



**JOSH GREEN, M.D.**  
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

**SYLVIA LUKE**  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA

**STATE OF HAWAII | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I**  
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## **Testimony of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs**

**Before the**  
**House Committee on Consumer Protection & Commerce**  
**Wednesday, March 19, 2025**  
**2:00 p.m.**  
**Conference Room 329**

**On the following measure:**  
**S.B. 589, S.D. 1, H.D. 1, RELATING TO RENEWABLE ENERGY**

Chair Matayoshi and Members of the Committee:

My name is Michael Angelo, and I am the Executive Director of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (Department) Division of Consumer Advocacy. The Department offers comments on this bill.

The purpose of this bill is to: (1) establish an installation goal for customer-sited distributed energy resources in the State; (2) authorize retail wheeling of renewable energy and requires the Public Utilities Commission (Commission) to establish policies and procedures to implement retail wheeling and microgrid service tariffs; and (3) ensure that certain levels of compensation are provided for solar and energy storage exports from customer-sited distributed energy resources that are part of grid service programs.

The Department appreciates the bill's goal of increasing the deployment of clean renewable resources within the State and seeking to improve grid reliability. Distributed energy resources (DERs) are and will continue to always be a necessary component of the portfolio of solutions needed to achieve the State's clean energy goals and support

the delivery of reliable electricity services. Indeed, society has recognized the value of DER for a significant amount of time by offering robust tax incentives at both the federal and State levels in Hawaii that significantly decrease the upfront costs to procure customer-sited renewable energy technologies and thereby significantly facilitate their adoption by customers. The Department also supports compensation for DER *based on the value that they deliver to the grid at the time they provide the service* so that customers use their DERs to provide services to the grid. However, the types of services delivered, how those services are delivered, the appropriate mechanisms, and amounts of compensation for various types of services are important aspects that are most effectively addressed in open proceedings before the Commission.

With respect to establishing a goal for DER adoption within the current draft of the legislation, the Department notes that Governor's Order No. 25-01, "Accelerating Hawaii's Transition Toward 100 Percent Renewable Energy," states that, "Before 2030, the state shall facilitate the addition of at least 50,000 new distributed renewable energy installations . . . focused on delivering clean energy benefits to low- and moderate-income residents through the Hawaii Green Infrastructure Authority and its programs." The Department also notes that there are currently stakeholder driven processes in place to determine the most cost-effective mix of resources and technologies to meet Hawaii's Renewable Portfolio Standard goals and maintain grid reliability.

The Department notes that the Commission has initiated Phase 4 of the DER Program in Docket No. 2019-0323 where it intends to establish a new DER grid-services program. Issues related to reasonable and/or appropriate compensation and the development of tariffs to maximize the participation of DER into the grid are currently ongoing and active components of Docket No. 2019-0323. The Department strongly recommends that the regulatory process in Docket No. 2019-0323 continue to be the appropriate forum for evaluating the types of grid services and technical requirements and corresponding customer programs and procurement options for continuing with customers' usage of DER and interacting with the electrical grid. The Department emphasizes that this process is critical for several reasons that include, among other things, safety, reliability, affordability, and importantly, ensuring that ratepayers who have

challenges with procuring customer-sited DER because of the upfront cost or not owning their home (typically, low- to moderate-income customers) do not have costs shifted to them from paying electricity rates that facilitate adoption of DER for other customers without delivering comparable benefits to everyone.

On the issue of establishing retail wheeling, on July 1, 2024, the Commission opened a proceeding to investigate electricity wheeling policies and procedures (i.e., Docket No. 2024-0200). As set forth in Commission Order No. 40879 initiating the investigation, the first three phases of the docket would involve stakeholder outreach to scope the initial focus for intragovernmental wheeling and specific docket proceedings (including an intervention period) resulting in a decision by November 2025 establishing intragovernmental wheeling policies and procedures if the Commission determines such to be in the public interest. With the lessons learned during these early phases the Commission states that such lessons will be applied to subsequent phases to implement an intragovernmental wheeling policy and explore retail wheeling. In its latest Monthly Status Update, issued on February 13, 2025, the Commission indicated that it is entering the second phase of the proceeding and shared responses provided to its questionnaire regarding Intragovernmental Electricity Wheeling. There are currently three more stakeholder meetings anticipated by September 2025.

In view of the foregoing, the Department respectfully offers that the Commission be allowed to move forward and complete the work set forth in Docket No. 2024-0200.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this bill.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.  
GOVERNOR

SYLVIA LUKE  
LT. GOVERNOR



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## Testimony of the Public Utilities Commission

To the  
House Committee on  
Consumer Protection and Commerce  
March 19, 2025  
2:00 p.m.

Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Members of the Committee:

**Measure:** S.B. No. 589, S.D. 1, H.D. 1  
**Title:** RELATING TO RENEWABLE ENERGY.

### Position:

The Public Utilities Commission ("Commission") offers the following comments for consideration.

### Comments:

The Commission appreciates the intent of this measure to promote increased renewable energy production by encouraging customer investments in distributed energy resources ("DER"), particularly solar plus storage systems. The Commission supports examination of diverse measures that would promote the production of clean electricity and understands that generators of renewable energy play an important role in the State's transition to renewable energy and should be fairly compensated for the energy exports and grid services they provide.

To determine fair compensation, the Commission oversees a collaborative process with the utility, the consumer advocate, and other stakeholders that relies on extensive analysis to determine the value that distributed energy exports provide to the grid. This process has determined that the value that distributed energy exports provide to the grid is typically lower than the retail rate. The Commission has also explored the value of resiliency, capacity, and ancillary services through this process, but it remains challenging to determine a precise quantitative figure for these benefits. The Commission also notes that the value of distributed energy exports will evolve during the renewable energy transition. For Hawaiian Electric's programs, the Commission has established an 'update framework' that requires regular review of the compensation rate for distributed energy exports and a mechanism to update the program every three years to ensure that the programs are meeting the above goals and to continue to refine compensation for resiliency and other benefits.

