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Bill No. 1173

Support Y N

Date 3/16/09

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION Time 1711

TESTIMONY REGARDING SB 1173 SD 2
RELATING TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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TESTIFIER: KURT KAWAFUCHI, DIRECTOR OF TAXATION (OR DESIGNATEE) Type 1 2 WI

DATE: MARCH 17, 2009

TIME: 8:30AM

ROOM: 325

Among other things, this measure includes a new net income tax credit, the net zero building tax credit, and an amendment to an existing income tax credit for low-income household renters.

The Department of Taxation (Department) supports this measure and defers to the Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism regarding the effect of this measure on incentivizing alternative energy.

SUPPORT FOR ALTERNATIVE ENERGY—The Department strongly supports the encouragement and implementation of alternative energy systems in Hawaii in order to lessen the State's dependence on alternative energy. As fossil fuel and petroleum prices become more volatile, Hawaii's ability to generate its own energy from home will make the State more secure and less reliant on others. The Department concurs that alternative energy generation is particularly beneficial given Hawaii's relative location to various renewable energy sources (*i.e.*, sunlight).

REVENUE LOSS— Assuming a current effective date, DBEDT estimates the revenue loss for the net zero building tax credit at \$0.45 million in FY10 and \$0.9 million per year for FY11 through FY15. We concur with the DBEDT estimate.



Sierra Club Hawai'i Chapter

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Bill No. 1173

Support Y N

Date 3/16/09

Time 1751

Cat AF AS AX C

Type 1 2 WI

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WATER, LAND, & OCEAN RESOURCES

March 17, 2009, 9:00 A.M.

(Testimony is 2 pages long)

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB 1173, SD2

Aloha Chair Morita, Chair Ito, and Members of the Committees:

The Sierra Club, Hawai'i Chapter, with 5500 dues paying members statewide, strongly supports SB 1173, comprehensively addressing energy efficiency policy to drive Hawai'i's future.

Energy efficiency is the proverbial "low hanging-fruit" in the range of options necessary to reduce our energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions. There are a host of public policy considerations supporting this measure, including:

- **Energy Efficiency Is a Power Source.** Energy efficiency is a source of energy like coal, gas, or nuclear, except instead of drilling for it or blowing up mountaintops to get to it, we can tap into this clean energy source by using ingenuity to do more with the energy we generate: *we work smarter, not harder.*
- **Energy Efficiency Creates Jobs.** A recent 2009 report found that California's economy grew as a result of aggressive energy efficiency projects.¹ Cutting energy bills let California consumers and companies spend their cash on other things, and helped create 1.5 million jobs. Now imagine if Hawai'i had followed California's example? It's not too late to embark on job creation.
- **Energy Efficiency Reduces Our Carbon Footprint.** Buildings contribute to nearly half (43%) of all U.S. carbon emissions.² Improving their energy

¹ See 2009 California Green Innovation Index, available at www.next10.org

² The recent Hawai'i report entitled Greenhouse Gas Inventory Revised, 1990 & 2007, does not appear to have broken these figures out by this category.

efficiency lowers energy bills, eliminates the need for new power plants, increases our energy independence, reduces air and water pollution and cuts the carbon emissions that cause global warming.

- **Even Small Efficiency Improvements Add Up.** If every household in the United States switched to Energy Star light fixtures, we could prevent 50 million tons of global warming pollution per year, the equivalent of taking 10 million cars off the road. In every home, office, and factory we can use energy more efficiently by putting to work currently available products like advanced lighting, better windows, more efficient heating and cooling systems, and new appliances that use far less energy than their older counterparts.

This Is Not a Dream. Other states have already followed this model and have observed tangible results. For example, California's aggressive efforts to improve the efficiency of things like air conditioners and refrigerators have helped hold its electric demand steady per capita for *three decades*. By contrast, electricity consumption has grown by 50 percent for the U.S. as a whole in that same time period.

While the Sierra Club supports SB 1173, we believe it could go further. We suggest that it be amended to express that "It is the policy of the state of Hawaii to implement commercially available and cost effective energy efficiency measures to the maximum extent feasible." This would bring our overall energy policy in comport with the belief that energy efficiency should be the first power source considered, i.e., we should work smarter, not work harder.

