed.** According to Public Utilities Commission testimony on HB 728, the PUC:

“is currently embarking on an examination of “renewable energy procurement methods – including NEM, Hawaii’s feed-in tariff program (FIT), and the existing competitive bidding framework – to evaluate how various energy acquisition programs function independently and comprehensively in meeting Hawaii’s clean energy mandates through the most efficient processes to 1) achieve the highest level of renewable energy penetration at the lowest cost, 2) ensure that all ratepayers can share in the benefits of clean energy, and 3) ensure and improve the reliability of the system.”

The PUC’s suggestion on HB 728 clearly states that the PUC’s evaluation should be completed before net metering is materially changed. “The Commission believes the existing NEM program must be fully evaluated first. H.B. No. 728 would be making significant changes to the structure of NEM before this comprehensive review can be completed.” Consistent with this position, HB 1256 should be deferred until the PUC’s comprehensive review has been completed.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony.

Sincerely,

Sarah Bertram

kawakami2 - Rise

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, February 25, 2013 8:42 AM
To: CPCtestimony
Cc: rsaito@sunpowercorp.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB1256 on Feb 25, 2013 14:30PM*



HB1256

Submitted on: 2/25/2013

Testimony for CPC on Feb 25, 2013 14:30PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Riley Saito	SunPower Corporation	Oppose	No

Comments:

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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February 25, 2013

The Honorable Angus L.K. McKelvey, Chairman
House Committee on Consumer Protection & Commerce
Hawaii State Capitol, Room 325
Honolulu, HI 96813

RE: Testimony in Opposition to House Bill 1256; Relating to Energy

Dear Chairman McKelvey:

Mainstream Energy Corp. strongly opposes House Bill 1256, which seeks to make significant and unwarranted changes to Hawaii's current net metering policies, which are a critical contributor to the economics of residential and commercial solar.

Mainstream Energy Corp. is the parent company of REC Solar, a national installer of grid-tied residential, commercial, government, and utility solar, and AEE Solar, one of the country's largest distributors of renewable energy equipment. Our companies have a presence in all major solar markets and employ more than 800 people. We have installed more than seven megawatts of solar electric systems in Hawaii – for schools, public buildings, retailers, and utilities – with more than sixteen megawatts under construction.

Net metering is a fundamental policy supporting customer-sited solar, and is currently offered in forty-three states. It is unclear why HB1256's proponents wish to make significant changes to Hawaii's current net metering policies, and the bill itself offers little reasoning. We suggest the committee consider the Public Utilities Commission recommendation on HB728 (which would also modify net metering): **defer consideration of changes to net metering until the in-process evaluation of net metering has been completed.** According to their testimony on HB728, the Commission:

"is currently embarking on an examination of "renewable energy procurement methods – including NEM, Hawaii's feed-in tariff program (FIT), and the existing competitive bidding framework – to evaluate how various energy acquisition programs function independently and comprehensively in meeting Hawaii's clean energy mandates through the most efficient processes to 1) achieve the highest level of renewable energy penetration at the lowest cost, 2) ensure that all ratepayers can share in the benefits of clean energy, and 3) ensure and improve the reliability of the system."

Again, Mainstream Energy Corp., REC Solar, and AEE Solar strongly oppose House Bill 1256. This matter should be deferred until a reasonable cost-benefit analysis can be completed. Thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony.

Sincerely,

Benjamin L. Higgins
Director of Government Affairs



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION AND COMMERCE
Monday, February 25, 2013 – 2:30 p.m.

Testimony in Opposition to HB 1256

Chair McKelvey, Vice Chair Kawakami, and Members of the Committee:

Distributed Energy Partners is a Hawaii based, owned, and operated firm specializing in the development of commercial-scale distributed renewable energy projects, which include solar, wind, and emerging technologies.

Distributed Energy Partners **strongly opposes** HB 1256, which would substantially harm Hawaii's homeowners and small business owners who invest in solar systems. It would do this by making consumers pay more for energy that they receive from their utility than for energy that they provide to the utility under net metering contracts. And, in doing so, it would put Hawaii out of step with almost every other US state.

Worse yet, HB1256 attempts to take the state backwards in time without any empirical justification for doing so. No publicly available analysis of Hawaii's grids indicates that net metering provides any subsidy among ratepayers within the residential and commercial service classes. In other states, studies that have attempted to ascertain whether or not such a subsidy exists have typically found either that it does not, or that any subsidy is negligible, or that the benefits of net metering actually outweigh the costs. In California, which has the most PV installed of any state in the US, regulators have embarked on a regulatory examination of the costs and benefits of net metering. As part of this effort a recent study found that net metering provides an overall benefit to ratepayers in the state. Said another way, in California, costs associated with net metering are more than offset by the benefits net metering provides to all ratepayers.

The net metering program forms the bedrock of Hawaii's support for renewable energy. Hawaii residents that support renewable energy are, in fact, voicing support for small-scale net metered solar energy systems sited on homes and businesses. This claim is supported by a study conducted by the Blue Planet Foundation that found that solar energy is Hawaii residents' preferred form of renewable energy. On that survey, when asked to identify their preferred form of renewable energy, "solar" actually beat "all kinds of renewable energy."

In summary, dismantling Hawaii's net metering program, as this measure attempts to do, will remove a program that marshals private capital to the cause of achieving Hawaii's statutory energy goals and erode support for renewable energy among the public.

Sincerely,

Joshua Powell
Principal & RME



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION AND COMMERCE
Monday, February 25, 2013 – 2:30 p.m.

Testimony in Opposition to HB 1256

LATE

Chair McKelvey, Vice Chair Kawakami, and Members of the Committee:

RevoluSun is a locally-owned solar company that works in the residential, commercial, and utility-scale sectors of the photovoltaic solar industry in Hawaii.

RevoluSun **strongly opposes** HB 1256, which would substantially harm Hawaii's homeowners and small business owners who invest in solar systems. It would do this by making consumers pay more for energy that they receive from their utility than for energy that they provide to the utility under net metering contracts. And, in doing so, it would put Hawaii out of step with almost every other US state.

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In summary, dismantling Hawaii's net metering program, as this measure attempts to do, will remove a program that marshals private capital to the cause of achieving Hawaii's statutory energy goals and erode support for renewable energy among the public.

Sincerely,

Colin Yost
Principal & General Counsel