Establishing the compensation rate for distributed energy exports through statute may limit the Commission's ability to investigate the role of distributed energy in the State and design programs to meet the above objectives. Additionally, the Commission emphasizes that it is important to understand the impact of this measure on non-participating ratepayers. A potential increase in export credits may cause non-participating ratepayers to bear a larger energy burden, which is an important consideration for the Commission. The Commission also notes that a definition of "full retail rate" in the context of this measure would need to be clarified, as there could be conflicting interpretations.

Regarding the Commission establishing a retail wheeling tariff, the Commission notes that electricity wheeling requires an examination of many complex and interrelated issues to ensure reliability and cost-effectiveness, such as interconnection, availability of transmission and distribution capacity, appropriate rates and rate design, back-up power requirements, amongst others. As discussed during the 2024 Legislative session, the Commission agreed to open a docket to investigate whether electricity wheeling is in the State's public interest.

In July 2024, the Commission opened Docket No. 2024-0200 to prompt feedback from key stakeholders regarding the feasibility of electricity wheeling in Hawaii and will determine whether intragovernmental wheeling, as part of the initial stage, is in the public interest. This would be followed by a report to the Legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the regular 2026 Legislative session. Authorizing retail wheeling in statute prior to closing the Commission's open investigation regarding electricity wheeling, may conflict with the intent of this measure to provide fair compensation mechanisms for distributed energy resource exports while enhancing grid reliability and resilience.

The Commission observes that the current measure's definition for retail wheeling differs from the Commission's working definition of electricity wheeling currently being considered in Docket No. 2024-0200. Considering the unique characteristics of the State of Hawaii, the Commission is seeking feedback from stakeholders on the following working definition for "Electricity Wheeling": The process by which: (1) a customer of an incumbent electric utility exports electricity generated from renewable sources – either through a partnership with a private developer or through self-generation or co-ownership of generation and (2) such exported electricity is transmitted via the infrastructure owned by the incumbent utility for the benefit of a geographically separate, designated utility customer or customers.

In seeking to develop a clear and workable definition of "Electricity Wheeling", there are several considerations, including:

- Unlike many jurisdictions that allow for electricity wheeling on the mainland United States, Hawaii's electric utilities operate under a vertically integrated model, making it essential to consider how wheeling can be accommodated within the

existing business and regulatory structures, with only one incumbent utility per county;

- The lack of independent transmission system operators necessitates a definition that integrates the roles of existing utilities as both transmitters and distributors;
- How to focus any generation to renewable generation considering Hawaii's unique topography, emission goals, and the necessity to meet the State's RPS targets; and
- Reconciling that the customary understanding of "Electricity Wheeling" implies that generation must be under the control of, wholly-owned, co-owned, or self-generated by the wheeling customer for the benefit of a geographically separate beneficiary customer and yet, in the context of Hawaii and in consideration of the technical capabilities of each incumbent utility, how that service might be distinguishable from IPP purchase power agreements, or self-generation with net metering.

As detailed above, the Commission welcomes the integration of renewable energy into the built environment, such as parking shade structures and rooftops of State facilities. The following ongoing proceedings have identified and tailored compensation mechanisms for renewable energy generators that State departments and agencies are eligible to pursue:

- Docket No. 2019-0323 is the Commission's docket for distributed energy resources, which has established compensation structures for customer-sited renewable energy generation, such as solar and storage, connected to Hawaiian Electric's grid to help serve customer resilience and meet grid needs. The newest programs remove system size limits and encourage the development of larger renewable energy systems.
- Docket No. 2015-0389 is the Commission's docket focused on developing community-based renewable energy ("CBRE") programs, which allow subscribers to receive benefits for "shared solar" installations that are not customer-sited. This proceeding has resulted in over 4 megawatts of shared solar installations, with several additional projects under review or construction.
- Docket No. 2018-0163 is the Commission's Microgrid docket, through which the Commission has established a microgrid services tariff containing rules for two types of microgrids: hybrid microgrids, in which customers may combine customer-sited equipment with utility-owned infrastructure, and customer microgrids, where a customer's infrastructure is exclusively used to supply all their own electricity needs during emergencies.

As a result of these ongoing efforts, at this time the Commission offers to file a report with the legislature by the start of the 2026 Legislative session. In this report, the Commission will address the objectives and requirements outlined in this measure.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.



# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS LOCAL UNION 1260 EMPOWERING THE PACIFIC

**THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE, 2025,**

**House Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce**

**HEARING DATE:** Wednesday, March 19, 2025

**TIME:** 2:00 p.m.

**PLACE:** Committee Room 329

**RE:** Senate Bill 589 SD1 HD1- **IN STRONG OPPOSITION**

Aloha Honorable Chair Matayoshi, Vice-Chair Chun, and Committee Members;

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1260 (IBEW 1260) offers the following testimony in **STRONG OPPOSITION** of Senate Bill 589 SD1 HD1 authorizing retail wheeling.

IBEW Local 1260, is comprised of approximately 3,000 members throughout Hawaii and Guam and consists of a diverse and highly-skilled workforce that supports the electric utility infrastructure across our state as well as government service contracts and broadcasting. We are committed to protecting the well-being of the members we serve and the community at large.

**SB589 SD1 HD1 will reduce economies of scale and increase the cost of electricity to those who can least afford it and will reduce overall reliability and accountability.** Although we appreciate the intent of this measure, the long-term impacts retail wheeling may have on Hawaii's electric grid have not been fully vetted. SB589 SD1 HD1 will allow the integration of intermittent "non-firm" power into the grid from multiple unknown sources reducing the reliability and accountability that a vertically integrated system provides. Further, the fixed-cost of operating and maintaining the system will remain unchanged and passed on to those left in the system, essentially increasing the cost of electricity to those who can least afford it.

**Overall long-term grid integrity, reliability, and safety may be compromised.** In addition to overall cost implications and equity concerns to ratepayers, the long-term impacts to the overall integrity of the grid that may be caused by the integration of third-party non-utility controlled power generation remain unclear.