Finally, we suggest that in order to bring compliance with the energy efficiency portfolio standard, a system of incentives and penalties to the third party administrator and the utility for achievement should be established in addition to the standards.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

HAWAII ENERGY POLICY FORUM

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I AT MĀNOA

Bill No. 1173

Support Y N

Date 3/16/09

Time 1945

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Hawai'i Energy Policy Forum

- Mr. Robbie Alm, HECO
- Ms. Amy Asselbaye, Ofc of US Rep.
- Neil Abercrombie
- Ms. Madeleine Austin, World Business Academy
- Ms. Catherine Awakuni, Div. of Consumer Advocacy
- Mr. Warren Bollmeier
- Hi Renewable Energy Alliance
- Mr. Carlito Caliboso, PUC (Observer)
- Mr. Albert Chee, Chevron
- Ms. Elizabeth Cole, Kohala Center
- Mr. Kyle Datta, U.S. Biofuels
- Mr. Mark Duda, HSEA
- Ms. Lynne Ebisui, Gas Company
- Sen. Kalani English, HI State Senate
- Mr. Mitch Ewan, UH HNEI
- Mr. Carl Freedman
- Haiku Design and Analysis
- Sen. Miek Gabbard, HI State Senate
- Mr. Mark Glick, OHA
- Dr. Michael Hammett, RCUH
- Mr. Robert Harris, Sierra Club
- Ms. Paula Helfrich, EDAH
- Mr. William Kaneko, HI Institute for Public Affairs
- Mr. Darren Kimura, Energy Industries Holdings
- Mr. Mike Kitamura, Ofc of US Sen.
- Daniel K. Akaka
- Mr. Kai Kobayashi, Maui County
- Mr. Laurence Lau, DOH
- Mr. Allyn Lee, C&C of HNL
- Mr. Aaron Leong, Ofc of US Senator
- Daniel K. Inouye
- Dr. Stephen Meder, AIA-Honolulu
- Sen. Ron Menor, HI State Senate
- Dr. Bruce Miller, UH Ofc of Sustainability
- Dr. Sharon Miyashiro, Social Sciences Public Policy Ctr.
- Rep. Hermina Morita, HI State House of Representatives
- Mr. Tim O'Connell, USDA/Rural Development
- Mr. Richard Paglinawan
- Pa Kū'i A Lua
- Ms. Melissa Pavlicek, Western States Petroleum Assn
- Mr. Ted Peck, DBEDT
- Mr. Randy Perreira, HI State AFL-CIO
- Mr. Rick Reed, Inter-Island Solar Supply
- Dr. Rick Rocheleau, UH HNEI
- Mr. Peter Rosegg, HECO
- Mr. Steven Rymsha, KIUC
- Mr. Riley Saito, PowerLight Corp.
- Mr. Glenn Sato, Kauai County OED
- Mr. Bill Short, BIA of Hawaii
- Ms. Joelle Simonpietri, Simonpietri Enterprises
- Mr. Ray Starling, HI Energy Grp
- Mr. Lance Tanaka, Tesoro HI Corp
- Ms. Val Tavai, HCAP
- Dr. Don Thomas, UH Center for the Study of Active Volcanoes
- Mr. Murray Towill, Hawai'i Hotel Assn
- Mr. Josh Wisch, Ofc. Of US Rep. Mazie Hirono

Testimony of
Darren T. Kimura
 Co-Chair – Energy Efficiency Working Group
 Hawai'i Energy Policy Forum

House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection and Water, Land & Ocean Resources
 March 17, 2009
 9:00 am
 Conference Room 325

IN SUPPORT OF SB 1173, SD 2 – Relating to Energy Efficiency

I am Darren T. Kimura, Co-Chair of the Energy Efficiency Working Group of the Hawaii Energy Policy Forum ("Forum"). The Forum is comprised of 46 representatives from the electric utilities, oil and natural gas suppliers, environmental and community groups, renewable energy industry, and federal, state and local government, including representatives from the neighbor islands. We have been meeting since 2002 and have adopted a common vision and mission, and a comprehensive "10 Point Action Plan," which serves as a framework and guide for meeting our preferred energy vision and goals. The Forum generally supports the passage of SD 2.

