

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR
THEODORE E. LIU
DIRECTOR
MARK K. ANDERSON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

No. 1 Capitol District Building, 250 South Hotel Street, 5th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804 Web site: www.hawaii.gov/dbedt Telephone: Fax:

(808) 586-2355 (808) 586-2377

Statement of

THEODORE E. LIU Director

Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism before the

HOUSE COMMITTEES ON HUMAN SERVICES AND HOUSING AND

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Thursday, March 13, 2008 11:00 a.m. State Capitol, Conference Room 329

in consideration of SB2933 SD2 RELATING TO HOUSEHOLD ENERGY DEMAND.

Chairs Shimabukuro and Morita, Vice Chairs Rhoads and Carroll, and Members of the Committees.

The Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT) supports SB2933,SD2, which would allow the use of solar energy for drying clothes.

Allowing Hawaii residents to use renewable energy and to voluntarily reduce their use of fossil fuels for clothes drying is consistent with Hawaii's energy objectives and supportive of Hawaii's renewable energy future.

Each kilowatt-hour delivered to a clothes dryer requires about 10,000 Btu delivered to a power plant. Thus, an electric clothes dryer using 1,079 kilowatt-hours per year¹ uses about 80 gallons of fuel per year. If 20,000 clothes dryers were used 50% less, that would be 800,000 gallons of fuel, per year, not burned. At \$90 per barrel, that's \$1.7 million dollars less in one

SB2933SD2 BED 03-13-08 HSH-EEP_test.doc

¹ http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/recs2001/enduse2001/enduse2001.html

year paid for oil. But more importantly, with this preference incorporated into State law, new construction may incorporate this feature into building designs.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer these comments.



Conservation Council for Hawai'i

Testimony Presented to the House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection and House Committee on Human Services & Housing and

Hearing: Thursday March 13, 2008 11 am Room 329

Re: Support for SB 2933 SD 2 Relating to Household Energy Demand

Aloha. The Conservation Council for Hawai'i supports SB 2933 SD 2, which allows the use of clotheslines on any privately owned single-family residential dwelling regardless of a contrary provision in any instrument or contract. Concerns about the impacts of global warming far outweigh aesthetic or other concerns homeowner associations might have with clotheslines. This bill is a no-brainer. It will allow us to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and global warming pollution, and Hawai'i home owners will thank you for the cost savings.

Global warming and climate change pose ecosystem-level threats to native birds and their habitat from sea level to Hawaiian cloud forests. The low-lying basalt islands and coral atolls of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands provide habitat for 90 percent of Hawai'i's seabird populations. Approximately 14 million seabirds live there, including 5.4 million breeding pairs of 18 species. The disappearance of Whale Skate Island is one of the more dramatic examples of global warming impacts to Hawai'i's native birds at sea level. The island was a few acres in size, and covered with vegetation, nesting seabirds, endangered Hawaiian monk seals and threatened green sea turtles. Whale Skate Island no longer exists as a result of erosion and rising sea level. Global warming, coral bleaching, and drought resulting from El Niño events, affect ocean productivity and food availability for seabirds.

Studies indicate that global warming may also allow mosquitoes to breed year-round at higher elevations than they do now, eliminating suitable habitat for native upland birds. Mosquitoes are the vector for *Plasmodium relictum*, a pathogen that transmits avian malaria to native forest birds. Mosquitoes also transmit avian pox directly to native forest birds. Modeling of climate change on the islands of Kaua'i, Maui, and Hawai'i indicates that, as temperatures rise by just a few degrees, suitable forest bird habitat will be lost as the mosquito zone shifts upwards. Birds occupying high-elevation forests currently free of diseases will become infected as temperatures rise. Scientists also predict that the "species temperature tolerance zones" for native and introduced species will likely be shifted upward in elevation. Plants and animals may have to relocate upslope, and native cloud forests may be reduced in size.

Global warming and climate change may also cause changes in frequency and intensity of windstorms, drought, and fire, which may favor invasive plant species over native ones.

Please pass this bill out of committee. Mahalo nui loa for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely, Sincerely, Marjorie Ziegler Zuglu

Working Today for the Nature of Tomorrow!

Telephone/Fax 808.593.0255 • email: info@conservehi.org • web: www@conservehi.org
P.O. Box 2923 • Honolulu, HI 96802 • Office: 250 Ward Ave., Suite 212 • Honolulu, HI 96814

Hawai'i Affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation

President: Julie Leisioha * Vice-President: Nelson Ho * Secretary/Treasurer: Kim Ramos * Directors: Fred Kraus, Ph.D. * Douglas Lamerson, George Robertson * Claire Shimsbukuro * Helene Takemoto * Mashuri Walte * Executive Director: Marjorie Ziegler



The REALTOR® Building 1136 12th Avenue, Suite 220 Honolulu, Hawaii 96816 Phone: (808) 733-7060 Fax: (808) 737-4977

Neighbor Islands: (888) 737-9070 Email: har@hawaiirealtors.com

March 13, 2008

The Honorable Hermina M. Morita, Chair House Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection The Honorable Maile S. L. Shimabukuro, Chair House Committee on Human Services & Housing State Capitol, Room 329 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RE: S.B. 2933, SD2 Relating to Household Energy Demand

Hearing Date: Thursday, March 13, 2008 @ 11:00 a.m., Room 329

On behalf of our 10,000 members in Hawaii, the Hawaii Association of REALTORS® (HAR) submits comments on S.B. 2933, SD2.

This measure proposes to allow the use of clotheslines, even if the installation and use of clothesline may be prohibited by covenant, declaration, bylaws, restriction, deed, lease, term, provision, condition, codicil, contract, or similar binding agreement. HAR is concerned with the bill as it interferes with the governance of homeowners associations and imposes a mandate to disregard what may be existing contracts and bylaws. HAR would suggest that the use of clotheslines be encouraged, as well as other energy saving initiatives such as the purchase of energy efficient washing machines and dryers.

Mahalo for this opportunity to submit testimony.

----Original Message----

From: TC Callison [mailto:tccallison@yahoo.com]

Sent: Tuesday, March 11, 2008 3:29 PM

To: HSHtestimony Subject: SB2933

This should be for everyone not just single family home owners Condo owners should be allowed too. We are forced to use a dryer because of rules. This should be allowed today not some far off year like 2050.

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Representative Maile S.L. Shimabukuro, Chair Representative Karl Rhoads, Vice-Chair Human Services & Housing Committee

Randy DeCambra 28 Kaikai Street Wailuku, HI 96793

March 12, 2008

SUPPORT OF SB2933 SD2 RELATING TO HOUSEHOLD ENERGY DEMAND

I strongly support SB2933 SD2 RELATING TO HOUSEHOLD ENERGY DEMAND.

Homeowner Association codes, covenants, and regulations that restrict a homeowners ability to utilize clotheslines, elevate homeowner energy cost exponentionally, especially for large families. This restriction also increases Hawaii's dependence on fossil fuels which also contribute to the increase in pollution which has negative effects on our environment.

Further, the heat from electric dryers is harsh on clothing/linens by deteriorating the clothing/linen fibers, which decreases the usage life of the clothing/linen. This reduction of clothing/linen usage life results in a family expending monies for premature clothing/linen replacement. The aforementioned circumstances present great financial challenges for young homeowners dealing with the high cost of living in Hawaii.

I urge your committee to <u>pass/support SB2933 SD2 RELATING TO HOUSEHOLD</u> <u>ENERGY DEMAND</u> and lets protect the environment, reduce energy costs, reduce unnecessary personal expenses, and make residing in Hawaii more affordable. Thank you for this opportunity to testify.