**The public utilities commission has opened discussions on wheeling between government facilities (Public Utilities Commission Docket No. 2024-0200) but have yet to issue findings.** Until such time that the PUC issues its findings on Docket 2024-0200, IBEW Local 1260 believes any legislation to authorize retail wheeling is premature and could adversely affect the electric utility's ability to provide firm, safe, reliable, and "*equitable*" energy to the people of Hawaii.

As such, IBEW1260 respectfully requests that the Committee on Consumer Protection and Committee **HOLD** this measure and allow the PUC to continue to assess the long-term impacts wheeling will have on the overall electrical grid before considering this consequential legislation.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.



Email: [communications@uluPono.com](mailto:communications@uluPono.com)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION AND COMMERCE  
Wednesday, March 19, 2025 — 2:00 p.m.

**UluPono Initiative offers comments on SB 589 SD 1 HD 1, Relating to Renewable Energy.**

Dear Chair Matayoshi and Members of the Committee:

My name is Micah Munekata, and I am the Director of Government Affairs at UluPono Initiative. We are a Hawai'i-focused impact investment firm that strives to improve the quality of life throughout the islands by helping our communities become more resilient and self-sufficient through locally produced food, renewable energy and clean transportation choices, and better management of freshwater resources.

**UluPono offers comments with concerns on SB 589 SD 1 HD 1.** While we commend the Legislature's continued efforts to explore policies that support Hawai'i's transition to 100% renewable energy, we have significant concerns regarding this bill's potential effects on grid stability, market equity, and long-term renewable energy investment in our state.

We also note that the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has already initiated an in-depth investigation into wheeling under Docket No. 2024-0200, with a structured process that includes extensive stakeholder engagement and regulatory review. Given that this proceeding is set to continue through at least 2025, we recommend that legislative action on retail wheeling be deferred at least until the PUC has had the opportunity to thoroughly evaluate the issue and determine whether implementing such policies would serve the public interest.

That said, we maintain that retail wheeling is NOT a good fit for Hawai'i because of the following reasons:

**Concerns Regarding Retail Wheeling in Hawai'i's Unique Energy Landscape**

As an island state with isolated electrical grids, Hawai'i faces unique challenges that make the concept of retail wheeling particularly complex and potentially detrimental. Unlike interconnected mainland grids, Hawai'i's limited geography and high land costs constrain opportunities for broad-based competitive energy supply. Retail wheeling, as proposed in this bill, risks unintentionally undermining the very policies that have been designed to ensure fair and equitable access to renewable energy for all residents.

*Investing in a Sustainable Hawai'i*



### **Potential for Market Inequity and Increased Costs**

A major concern with retail wheeling is the disproportionate benefit it provides to select customers who are fortunate enough to enter into private power agreements, while others—particularly the most vulnerable—are left to shoulder an increasing share of the fixed costs associated with remaining grid infrastructure. For example, if large energy consumers are allowed to procure energy through private arrangements, remaining utility customers, including low-income households, will bear a greater burden of legacy grid costs, further exacerbating inequities in our energy system.

### **Grid Stability and Operational Challenges**

The introduction of retail wheeling would also introduce additional operational complexities for grid management. Increased electricity movement across different areas of the grid could lead to congestion and difficulties in balancing supply and demand in real time. Without significant and costly upgrades to Hawai'i's grid infrastructure, the risks associated with unstable power distribution could increase, potentially compromising reliability for all ratepayers. Modifying the energy market without first addressing the significant need for energy infrastructure upgrades, is a risky endeavor.

### **Slippery Slope to Reduced Renewable Energy Investment**

Another critical issue is the long-term impact of retail wheeling on investment in renewable energy projects. If large customers are allowed to bypass the utility and procure energy from private sources, fewer and fewer renewable projects may be developed to serve the broader grid. This could ultimately hinder the state's ability to meet its renewable energy and carbon reduction goals in a way that benefits all residents rather than just a select few.

### **A More Cautious Approach: Limited Intergovernmental Wheeling**

If wheeling is to be considered at all, we urge that it be strictly limited to intergovernmental arrangements—where state and county facilities can share renewable resources—rather than allowing private entities to engage in open retail wheeling. While still presenting challenges, intergovernmental wheeling is the “least worst” option, as it maintains some level of control over grid impacts and limits the risk of exacerbating energy inequities.

We strongly encourage the Legislature to prioritize policies that ensure a fair, stable, and sustainable energy system for all residents. Retail wheeling, as proposed, risks creating market inequities, increasing grid instability, and diverting renewable energy investment away from the broader public good. We urge the Committee to defer SB589 SD1 and allow the ongoing PUC investigation to proceed before making any statutory changes.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Respectfully,

Micah Munekata  
Director of Government Affairs



**Hawaiian  
Electric**

**TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
CONSUMER PROTECTION AND COMMERCE**

**SB 589 SD1, HD1  
Relating to Renewable Energy**

Wednesday, March 19, 2025  
2:00 PM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 329

James Abraham  
Associate General Counsel  
Hawaiian Electric

Dear Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Members of the Committee,

My name is James Abraham and I am testifying on behalf of Hawaiian Electric or “Company” in opposition to SB 589 SD1, HD1, Relating to Renewable Energy.

SB 589, SD1, HD1 requires the Commission to establish a goal of installing fifty thousand new installations of Distributed Energy Resources (“DER”) in the State by 2030. Hawaiian Electric supports the intent behind setting this goal that would incentivize additional growth of DERs in Hawai‘i. However, Hawaiian Electric has already set this goal of 50,000 new rooftop solar systems by 2030 based on extensive modeling and analysis as a part of its Climate Action Plan and Integrated Grid Plan (“IGP”). The goal in SB 589 SD1, HD1 does not appear to be based on any analysis and seems duplicative and unnecessary given Hawaiian Electric’s Climate Action Plan and IGP that already call for growth of DERs by 2030.