In particular the HEPF support the provisions included in SD 2 as follows:

- A definition of an energy efficiency portfolio standard.
- Creating benchmarks for public buildings which will serve as the basis for energy efficiency improvements.

These bullet points support The Forum's Point 2 of the 10 Point Action Plan to Promote Conservation and Energy Efficiency Action 1 Continue work with state agencies and the private sector to improve energy efficiency in buildings. Identify barriers and amendments to existing law or develop new law to advance energy conservation, renewable energy, and to reduce green house gas emissions and thus we support the passage of SD 2 for the above cited reasons and respectfully requests that it be filed.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

This testimony reflects the position of the Forum as a whole and not necessarily of the individual Forum members or their companies or organization

HAWAII RENEWABLE ENERGY ALLIANCE

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Officers

President
Warren S. Bollmeier II

Vice-President
John Crouch

Secretary/Treasurer
Cully Judd

Directors

Warren S. Bollmeier II
WSB-Hawaii

Cully Judd
Inter Island Solar Supply

John Crouch
Sunpower Corporation

Herbert M. (Monty) Richards
Kahua Ranch Ltd.

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

SB 1173 SD2, RELATING TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY

March 16, 2009

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

The purpose of SB 1173 is to establish energy-efficiency initiatives necessary for and contributing to the transition of Hawaii's energy sector to non-petroleum energy source (sic).

HREA **supports** the **intent** of this bill and offers the following comments on Part II, Section 2:

- (1) Energy-efficiency portfolio standard. The bill does not indicate whether the EPS is to be a companion to our RPS law, and if so, how? HREA notes that this issue is addressed in SB 1258, where it is made quite clear the connection between the EPS and the RPS; and
- (2) Role of the Public Benefits Fund ("PBF") Administrator. In Section 2 (c), the PBF Administrator "shall be primarily responsible for...." HREA suggests this guidance is too general and recommends that the PBF Administrator "shall be responsible for meeting the EPS" as established by the Commission.

Bill No. 1173

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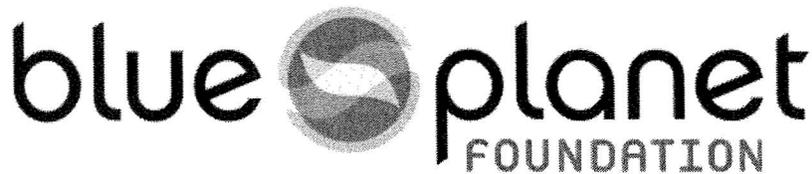
Date 3/16/09

Time 2344

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Type 1 WI

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.



Bill No. 1173

Support Y N

Date 3/16/09

Time 2451

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WATER, LAND, & OCEAN RESOURCES

Cat AF AS AX B C

March 17, 2009, 9:00 A.M.

Room 325

Type 1 2 WI

(Testimony is 4 pages long)

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB 1173 SD2, SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS

Chairs Morita and Ito and members of the committee:

The Blue Planet Foundation supports SB 1173 SD2, implementing energy efficiency policies to provide a strong foundation for Hawaii's clean energy future. Energy efficiency, unfortunately, is the "dark horse" of clean energy resources. Energy efficiency—efficient lights, appliances, electronics, behavior changes, and the like—is the largest, cheapest, safest, and fastest energy option that Hawai'i can implement. Consider:

- Energy efficiency is the fastest-growing U.S. "energy source" (growth of ~2.5 to 3.5% annually)
- National energy efficiency programs save energy at an average cost of about 3 cents/kWh -- *about 1/10 the average electricity cost in Hawaii*
- Leading states are saving over 1% additional of total electricity sales annually
- Energy efficiency provides major local economic benefits: energy efficiency is 100% obtained from investment in local homes and businesses
- It is also the least visible, least understood, and most neglected

Efficiency Portfolio Standards

Blue Planet supports establishing energy efficiency portfolio standards. Directing the PUC to establish an energy efficiency portfolio standard would help Hawaii take advantage of this critical energy resource. The energy efficiency portfolio standard should complement a true renewable portfolio standard.

