

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF
HAWAII



SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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FIRST DEPUTY

JEFFREY T. PEARSON, P.E.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
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ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
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Testimony of
SUZANNE D. CASE
Chairperson

Before the Senate Committees on
AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT
and
PUBLIC SAFETY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

Friday, February 23, 2018
1:15 PM
State Capitol, Conference Room 224

In consideration of
SENATE BILL 2965
RELATING TO THE HAWAII CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND
ADAPTATION INITIATIVE

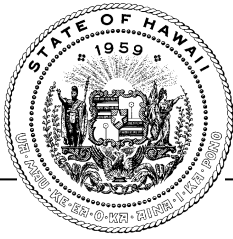
Senate Bill 2965 proposes to require the Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission (Climate Commission) to “Identify, utilize, and maintain nature-based solutions in its climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts at the regional, state, and local level.” **The Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department) supports this measure.**

The Department understands that protecting and increasing the footprint of our native forests, beaches and open spaces will contribute significantly to mitigating the effects climate change on native species, water supply, our coastal areas, and coral reefs. The Department is trying to increase our adaptive capacity by reforesting grasslands, protecting and expanding beaches and preserving open space.

One concrete way to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions at the regional, state, and local level is through afforestation. Since trees metabolize carbon dioxide into oxygen and store that carbon in their leaves, roots, and living material, planting more trees is an ideal way to scrub harmful greenhouse gasses from the atmosphere.

Hawaii’s forest and urban forests also mitigates climate change by keeping the island cooler, protecting our reefs from being smothered by runoff, protecting communities from the impacts from storm events and natural disasters through storm-water mitigation and absorption, and efficiently collecting rainwater for our aquifers.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this measure.



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DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

LEO R. ASUNCION
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

Statement of
LEO R. ASUNCION
Director, Office of Planning
before the
**SENATE COMMITTEES ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT, AND
PUBLIC SAFETY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

Friday, February 23, 2018

1:15 PM
State Capitol, Conference Room 224

in consideration of
SB 2965
**RELATING TO THE HAWAII CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND
ADAPTATION INITIATIVE.**

Chairs Gabbard and Nishihara, Vice Chairs Riviere and Wakai, and Members of the Senate Committees on Agriculture and Environment, and Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs.

The Office of Planning (OP) respectfully offers comments on SB 2965, which requires the Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission (Climate Commission) to identify, utilize, and maintain nature-based solutions (NBS) in its climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts at the regional, state, and local levels.

NBS is being used to guide various discussions, such as biodiversity, conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, and the sustainable use of natural resources. NBS may include soft engineering, green infrastructure, ecosystem services and natural capital. NBS seek to replicate the ecosystem services provided by natural resources. As such, NBS may vary depending on the conditions of each habitat and the unique need for natural infrastructure. Clearly, NBS is rooted in laudable principles and values, deserving of support.

1. As NBS encompasses a wide-range of areas and ideas, it should be defined in SB 2965 to ensure that the Climate Commission and regional, state and local governments are acting uniformly and in accordance with legislative directives. Without a definition for NBS, given its wide conceptual reach, the Climate Commission and regional, state and local governments may have difficulty deducing the legislative intent behind SB 2965.
 - To facilitate initial discussion on a definition for NBS, OP provides the following excerpt:

"Nature-based solutions can be characterized as “[...] the use of nature in tackling challenges such as climate change, food security, water resources, or disaster risk management, encompassing a wider definition of how to conserve and use biodiversity in a sustainable manner” (Balian et al. 2014:5). Relevant actions falling into this category include those “[...] which are inspired by, supported by or copied from nature [...]” (European Commission 2015:4). They include green roofs and walls that serve to reduce temperatures and to increase related energy savings through reduced cooling loads (Alexandri and Jones 2008) as well as improve air quality. Another NbS is the increased provision of urban green spaces such as parks and street trees to ameliorate high temperature in cities (Gill et al. 2007, Bowler et al. 2010)."

Kabisch, N., N. Frantzeskaki, S. Pauleit, S. Naumann, M. Davis, M. Artmann, D. Haase, S. Knapp, H. Korn, J. Stadler, K. Zaunberger, and A. Bonn. 2016. Nature-based solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation in urban areas: perspectives on indicators, knowledge gaps, barriers, and opportunities for action. *Ecology and Society* 21(2):39.