SB 589 SD1, HD1 authorizes retail wheeling of renewable energy and requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish policies and procedures to implement retail wheeling and microgrid service tariffs.

Hawaiian Electric supports programs that aid renewable energy by enabling customers to use their renewable energy systems more effectively; however, the utility also recognizes the importance of equity and ensuring that the benefits of wheeling are balanced with any additional costs or burdens that may be placed on non-wheeling customers. It is critical to address these equity concerns to protect non-wheeling customers from detrimental cost shifting before any type of wheeling is implemented.

However, Hawaiian Electric believes that this bill is unnecessary because it seeks to require a process that is already underway. The Public Utilities Commission has an ongoing docket to examine wheeling in Hawai'i (Docket No. 2024-0200), which has involved various public and private stakeholders. In 2024, the Commission conducted outreach to various State, county, and federal governmental agencies to gauge interest in intragovernmental wheeling. On December 9, 2024, the Commission hosted the first Stakeholder Meeting, which was attended by approximately 85 attendees. The primary goals of this initial meeting were to (1) allow attendees to gain a clear understanding of the docket's goals and objectives; (2) discuss the working definition of wheeling; (3) address stakeholder feedback; and (4) have Hawaiian Electric present on the technical feasibility for wheeling. The Commission has scheduled four more Stakeholder Meetings in February, April, June, and August, and stated that it plans to come to a decision on whether wheeling among governmental agencies is in the public interest by November 2025. If the Public Utilities Commission determines intragovernmental wheeling to be in the public interest pursuant to their investigation, it stated that the next step is to implement intragovernmental wheeling policies and procedures and then conduct a similar review specific to retail wheeling. Accordingly, Hawaiian Electric recommends that these important and complex matters get fully

vetted and determined with the right stakeholders through the ongoing regulatory process before the Commission.

For all of these reasons, Hawaiian Electric opposes SB 589 SD1, HD1. Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/17/2025 11:56:45 AM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Scott Saville	LegaSea Energy	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

**Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Committee Members,**  
**I strongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens Hawaii's transition to 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.**

**Setting a DER installation goal that is both ambitious and achievable, along with ensuring sufficient incentive levels will help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs while contributing to grid stability and reducing energy costs for ratepayers.**

**Expanding DERs lowers costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability. Please support SB589 HD1.**

**Thank you,**

**Scott Saville**



## HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION & COMMERCE

March 19, 2025, 2:00 P.M.

Conference Room 329 and videoconference

### TESTIMONY IN STRONG SUPPORT OF SB 589 SD1 HD1

Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Members of the Committee:

Blue Planet Foundation **strongly supports SB 589 SD1 HD1**, a measure specifically directing the public utilities commission (PUC) to establish a goal of installing fifty thousand new installations of customer-sited distributed energy resources in the State and to develop a retail wheeling policy. Both are critical elements to achieving our low-cost, low-carbon future. Retail wheeling has the potential to democratize renewable energy and open up new markets and innovation to rapidly and equitably decrease Hawai'i's significant carbon emissions. This measure will help accelerate Hawai'i's transition to a 100% clean energy future by ensuring fair compensation for distributed energy resource (DER) exports and laying the groundwork for expanded energy innovation through retail wheeling and microgrids.

Blue Planet Foundation is a Honolulu-based 501(c)(3) committed to helping Hawai'i cut its dangerous carbon emissions and avoid the worst impacts of climate change. To that end, we believe that the role of electric utilities in Hawai'i will shift from a centralized producer-distributor model to a mostly decentralized, distribution manager model—the utility will control and manage the grid network but most of the power will come from independent, clean energy sources.

For example, currently, electricity flows in one direction: from the power plant to your home or business. This is much like television in the 1960s. When you turned on the TV, you watched whatever one of the three networks was broadcasting. You couldn't store the broadcast and you couldn't contribute your own content. That's roughly how our power grid operates today. Our future power grid will resemble today's Internet—where distributed servers both send and receive packets of information—and less like yesterday's commercial television. The role of the utility will be similar to an Internet provider, moving the electrons in the most efficient and effective manner.

Retail wheeling is a step toward that new model for the utility, where independent power producers can enter into agreements with end users and effectively "rent" the transmission and distribution capability from the utility. Such an arrangement would open the doors to innovation and encourage more to invest in clean energy development.

[info@blueplanetfoundation.org](mailto:info@blueplanetfoundation.org)

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For example, some of Hawai'i's existing windfarms are unable to sell all of their power because the electricity grid can't handle the excess energy—particularly because some of the baseload fossil-based generators must be kept running. If retail wheeling were allowed, windfarms could find a potential customer for their wind energy—perhaps at a much discounted rate. Perhaps a large resort might be interested in purchasing lower cost electricity at night so they could do ice storage—making ice at night and using it for air conditioning during the day. This would have multiple benefits for the grid, clean energy power producers, and customers.

As Hawai'i faces both urgent climate threats and economic uncertainty, empowering residents, businesses, and public facilities to produce clean, local electricity is a smart, scalable, and equitable strategy. SB 589 SD1 supports this shift by directing the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to implement policies that expand DER participation, enhance grid resilience, and provide fair compensation for solar and energy storage exports.

We are encouraged that this bill builds upon key state efforts such as Governor Green's Executive Order 25-01, which calls for 50,000 new DER installations by 2030. Hawai'i's distributed energy resources—rooftop solar, battery storage, microgrids, and virtual power plants—are critical to achieving our energy security, decarbonization, and resilience goals. Senate Bill 589 helps to align public policy and regulatory structures with these priorities. Specifically, we support the bill's provisions to:

- Ensure fair compensation for energy and grid services provided by DERs.
- Enable policies to unlock retail wheeling and microgrid development, opening pathways for energy self-reliance and innovation.
- Reinforce the intent to maximize DER integration without disproportionately impacting non-participating ratepayers, while supporting cost-effective clean energy growth.