While Blue Planet supports the efficiency standards in SB 1173 SD2, we would prefer that the measure go further to establish aggressive building efficiency standards for new construction in Hawai'i. Strong energy efficiency building codes are critical to achieving our clean energy goals, as buildings are the largest consumer of electricity and the building stock turns over very slowly. **To this end, we support the adoption of more aggressive building code standards by the counties—30% higher than the most recent guideline established by International Energy**

Jeff Mikulina, executive director • jeff@blueplanetfoundation.org

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Conservation Code (IECC). Such a stringent building code would yield the construction of high performance buildings in Hawai'i—performance that would result in much lower energy bills over the life of the home or building.

Efficiency investments pay back to Hawai'i's residents and economy in numerous ways.

1. First, the investment in efficiency pays back in savings during the home or building's occupancy and use.
2. Second, building more high performance buildings is typically more labor and material intensive than structures that are inefficient, resulting in more job creation—the tradeoff being money is directed toward local jobs and contractors instead of going overseas to purchase fossil fuel.
3. Finally, building high performance buildings is the only way for Hawai'i to achieve its clean energy future. We simply cannot meet our growing energy demands in the short term without radically improving the efficiency of our buildings.

State Building Efficiency Retrofits

Blue Planet supports the requirement that state-owned buildings to be retrofitted with efficiency improvements. It is critical that the state operate high performance buildings. Not only should be state be leading by example in energy efficiency, but taxpayers are paying the energy costs for state buildings. Blue Planet particularly appreciates the direction that state buildings must be retrofitted to achieve 30% higher than the most recent guideline established by the IECC, and the requirement that performance-based contracting be employed to meet the targets. This makes energy efficiency improvements more affordable, as the investment is paid off over time through energy cost savings.

Consumer Energy Efficiency Information

Blue Planet supports directing the PUC to establish a consumer information program on energy efficient properties. Home buyers or renters deserve to know what they will likely be paying per month for energy.

Hawaii residents pay the highest electricity rates in the nation. Many homeowners have vastly inefficient homes and operate inefficient appliances simply because they are not aware of the energy they are wasting or they don't want to make the investment to improve the situation. Unfortunately, energy efficiency investments are sometimes penalized in the marketplace as homes or apartments that have invested in energy efficient appliances or solar water heaters cost more up front (or have a higher rent)—despite being less expensive to live in on a monthly basis. This measure would change that by creating a program whereby potential homebuyers or tenants could see what the monthly energy cost of the home would be. This information disclosure would enable an honest assessment of the true costs of home ownership or renting and encourage energy efficiency investments by homeowners.

Blue Planet supports amending SB 1173 SD2 to go further in fostering high performance and energy efficient homes in Hawai'i by requiring that homes achieve a certain efficiency standard at the time of sale. Such a "Time of Sale Efficiency Standard" would ensure that homes in Hawai'i meet a minimum level of efficiency, saving homeowners money in energy bills over the long term. The standard should be tied to the energy code established for new buildings, such as 30% higher than the latest IECC.

Zero Net Energy Buildings

Blue Planet supports establishing tax credits for developers to build net-zero energy buildings. Blue Planet supports this incentive to encourage the development of high performance, zero energy buildings of the future in Hawai'i.

On-Bill Financing for Energy Efficiency

Senate Bill 1173 SD2 expands on-bill financing options to make energy efficiency investments more affordable to Hawai'i residents. On-bill financing is one of the most powerful tools to increase adoption of energy efficiency and clean energy investments. **Blue Planet believes that pay as you save, or "on-bill financing," should be required and made a regular program administered by the public benefits fund administrator.**

On-bill financing is a critical tool to overcome the biggest barrier to energy efficiency and clean energy investment: the up-front cost. Consumers have proven to be terribly myopic in their purchasing decisions when it comes to energy saving technologies. Despite the environmental and long-term economic advantages of converting to photovoltaic power, a miniscule percentage of Hawai'i homes take advantage of this technology. Even less expensive purchases, like high efficiency refrigerators, are passed over because of their initial cost. By eliminating the up-front cost and enabling residents to pay for the investment through the energy savings over time, adoption of efficiency and clean energy will accelerate.