2. As a housekeeping matter to correct a typographical error, Page1, Line 12 of the measure should be revised [additions are underscored]:

“(3) Identify, utilize, and maintain nature-based solutions in its climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts at the regional, state, and local levels.”

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this measure.

Testimony of The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i
Supporting SB 2965 Relating to the Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Initiative
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment
Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs
Friday, February 23, 2018, 1:15PM, Room 224

The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i is a private non-profit conservation organization dedicated to the preservation of the lands and waters upon which life depends. The Conservancy has helped to protect nearly 200,000 acres of natural lands in Hawai'i. We manage 43,000 acres in 14 preserves and work in 19 coastal communities to help protect the near-shore reefs and waters of the main Hawaiian Islands. We forge partnerships with government, private parties and communities to protect Hawai'i's important watershed forests and coral reefs.

The Nature Conservancy supports SB 2965 and would like to share two things with the Committees:

- The following op-ed by The Nature Conservancy's Jody Kaulukukui that appeared in the Honolulu Star-Advertiser on November 16, 2017; and
- This link to a new study on the positive effects of nature-based solutions to climate change:
www.pnas.org/content/114/44/11645

Honolulu Star-Advertiser – Island Voices

Natural solutions like reforestation can mitigate climate change

By Jody Kaulukukui

November 16, 2017

(Jody Kaulukukui is director of protection and climate strategy lead for The Nature Conservancy's Hawai'i Program)

www.staradvertiser.com/2017/11/16/edito_rial/island-voices/natural-solutions-like-reforestation-can-mitigate-climate-change/

Hawaii is likely to experience — some would say is already experiencing — negative impacts from climate change.

These include more frequent and severe storms, less total rainfall and therefore less fresh water, higher temperatures, coral bleaching, and sea level rise and high waves that threaten coastal areas.

But a new study in the [Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences](#) shows how improved land stewardship can play a massive role in reducing the impacts of climate change. This most comprehensive assessment to date shows that “natural climate solutions” like healthy and well-managed forests, agricultural lands, pastures and wetlands can reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by 11.3 billion tons per year by 2030.

That's equivalent to halting the burning of oil, and offering 37 percent of the emissions reductions needed to achieve the goal of holding global warming below 2 degrees Celsius by 2030.

The study — led by scientists from The Nature Conservancy and 15 other institutions — shows that protection, restoration and improved land management practices can help stabilize climate change.

Trees have the greatest potential to reduce carbon emissions because they absorb carbon dioxide as they grow, removing it from the atmosphere. Reforestation and improved forest management could cost-

effectively remove 7 billion tons of atmospheric carbon dioxide emissions annually by 2030, equivalent to taking 1.5 billion gasoline-burning cars off the roads.

Despite the great potential of natural climate solutions, these efforts receive only about 2.5 percent of global climate mitigation investment.

Hawai‘i is poised to do much better. Thanks to the Legislature and the governor, the state is committed to meeting the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and has established the Hawai‘i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission and the Hawai‘i Carbon Farming Task Force. These groups will develop strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts.

The Nature Conservancy and state Department of Land and Natural Resources also are acting to address climate change. Over the last two years, we have partnered with the U.S. Forest Service and others to have carbon emissions absorbed (or sequestered) by Hawai‘i forests qualified under domestic and possibly international standards. The next step is putting pilot reforestation projects in the ground to demonstrate both the carbon sequestration capacity and economic viability of forest restoration in Hawai‘i.

Natural climate solutions offer other important benefits, an idea well-known and long held by indigenous cultures around the world.

In Hawai‘i, healthy forests not overrun by invasive species act like a sponge, collecting rain and moisture from passing clouds, slowly delivering fresh water into streams and aquifers, and reducing runoff and siltation onto our shorelines and coral reefs. These forests are home to native plants, birds and other animals, many of which exist only in Hawai‘i and are central to Hawaiian history and culture.

Coral reefs that are free of invasive algae and runoff and have healthy fish populations are better able to withstand the damaging effects of temperature increases and acidification caused by climate change, while continuing to provide food and storm protection for coastal areas. Healthy and abundant nearshore areas also are an essential economic driver and a cherished recreational and subsistence resource.