This proposed measure will spur job creation, improve energy affordability, enhance resilience for vulnerable communities, and strengthen our local economy. Moreover, it sends a clear signal that Hawai'i will continue to lead in transforming its energy system—moving beyond centralized fossil-based generation to a more distributed, equitable, and people-powered clean energy future.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

March 19, 2025

Representative Matayoshi  
House Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce

**RE:** SB589 SD1 HD1 – Relating to Renewable Energy  
**Hearing:** Wednesday March 19, 2025  
**Position:** **STRONG SUPPORT**

Chair Matayoshi and members of the committee:

My name is Will Giese. I am the Senior Director of Government Affairs of The Solaray Corporation. Solaray was founded in 1975 and does business in Hawai'i as Inter-Island Solar Supply. Solaray also wholly owns Pacific Panel Cleaners ("PPC"), Generator & Power Systems ("GPS"), both Hawai'i Corporations, SunEarth, Inc., a California Corporation, and Alternate Energy Technologies (AET), a Florida Corporation. SunEarth & AET are domestic manufacturing companies producing American made clean energy products, much of which is installed and operated throughout Hawaii for 50 years. GPS is the Generac Industrial generator distributor for Hawai'i. Solaray Corp., and its wholly owned subsidiaries, are proudly 100% employee owned.

I am testifying in **STRONG SUPPORT of SB589 SD1 HD1** relating to Renewable Energy.

This bill establishes an installation goal for customer-sited distributed energy resources in the State. Authorizes retail wheeling of renewable energy and requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish policies and procedures to implement retail wheeling and microgrid service tariffs. Ensures that certain levels of compensation are provided for solar and energy storage exports from customer-sited distributed energy resources that are part of grid service programs

## COMMENTS

As an invested stakeholder in Hawaii's clean energy transition, we I strongly support efforts to rapidly accelerate the installation of rooftop solar and energy storage across our state, particularly in the near term. New grid services capabilities, microgrids, and other innovative structures will not only help Hawaii achieve critical energy policy goals but will do so in a balanced manner that increases access to affordable energy, stabilizes grid costs, and drives economic growth and job creation.

Rooftop solar is an essential part of Hawaii's electric grid and currently provides over 1.1 gigawatts of energy able to power over 360,000 homes and businesses across the state, over



half of the 568,000 housing units built.<sup>1</sup> The rooftop solar industry is the primary driver of renewable capacity in the state, one that is largely built through locally owned and operated developers and businesses like ours. However, the state, while acknowledging the importance of rooftop solar in the overall mix of energy, has never set a concrete, future-focused deployment goal to guide regulatory frameworks in building this critically needed asset. This is all the more important as the state's primary utility continues to risk financial instability and major developers of large renewable energy projects face a riskier investment climate than before, and are forced to reevaluate their project's long-term viability and the utility's ability to meet its obligations.<sup>2</sup>

Unlike other states, rooftop solar is the foundation upon which Hawaii's renewable energy future is constructed. Setting state policy directives for rooftop solar deployment is essential in creating a stable regulatory environment to allow these resources the ability to meet demands for energy generation and resilience.

Solaray is a local, employee-owned solar business owned and operated in Hawaii for over 50 years, we are testifying in **STRONG SUPPORT of SB589 SD1 HD1** and urge the committee to pass this measure.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Will Giese  
Senior Director, Government Affairs  
Inter-Island Solar Supply

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<sup>1</sup> <https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/census/popestimate/2022/2022-housing/2022-dbedt-housing-highlights.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.energy-storage.news/clearway-withdraws-solar-plus-storage-from-hawaiian-electric-procurement-citing-utilitys-ongoing-financial-uncertainty/>

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/18/2025 7:52:44 AM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Kathryn Troyan	Alternate Energy Inc.	Support	Written Testimony Only

## Comments:

Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Committee Members,  
I strongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens Hawaii's transition to 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.

Setting a DER installation goal that is both ambitious and achievable, along with ensuring sufficient incentive levels will help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs while contributing to grid stability and reducing energy costs for ratepayers.

Expanding DERs lowers costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability. Please support SB589 HD1.

Mahalo for your leadership,  
Kathryn Troyan  
Project Manager

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/18/2025 8:17:59 AM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Ella Aki	Sol-Ark	Support	Written Testimony Only

## Comments:

Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Committee Members,  
I strongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens Hawaii's transition to 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.

Setting a DER installation goal that is both ambitious and achievable, along with ensuring sufficient incentive levels will help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs while contributing to grid stability and reducing energy costs for ratepayers.

Expanding DERs lowers costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability. Please support SB589 HD1.

Mahalo for your leadership.

Mahalo piha,

Ella Aki, Sol-Ark RSM



**Hawaii Solar Energy Association**  
*Serving Hawaii Since 1977*

**Testimony of the Hawaii Solar Energy Association (HSEA) Regarding SB589 HD1, Relating to Renewable Energy, Before the House Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce  
Wednesday, March 19, 2025**

Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Members of the Committee,

The Hawaii Solar Energy Association (HSEA) **strongly supports SB589 HD1**, which directs the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to establish an ambitious and achievable five-year installation target and design programs with sufficiently calibrated incentives and mechanisms to accelerate the beneficial adoption of customer-sited, distributed solar and energy storage systems.

**Why This Bill is Critical**

Hawaii's energy future depends on a high level of DER installations to **lower energy costs, stimulate economic growth, enhance resilience, and meet climate goals**. By advancing policies that encourage the deployment of solar and battery storage systems, this bill secures Hawaii's leadership in renewable energy while delivering **broad benefits for all residents**.

**Lower Energy Costs:** Rooftop solar and battery storage significantly **reduce energy bills** and **shield customers from fossil fuel price volatility**. By producing local energy, DERs ease grid strain and defer costly infrastructure upgrades, saving money for all ratepayers. Fair compensation for energy exports and other values **ensures customers are rewarded equitably, encouraging widespread adoption of beneficial grid services programs**.