An examination of some of the economic barriers present in the diffusion of energy efficiency technologies provides insight into the challenges of greater adoption of efficient appliances and photovoltaic. Empirical studies examining the purchase of energy-saving devices reveal that high initial investment costs—regardless of the money savings from reduced electricity use—fosters to a tendency to avoid energy saving innovations. These decisions can result in outcomes that are economically suboptimal considering likely investment alternatives available to the decision maker. By foregoing certain energy efficiency investments, individuals demonstrate implied discount rates that are frequently an order of magnitude or higher over the prevailing discount rate.

A 1983 study on refrigerators¹ is notable for being one of the first to use very specific data and a simple technique. They examined two refrigerator models sold by the same national retailer

¹ Meier, A., and Whittier, J. (1983). Consumer Discount Rates Implied by

between 1977 and 1979. The two refrigerators were identical in nearly every way except their energy use and cost: one used 410 kilowatt-hour (kWh) per year less electricity but cost \$60 more. Using a 6% discount rate and a 20-year lifetime, the more efficient refrigerator saved energy at an electricity cost of just over one cent per kWh—lower than electricity prices prevailing in every state at the time. Despite being widely advertised and being recommended by a prominent consumer magazine, the energy-efficient refrigerator was purchased by customers less frequently than the less expensive inefficient model. Using regional electricity cost data, Meier and Whittier calculated the implied discount rate by these purchases, which varied between 34% and 59%, depending on the region's prevailing residential electricity rate.

The issues that give rise to the "energy-efficiency paradox" are likely to be more pronounced in the decision to purchase a photovoltaic system, with high initial investment costs and lengthy payback times. Expanding the on-bill financing program to energy efficient appliances (such as high efficiency refrigerators) and residential photovoltaic systems will help to eliminate this barrier and make these money-saving technologies more accessible to local residents.

Renewable Energy Income Tax Credits

Blue Planet supports the tax credits amendments in SB 1173 SD2. To further accelerate the adoption of residential clean energy technologies, we would additionally support making the solar and wind tax credits 100% refundable for individuals with limited income.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Purchases of Energy-Efficient Refrigerators. *International Journal of Energy*, 8(12), 957-962.



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

TESTIMONY
OF
RUSS K. SAITO, COMPTROLLER
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
TO THE
HOUSE COMMITTEES
ON
ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AND
WATER, LAND, & OCEAN RESOURCES
ON
March 17, 2009
S.B. 1173, S.D. 2

Bill No. 1173

Support Y N

Date 3/17/09

Time 7:37

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Type 1 2 (WI)

RELATING TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Chair Morita, Chair Ito, and members of the Committees, thank you for the opportunity to comment on S.B. 1173, S.D. 2.

The Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) supports S.B. 1173, S.D. 2.

This bill, which incorporates most of the measures of S.B. No. 871, which was submitted by the Administration, provides for effective establishment maintenance and achievement of energy efficiency portfolio standards. It requires that buildings and facilities be bench-marked, allows State departments to employ energy saving performance contracts, requires that public builds be retro-commissioned regularly, requires disclosure of energy consumption by sellers or lessors of real property, and

authorizes a tax credit for owners of net-zero energy buildings. In short, this bill, if implemented properly, will help achieve most of the State's energy efficiency goals.

DAGS recommends that S.B. 1173, S.D. 2, be advanced.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter.

EEPTestimony

From: Sharon Y Miyashiro [sharonmi@hawaii.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, March 17, 2009 7:39 AM
To: Darren Kimura
Cc: EEPTestimony; Chelsea G Phlegar
Subject: Re: HEPF Support of SB 1173 SD2
Attachments: Card for Sharon Y Miyashiro <sharonmi@hawaii.edu>.vcf

note that "filed" has specific meaning at legislature, ie to kill the bill/not pass it. So if we are in support, next testimony should delete last sentence. Thus we support passage of SB1173 SD2 and urge the committee to pass this measure. (not file the measure). Just for future reference. S

Sharon Y. Miyashiro, Ph.D., J.D.
Associate Director
Social Sciences Public Policy Center &
Co-chair, Hawaii Energy Policy Forum
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Bill No. 1173
Support Y N
Date 3/17/09
Time 739
Cat AF AS AX B C
Type 1 2 WI

----- Original Message -----

From: Darren Kimura <dkimura@sopogy.com>
Date: Monday, March 16, 2009 7:45 pm
Subject: HEPF Support of SB 1173 SD2
To: "EEPTestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov" <EEPTestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov>
Cc: "Sharon Y. Miyashiro" <sharonmi@hawaii.edu>, Chelsea G Phlegar <phlegar@hawaii.edu>

> Please find the testimony from the Hawaii Energy Policy Forum Energy Efficiency Transportation Group in support of SB 1173 SD2 attached.