Investing in natural climate solutions will not only contribute to the global effort of mitigating climate change, it will enhance Hawai‘i’s prospects for achieving our goals for disaster resilience, water and food security, a robust economy and the quality of life we all desire. Natural climate solutions — like planting native trees, protecting native forests, restoring wetlands and bolstering the resilience of coral reefs — are essential to our ongoing ability to thrive and survive in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.



SIERRA CLUB OF HAWAII
MĀLAMA I KA HONUA. *Cherish the Earth.*

SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL & MILITARY

AFFAIRS

Friday, February 23, 2018 1:15PM Conference Room 224

In **SUPPORT** of **SB 2965** Relating to the Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Initiative

Aloha Chairs Gabbard and Nishihara, Vice Chairs Riviere and Wakai, and members of the Committees,

On behalf of our 20,000 members and supporters, the Sierra Club of Hawai'i, a member of the Common Good Coalition, **supports SB 2965**, which calls for amending Chapter 225-3(i) to identify, utilize, and maintain nature-based solutions in its climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts at the regional, state, and local levels.

This provision would support Motion 62 adopted at the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Conservation Congress held in Honolulu in 2016. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) are defined by IUCN as "*actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits*".

Among other provisions, Motion 62 "*ENCOURAGES regional and local authorities to integrate these solutions into their territorial climate change adaptation and mitigation, energy and land-use planning policies and strategies, as well as their budgets where appropriate.*" Climate change adaptation and mitigation requires actions across the globe by governments, non-governmental organizations, and citizens. Adoption of SB 2965 would add to other steps already taken by the government and citizens of Hawai'i to address climate change threats.

Mahalo for the opportunity to provide testimony on this important measure.

Dave Raney
Climate Change Volunteer Leader
Capitol Watch



**SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT
SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY,
INTERGOVERNMENTAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

February 23, 2018, 1:15 P.M.

Room 224

(Testimony is 7 pages long)

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB 2965, PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Aloha Chairs Gabbard and Nishihara, Vice Chairs Riviere and Wakai, and Senators:

Blue Planet Foundation **supports** SB 2965, directing the Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission to pursue “nature-based solutions” in exercising their duties in identifying and recommending climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. We suggest a slight change in wording for this amendment in our proposed SD1 (attached).

In addition, **we respectfully request that these committees amend SB 2965 to accomplish other important objectives to increase Hawaii’s resiliency to climate change and achieve our obligations to meet the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement.**

First, we propose adding language to clarify that the commission includes the recommendations of the sea level rise vulnerability and adaptation reports, as required by the existing HRS §225P-3(n), in their establishment of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. This is accomplished by adding the following to subsection (g):

“...including the recommendations of the sea level rise vulnerability and adaptation reports developed pursuant to subsection (o)...”

Second, and most importantly, **we propose that this legislation direct the commission to develop a “carbon budget” for Hawaii to guide mitigation goals, strategies, and recommendations.** Act 32 (Session Laws of Hawaii 2017) sought to “expand strategies and mechanisms to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions statewide” in a manner that is “closely aligned with the climate change principles and goals adopted in the Paris Agreement.” Currently, there is some uncertainty about what, exactly, that means in terms of greenhouse gas or carbon emissions for the state. The development of a carbon budget would provide some clarity to the commission and decision makers.

A carbon budget can be defined as a tolerable quantity of greenhouse gas emissions that can be emitted in total over a specified time. The budget needs to be based on what is scientifically required to keep global warming and thus climate change “tolerable.” The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its contributors have quantified the remaining allowable carbon budgets globally to limit global warming at a certain temperature levels at various probabilities. It’s possible to calculate a budget like this because carbon dioxide, which is the biggest contributor to global warming, has a fairly predictable relationship with temperature. The warming the Earth experiences is almost directly proportional to the total amount of carbon dioxide that accumulates in the atmosphere.

Proposed language to accomplish this in SB 2965 is as follows:

“The commission shall develop a science-based carbon budget for Hawaii based on greenhouse gas analysis in the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report. The budget shall be based on equitable sharing of the Earth’s remaining allowable carbon emissions to have at least a 66 percent chance of limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial temperatures, in accordance with Act 32, Session Laws of Hawaii 2017. The commission may also develop individual carbon budgets for Hawaii’s major energy use sectors, including electricity generation, ground transportation, marine, aviation, and industrial energy.”

In the proposed SB 2965 SD1 that follows, this new language is in a new subsection (n).