**Economic Benefits:**

- According to the State of Hawaii's Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism's (DBEDT) Research and Economic Analysis Division (READ), **every dollar invested in DER construction generates 1.47-2.12 additional dollars in direct economic output**.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See DBEDT-READ 2017 *State Input-Output Study and Condensed Input-Output Transactions Table*, 'mining and construction' category. ([https://dbedt.hawaii.gov/economic/reports\\_studies/2017-io/](https://dbedt.hawaii.gov/economic/reports_studies/2017-io/))



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- A recent peer-reviewed economic analysis indicates significant economic contributions—residential solar systems installed in Hawaii generate **\$66,810 in added economic output**, while commercial systems generate **\$8.5 million over their lifetimes**.<sup>2</sup>
- Hawaii’s clean energy sector **supports over 2,400 jobs, with thousands more expected as DER adoption grows**. Each added megawatt of residential solar is estimated to add 27 jobs, while each added megawatt for commercial adds 19 jobs.<sup>3</sup>
- State investments are highly leveraged, **attracting an additional \$3.44 in private and federal funding for every state dollar**.<sup>4</sup>

**Resilience and Reliability:** DERs strengthen energy security with battery storage and microgrids, **providing localized power during emergencies and mitigating risks from aging infrastructure**. Virtual Power Plants (VPPs) such as Hawaii’s Battery Bonus program or the Bring-You-Own-Device (BYOD) program, **with modifications promoted by this bill**, aggregate DERs to enhance grid stability by offering peak load reduction and energy adequacy. Events like the 2023 Lahaina wildfires and energy adequacy issues on Oahu and Hawaii Island underscore the urgent need for resilient, decentralized energy systems.

**Climate Leadership:** DERs are vital to achieving Hawaii’s 100% Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) by 2045, **already contributing nearly half of the progress to date**. By reducing reliance on imported fossil fuels, DERs lower greenhouse gas emissions and **improve public health, especially in underserved and frontline communities disproportionately affected by air pollution and climate risks**. Hawaii’s leadership also serves as a global model for decarbonizing energy systems, which we can harness **new opportunities for Hawaii’s future economy**.

### **State Action is Crucial**

With **uncertain federal support and potential tariffs** on solar equipment increasing costs for Hawaii consumers, **bold state-level action is imperative**. The Governor’s Executive Order No.

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<sup>2</sup> Thomas A. Laudat and Prahlad Kasturi, 2017. “[The Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Hawaii’s Solar Tax Credit](#),” *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy, Econjournals*, vol.7(1), pages 224-252.

<sup>3</sup> [Solar Foundation National Solar Jobs Census 2020](#); [SEIA Solar Market Insight Report 2020](#); and Bill Nussey, [Freeing Energy](#).

<sup>4</sup> Based on the refundable tax credit rate of 22.5%, leaving 77.5% from other sources, private and federal. 77.5 divided by 22.5 equals 3.44.



**Hawaii Solar Energy Association**  
*Serving Hawaii Since 1977*

25-01<sup>5</sup> underscores this urgency by calling for the acceleration of DER installations with a goal of 50,000 in five years. This bill aligns with and enhances that directive, ensuring affordable and accessible clean energy solutions for residents.

HSEA urges this committee to **advance SB589 HD1**. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

*/s/ Rocky Mould*, Executive Director

**About HSEA**

Since 1977, HSEA has been advocating for policies that help Hawaii achieve critical climate, energy security, and resilience goals by enabling residents and businesses to invest in and benefit from the transition to clean energy. These investments provide reliable and affordable power, reducing energy cost burdens and contributing to Hawaii's economic sustainability as we decarbonize our economy and electric grid.

HSEA's membership includes the majority of locally owned and operated solar and energy storage companies doing business in Hawaii, along with leading global cleantech manufacturers and service providers active in our market. Together, we employ thousands of Hawaii residents in diverse green economy jobs that drive innovation, design, and construction of Hawaii's renewable energy infrastructure.

Hawaii is a global leader in renewable energy deployment, particularly in customer-sited rooftop solar and energy storage. Customer-sited rooftop solar accounts for 47% of renewable energy added to grids in Hawaiian Electric service areas (Oahu, Maui County, and the Big Island) and 21% in the Kauai Island Utility Cooperative area. Additionally, Hawaii leads the nation in pairing rooftop solar with battery storage, with 96% of new residential installations including storage.

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<sup>5</sup> See EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 25-01 here: [https://governor.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/2501085\\_Executive-Order-No.-25-01.pdf](https://governor.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/2501085_Executive-Order-No.-25-01.pdf) and see *Office of the Governor — News Release — Governor Green Signs Executive Order to Promote and Expedite Renewable Energy, Reducing Energy Costs. January 28/2025* here: <https://governor.hawaii.gov/newsroom/office-of-the-governor-news-release-governor-green-signs-executive-order-to-promote-and-expedite-renewable-energy-reducing-energy-costs/>



COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION & COMMERCE

Representative Scot Z. Matayoshi, Chair

Representative Cory M. Chun, Vice Chair

DATE: Wednesday, March 19, 2025

TIME: 2:00PM

PLACE: VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE & Conference Room 329

Theodore (Ted) Peck

President, Holu Hou Energy

99-1026 Iwaena Street

Aiea, HI 96701

RE: SB 589 SD1 HD1 RELATING TO RENEWABLE ENERGY.

Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun and Members of the Committee

Thank you for the opportunity to provide supporting testimony on this bill. My name is Ted Peck. I am the former Energy Administrator for the State of Hawaii, and have been working in energy development for the last 14 years. I have over 30 years of experience with energy and technology. My company, Holu Hou Energy, develops solar energy projects in Hawaii, focusing on low income, difficult to serve customers, especially in multi-dwelling projects such as rentals (low income and market) and condominium developments.

My testimony below addresses the third and first stated purposes of the bill, "Ensure that compensation is provided to distributed energy resources exports as part of grid service programs," and "Establish an installation goal for customer—sited distributed energy resources in the State." My testimony does not address retail wheeling.