>

TESTIMONY OF CARLITO P. CALIBOSO
CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
STATE OF HAWAII
TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEES ON
ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND
WATER, LAND, & OCEAN RESOURCES
MARCH 17, 2009

Bill No. 1173
Support Y N
Date 3/17/09
Time 729
Cat AF AS AX B C
Type 1 2 (WI)

MEASURE: S.B. No. 1173 S.D. 2
TITLE: Relating to Energy Efficiency.

Chairs Morita and Ito, and Members of the Committees:

DESCRIPTION:

This bill proposes a comprehensive package to study and increase energy efficiency throughout the state.

POSITION:

The Commission supports this bill to further develop state energy policy and to help meet the state's goals in energy efficiency efforts and programs. However, the Commission recommends certain corrections to the bill involving the bill's attempt to define "cost-effective" energy efficiency programs and the provision of the bill that would have the energy resources coordinator develop the benchmarking process for public buildings (instead of the Public Benefits Fee ("PBF") Administrator under Chapter 269, Hawaii Revised Statutes ("HRS"), Part VII), as well as provide training for benchmarking as currently provided in the bill.

COMMENTS:

- This Committee should be aware that this bill will add to the duties and responsibilities of the PBF Administrator, which will be funded by ratepayers under Chapter 269, HRS, Part VII.
- Section 2 of the bill includes the following definition of "cost effective" in the context of implementing energy efficiency programs: "For the purposes of this paragraph, "cost effective" means that all resources are deemed to effectively cover the incremental cost of investment within fifteen years, when measured against average electricity rates for residential, small commercial, large commercial, industrial, and agricultural customers;"

- Although this provision may be well intentioned, it is unclear what it is based upon and it may unduly restrict the flexibility of the Commission in determining “cost effective” energy efficiency programs should a particular energy efficiency program not be able to meet the requirements of this provision.
- The proposed “cost effective” definition is highly dependent on current electricity prices that could be subject to wild swings in oil prices as we experienced in 2008, where a given program may have qualified in August 2008, but no longer qualify as cost effective by December 2008.
- Accordingly, the definition of “cost effective” in the bill should be deleted so that the Commission will have the flexibility to aggressively implement energy efficiency programs without the restriction contained in this bill.
- Also in Section 2 of the bill, under a proposed new section, “Public Buildings; benchmarks,” state departments will be required to benchmark existing public buildings larger than 5,000 square feet or use more than 8,000 kWh of electricity, by December 31, 2010. As currently drafted, the method to benchmark the buildings is to be determined by the PBF Administrator, but the energy resources coordinator will provide training to the state departments on the benchmarking tool.
 - The bill should be amended to authorize the energy resources coordinator to both 1) establish the benchmarking tool and 2) provide the training to the state departments on the benchmarking tool.
 - Thus, this provision of the bill should provide as follows:

§ - Public buildings; benchmarks. (a) By December 31, 2010, each state department with responsibilities for the design and construction of public buildings and facilities shall benchmark every existing public building that is either larger than five thousand square feet or uses more than eight thousand kilowatt-hours of electricity or energy per year, and shall use the benchmark as a basis in determining the State's investment in improving the efficiency of its own building stock. Benchmarking shall be conducted using the ENERGY STAR portfolio management tool

or an equivalent tool, as determined by the public benefits fee administrator energy resources coordinator. The energy resources coordinator shall provide training to affected departments on the ENERGY STAR portfolio management tool or an equivalent tool.

- **This will allow the PBF Administrator to focus on energy efficiency programs within its area of control and allow it to utilize the ratepayer funded PBF as effectively as possible.**

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.