Blue Planet Foundation respectfully requests that these committees advance SB 2965 as an SD1 with the amendments described above. A proposed draft is attached.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

SECTION 1. Section 225P-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"§225P-3 Hawaii climate change mitigation and adaptation commission; general functions, duties, and powers. (a) There is established the Hawaii climate change mitigation and adaptation commission that shall be placed within the department of land and natural resources for administrative purposes only.

(b) Coordination of the commission shall be headed jointly by the chairperson of the board of land and natural resources, or the chairperson's designee, and the director of the office of planning, or the director's designee.

(c) The commission shall include the following members:

(1) The chairs of the standing committees of the legislature with subject matter jurisdiction encompassing environmental protection and land use;

(2) The chairperson of the board of land and natural resources or the chairperson's designee, who shall be the co-chair of the commission;

(3) The director of the office of planning or the director's designee, who shall be the co-chair of the commission;

(4) The director of business, economic development, and tourism or the director's designee;

(5) The chairperson of the board of directors of the Hawaii tourism authority or the chairperson's designee;

(6) The chairperson of the board of agriculture or the chairperson's designee;

(7) The chief executive officer of the office of Hawaiian affairs or the officer's designee;

(8) The chairperson of the Hawaiian homes commission or the chairperson's designee;

(9) The director of transportation or the director's designee;

(10) The director of health or the director's designee;

(11) The adjutant general or the adjutant general's designee;

(12) The chairperson of the board of education or the chairperson's designee;

(13) The directors of each of the county planning departments, or the directors' designees; and

(14) The manager of the coastal zone management program.

(d) In addition to the members listed in subsection (c), the chairs of the commission may request the participation or input of members of the public; experts in the field; and county, state, or federal officials or others as necessary.

(e) The members of the commission shall serve without pay but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses, including travel expenses, incurred in carrying out their duties.

(f) The commission shall provide policy direction, facilitation, coordination, and planning among state and county agencies, federal agencies, and other partners as appropriate.

(g) The commission shall establish climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and goals to help guide planning and implementation statewide using the latest scientific analysis and risk assessment, including the recommendations of the sea level rise vulnerability and adaptation reports developed pursuant to subsection (o), to monitor and forecast climate change related impacts at the regional, state, and local level, including any additional information deemed necessary.

(h) The commission shall develop a science-based carbon budget for Hawaii based on greenhouse gas analysis in the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change *Fifth Assessment Report*. The budget shall be based on equitable sharing of the Earth's remaining allowable carbon emissions to have at least a 66 percent chance of limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial temperatures, in accordance with Act 32, Session Laws of Hawaii 2017. The commission may also develop individual carbon budgets for Hawaii's major energy use sectors, including electricity generation, ground transportation, marine, aviation, and industrial energy.

~~[(h)]~~(i) The commission shall identify vulnerable people, communities, industries, ecosystems, and the potential economic ramifications for climate change related impacts.

~~[(i)]~~(j) The commission shall identify existing climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts at the federal, state, and local levels and ~~make~~ shall:

(1) Make recommendations for how to meet or exceed Hawaii's state mitigation goals ~~[and shall adopt]~~;

(2) Adopt a liberal approach in preparation, so as to minimize future risk to the people and environment of Hawaii~~[-]~~; and

(3) Give preference to nature-based solutions in its recommendations on climate change mitigation and adaption efforts at the regional, state, and local levels.

~~[(j)]~~(k) The commission shall assess the capacity and availability of existing resources and identify new sources of revenue necessary to address climate change mitigation and adaptation and shall advise the governor, legislature, and counties on the economic and budgetary ramifications of climate change impacts, mitigation, and adaptation.

~~(k)~~(1) The commission shall identify the information necessary to track progress in implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts and shall submit an annual report to the governor and legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of each regular session of the legislature.

~~(l)~~(m) The commission shall maintain a website that includes a mission statement as well as access to climate change related actions, plans, policies, and results.

~~(m)~~(n) The commission shall conduct a comprehensive review of the implementation as required by this section and submit a report to the governor, legislature, and the counties no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the regular session of 2023 and every five years thereafter.