Much has been made about the discussion around retail compensation during grid services. It has been called a return to NEM, criticized and misunderstood in many corners. What is not understood in these criticisms is that the owner of the system has a choice – deliver the energy against their own load to displace utility energy **purchased at retail rates** during the period of service to the grid (i.e. *"Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, energy exported to the electric grid past a participating customer-generator's point of common coupling from photovoltaic solar systems paired with energy storage as part of a grid service program shall be credited at the full retail rate of electricity for the relevant time period."*) or serve the grid at their opportunity cost. That cost is at retail rate. Note if this is the only compensation, consumers will likely choose to displace their own consumption over serving the grid by exporting energy during the activation period of the grid service. There will need to be some form of value add for the consumer, in the form of an up front payment or additional credit. We have seen that a higher rate of compensation was necessary for the success of Battery Bonus, and that a lower rate of compensation for the original BYOD program made for a failed program in 2024.

Some operate under the underlying assumption that rooftop energy and the load it serves are the utility's to control. Actually, legally the only obligation a rooftop system owner has is to interconnect safely, if operating in parallel (connected to the grid). The tariff (such as the Smart Renewable Energy Program, defined under HECO Rule 32, approved by the Public Utilities Commission - <https://www.hawaiianelectric.com/billing-and-payment/rates-and-regulations/oahu-rules>) defines any compensation the Customer receives for exporting energy. The owner paid for the system, so the energy is theirs to use as they see fit. As such, if that home and system owner has a full battery at 5 PM, it is their choice where to deploy that energy for their economic and resilience benefit. If discharging to the grid for grid services does not generate value beyond the value of using that energy to meet their overnight energy needs (displacing retail grid energy), then they won't participate. That's the simple position of HSEA, I believe.

The Governor (<https://governor.hawaii.gov/newsroom/office-of-the-governor-news-release-governor-green-signs-executive-order-to-promote-and-expedite-renewable-energy-reducing-energy-costs/>) and the PUC ([https://puc.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Hawaii-PUC-Energy-Inclinations-White-Paper-FINAL.12.31.24\\_signed.pdf](https://puc.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Hawaii-PUC-Energy-Inclinations-White-Paper-FINAL.12.31.24_signed.pdf)) have publicly stated a goal for the building solar on 50,000 roofs in the next 5 years. The rooftop solar industry has added an average of 80 MW of solar a year for the last 15 years, and accounts for about half of the renewable energy in the state. Today's systems are significantly different from 15 years ago - with smart inverter functions, they add to grid stability, and since more than 90% that are installed have energy storage, they shift solar energy out of midday exports, making for a more stable grid.

Achieving this goal will mean that almost one quarter of the total energy on the grid will be from rooftop solar. It is imperative that the utility is able to include these assets in their grid services programs. Fair market-based compensation is key to making this happen. If we want consumer energy systems to participate more actively in supporting the grid, it has to be worth their while. Simply put.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify and for your time in considering my comments.

Respectfully,  
Ted Peck  
President, Holu Hou Energy





March 18, 2025

**Support SB589 HD1**

Aloha Chair Wakai, Vice Chair Chang, and committee members:

I strongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens Hawaii's transition to 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.

Setting a DER installation goal that is both ambitious and achievable, along with ensuring sufficient incentive levels will help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs while contributing to grid stability and reducing energy costs for ratepayers.

**Expanding DERs lowers costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability. Please support SB589 HD1.**

**Mahalo for your leadership.**

Respectfully,



*"Making Sustainability Profitable"*

Energy Advisors provides turn-key building improvement solutions through the development and funding of renewable energy, energy efficiency, EV Charging, and capital improvements in Hawai'i.



Legislative Testimony of Sunrun Inc.  
Before the CPC Committee  
March 19, 2025

**IN SUPPORT of SB589 SD1 HD1 – Relating to Renewable Energy**

Dear Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and distinguished Members of the Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce,

Sunrun is the nation’s leading home solar, battery storage and energy services company, and has a long and proud history in Hawai‘i with office and warehouse locations on O‘ahu, Maui, and Hawai‘i Islands. We employ more than 350 professions across the islands, including sales/marketers, customer experience professionals, and installation team members including electrical inspectors, technicians, forepersons and warehouse personnel.

**Sunrun strongly supports SB589 SD1 HD1**, which would help Hawai‘i and its residents achieve critical affordability, reliability, resilience and sustainability goals by establishing an installation goal for customer-sited distributed energy resources in the State; ensuring that fair compensation is provided to distributed energy resource (DER) exports as part of grid service programs; and authorizing retail wheeling of renewable energy and requiring the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to establish policies and procedures to implement retail wheeling and microgrid service tariffs.

Accelerating the installation of rooftop solar and energy storage across our state will advance progress towards Governor Green’s recently signed Executive Order 25-01<sup>1</sup> which sets a target of 50,000 new DER installations in Hawai‘i by 2030. Specifically, SB589 SD1 aligns with the Order’s directive to “establish programs and enact policies to expedite these [DER] installations.” This bill sends a clear policy directive to create viable programs to ensure the expansion of grid services capabilities, microgrids, and other innovative solutions. These measures will help Hawai‘i meet urgent energy needs and achieve policy goals in a balanced manner by increasing access to affordable energy, stabilizing grid costs, and driving economic growth and job creation.

Hawai‘i has a 100% renewable portfolio standard (RPS) by 2045,<sup>2</sup> and DER systems are critical to achieving the state’s RPS goals. Hawaiian Electric (HECO) recently reported achieving a 36% consolidated RPS in 2024, largely due to continued DER adoption.<sup>3</sup> Rooftop solar is the leading contributor to Hawai‘i’s clean energy portfolio, generating around 44% of all renewable energy in the state. Continued implementation of rooftop solar has proven to be a strong component of the state’s renewable energy generation and contributes to a more resilient energy system while lowering energy costs for all ratepayers.