~~(n)~~(o) The commission shall, as a first step, focus on and develop sea level rise vulnerability and adaptation reports that shall include:

- (1) Identification of the major areas of sea level rise impacts affecting the State and counties through 2050;
- (2) Identification of expected impacts of sea level rise based on the latest scientific research for each area through 2050;
- (3) Identification of the economic ramifications of sea level rise;
- (4) Identification of applicable federal laws, policies, or programs that impact affected areas; and
- (5) Recommendations for planning, management, and adaptation for hazards associated with increasing sea level rise.

The reports shall be made publicly available no later than December 31, 2017, and the commission shall reevaluate and update the sea level rise vulnerability and adaptation report every five years.

~~(o)~~(p) In developing the report, pursuant to subsection (n), the commission shall:

- (1) Solicit public views and concerns; and
- (2) Coordinate with the various county, state, and federal agencies involved in ongoing climate change adaptation planning initiatives."

SECTION 2. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken.
New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

SB-2965

Submitted on: 2/22/2018 12:53:02 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/23/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Melodie Aduja	Testifying for OCC Legislative Priorities Committee, Democratic Party of Hawai'i	Support	No

Comments:

**PRESENTATION OF THE
OAHU COUNTY COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES
DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HAWAI'I
TO THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT
AND
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND MILITARY
AFFAIRS
THE SENATE
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2018
Wednesday, February 23, 2018
1:15 p.m.
Hawaii State Capitol, Conference Room 224
RE: Testimony in Strong Support of SB 2965 THE HAWAII CLIMATE CHANGE
MITIGATION AND ADAPTION INITIATIVE**

To the Honorable Mike Gabbard, Chair; the Honorable Gil Riviere, Vice-Chair, and Members of the Committee on Agriculture and Environment:

To the Honorable Clarence K. Nishihara, Chair; the Honorable Glenn Wakai, Vice-Chair, and Members of the Public Safety, Intergovernmental and Military Affairs:

Good afternoon. My name is Melodie Aduja. I serve as Chair of the Oahu County Committee ("OCC") Legislative Priorities Committee of the Democratic Party of Hawaii. Thank you for the opportunity to provide written testimony on Senate Bill No. 2965 relating to the Hawaii Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Initiative and nature-based solutions.

The OCC Legislative Priorities Committee is in favor of Senate Bill Nos. 2965 and strongly supports its passage as it requires the Hawaii climate change mitigation and adaptation commission to identify, utilize, and maintain nature-based solutions in its climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts at the regional, state, and local levels.

Senate Bill No.2965 is in accord with the Platform of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i ("DPH") which provides that "[t]he conservation, preservation and restoration of Hawaii's natural resources are connected to the health and welfare of our people; therefore, we support the conservation and protection of our natural environment, which includes reducing our carbon footprint for the benefit of current and future generations." (Platform of the DPH, P.8, Lines 417-420 (2016)).

We know that climate change is a real threat to our islands and the world. We strongly urge our candidates and elected officials to take immediate action to mitigate and adapt to the consequences of climate change. This includes funding adaptation measures including coastal retreat, effective participation of indigenous peoples in climate change governance, and recognition that indigenous, local, and traditional ecological knowledge is key in climate change adaptation solutions. (Platform of the DPH, P.8, Lines 435-439 (2016)).

Given that Senate Bill No. 2965 requires the Hawaii climate change mitigation and adaptation commission to identify, utilize, and maintain nature-based solutions in its climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts at the regional, state, and local levels, it is the position of the OCC Legislative Priorities Committee to strongly support this measure.

Thank you very much for your kind consideration.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Melodie Aduja

Melodie Aduja, Chair, OCC Legislative Priorities Committee

Email: legislativepriorities@gmail.com, Tel.: (808) 258-8889

SB-2965

Submitted on: 2/21/2018 1:44:43 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/23/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Rachel L. Kailianu	Testifying on behalf of Ho`omana Pono, LLC	Support	Yes

Comments:

SB-2965

Submitted on: 2/20/2018 12:17:24 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/23/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Benton Kealii Pang, Ph.D.	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-2965

Submitted on: 2/21/2018 4:32:20 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/23/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jennifer Milholen	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-2965

Submitted on: 2/22/2018 9:11:38 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/23/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mio Chee	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-2965

Submitted on: 2/22/2018 9:13:26 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/23/2018 1:15:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dyson Chee	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I believe that this bill is a crucial step towards making Hawaii greener state in terms of energy.