Sunrun strongly supports SB589 SD1 HD1 and respectfully urges the committee to advance this measure. Mahalo for the opportunity to provide testimony on this critical legislation. As a national solar, storage and energy services company, Sunrun has a broad view of states’ clean energy policies and stands ready to assist Hawai‘i with its policy goals.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://governor.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/2501085\\_Executive-Order-No.-25-01.pdf](https://governor.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/2501085_Executive-Order-No.-25-01.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://energy.hawaii.gov/what-we-do/clean-energy-vision/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.hawaiianelectric.com/hawaiian-electric-surges-to-36-renewable-energy-on-grids>

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/17/2025 11:53:22 AM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Jim Vasquez	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

i strongly support SB589 to move forward providing clean energy for everyones future.

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/17/2025 12:16:53 PM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Sandrine Libby	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

*Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Committee Members,  
I strongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens Hawaii's transition to 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.*

*Setting a DER installation goal that is both ambitious and achievable, along with ensuring sufficient incentive levels will help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs while contributing to grid stability and reducing energy costs for ratepayers.*

*Expanding DERs lowers costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability. Please support SB589 HD1.*

*Mahalo for your leadership.*

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/17/2025 1:33:51 PM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
wei lian	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

*Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Committee Members,  
I strongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens Hawaii's transition to 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.*

*Setting a DER installation goal that is both ambitious and achievable, along with ensuring sufficient incentive levels will help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs while contributing to grid stability and reducing energy costs for ratepayers.*

*Expanding DERs lowers costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability. Please support SB589 HD1.*

*Mahalo for your leadership.*

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/17/2025 2:49:55 PM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
David Thompson	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I strongly support this bill.

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/17/2025 5:22:27 PM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Isidro Villaflor	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

## Comments:

Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Committee Members,  
I strongly support SB589 HD1 because this bill helps us achieve our goal towards 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.

Our state has been leading our country per capita in switching to clean renewable energy. To continue our great progress, we need goals that are ambitious and doable. To achieve these goals we also needs sufficient incentives from our utility company to help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs.

Expanding DERs benefits everyone. It lowers energy costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability. Please support SB589 HD1.

Mahalo for your time and considerations.

Sid Villaflor

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/17/2025 5:43:42 PM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Jeff Lum	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

*Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Committee Members,  
I strongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens Hawaii's transition to 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.*

*Setting a DER installation goal that is both ambitious and achievable, along with ensuring sufficient incentive levels will help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs while contributing to grid stability and reducing energy costs for ratepayers.*

*Expanding DERs lowers costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability. Please support SB589 HD1.*

*Mahalo for your leadership.*



**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/17/2025 5:53:48 PM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Radford Nakamura	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

*Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Committee Members,  
I strongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens Hawaii's transition to 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.*

*Setting a DER installation goal that is both ambitious and achievable, along with ensuring sufficient incentive levels will help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs while contributing to grid stability and reducing energy costs for ratepayers.*

*Expanding DERs lowers costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability. Please support SB589 HD1.*

*Mahalo for your leadership.*

*Radford*

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/18/2025 6:30:51 AM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Leilani Schultz	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

*Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Committee Members,  
I strongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens Hawaii's transition to 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.*

*Setting a DER installation goal that is both ambitious and achievable, along with ensuring sufficient incentive levels will help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs while contributing to grid stability and reducing energy costs for ratepayers.*

*Expanding DERs lowers costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability.*

*Mahalo for your leadership*

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/18/2025 8:33:15 AM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Yuko Ahina	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

*Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Committee Members,  
I strongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens Hawaii's transition to 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.*

*Setting a DER installation goal that is both ambitious and achievable, along with ensuring sufficient incentive levels will help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs while contributing to grid stability and reducing energy costs for ratepayers.*

*Expanding DERs lowers costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability. Please support SB589 HD1.*

*Mahalo for your leadership.*

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/18/2025 9:20:52 AM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Cameron Davidson	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha,

I would like to start by thanking you for taking time out of your day to read what I have to say. I am submitting this testimony to express my strong support for SB589 HD1 in hopes this will contribute to a renewable energy future here in Hawaii. At the time of this writing, our state has been leading our country per capita in switching to clean renewable energy and now is not the time to impede on this forward momentum. This bill helps us achieve our goal towards 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources. By expanding DERs we can benefit everyone via lowered energy costs, creating jobs for locals, and enhancing grid reliability. To achieve these goals we also need sufficient incentives from our utility company to help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs. Please support SB589 HD1. Mahalo for your time.

Aloha, Cameron

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/18/2025 11:16:11 AM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Miles	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

*Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Committee Members,**I strongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens Hawai‘i’s transition to 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.**Setting a DER installation goal that is both ambitious and achievable, along with ensuring sufficient incentive levels will help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs while contributing to grid stability and reducing energy costs for ratepayers.**Expanding DERs lowers costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability. Please support SB589 HD1.**Mahalo for your leadership.*

Miles Yoshimoto

**LATE**

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/18/2025 2:27:12 PM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Jurrien Kelling	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I storongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens hawaiiis transition to 100% clean energy. It insentives the community to invest in solar and battery and to distribute that energy out to others.

The goals that are set can be achieved. This will push us to be more self sufficient and increase grid stability. Also lower our energy costs. To reduce pans this will ensure more jobs , lost cost of energy as well as making the grid more reliable.

please support SB589 HD1

thank you

**LATE**

**SB-589-HD-1**

Submitted on: 3/19/2025 10:11:14 AM

Testimony for CPC on 3/19/2025 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Mari Oshiro	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair Matayoshi, Vice Chair Chun, and Committee Members,  
I strongly support SB589 HD1 because it strengthens Hawaii's transition to 100% clean energy by ensuring sufficient incentives for distributed energy resources (DERs) such as rooftop solar and battery storage.

Setting a DER installation goal that is both ambitious and achievable, along with ensuring sufficient incentive levels will help homeowners and businesses lower their energy costs while contributing to grid stability and reducing energy costs for ratepayers.

Expanding DERs lowers costs, creates jobs, and enhances grid reliability. Please support SB589 HD1.

Mahalo for your leadership.