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# HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

#### S.B. 725, S.D. 2, RELATING TO SOLID WASTE

Testimony of Loretta J. Fuddy, A.C.S.W., M.P.H. Acting Director of Health

March 15, 2011 9:00 A.M.

- 1 Department's Position: The Department of Health supports this bill.
- 2 Fiscal Implications: Maintain solid waste program funding.
- 3 Purpose and Justification: The purpose of this bill is to amend the solid waste management surcharge
- 4 to also apply to waste-to-energy facilities and facilities that prepare waste for final disposition outside
- 5 the state of Hawaii.

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- The department supports the changes proposed by this bill because they will help us address the
- 7 changing waste management field. The solid waste management surcharge is the main funding source
- 8 for the department's solid waste regulatory program. The current surcharge is 35 cents per ton and is
- 9 applied to landfills and incinerators, including H-Power.
- The department is aware of waste-to-energy facilities that are proposing the use of new
- technologies that the current solid waste management surcharge would not apply to. The past year has
- also seen attempts to ship waste out of the state for disposal. Solid waste program funding is already
- below sustainable levels. Allowing the changes proposed in this bill would help the solid waste
- 14 program to maintain current funding levels.
  - Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

## GOODSILL ANDERSON QUINN & STIFEL

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TO:

Representative Hermina Morita

Chair, Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection

Hawaii State Capitol, Room 314

Via Facsimile: 586-9608

From-GOODSILL ANDERSON

FROM:

Gary M. Slovin

DATE:

March 14, 2011

RE:

S.B. 725, SD2 - Relating to Solid Waste

Hearing: Tuesday, March 15, 2011 at 9:00 a.m., Room 325

Dear Chair Morita and Members of the Committee on Energy & Environment Protection:

I am Gary Slovin, submitting comments on behalf of PVT Land Company, the owner and operator of the PVT Construction and Demolition Landfill ("PVT") in Nanakuli. PVT owns and operates Oahn's only landfill for the disposal of construction and demolition debris.

PVT Land Company opposes S.B. 725, SD2, which applies the solid waste surcharge to waste that is deposited in landfills, incinerators, or waste-to-energy facilities, whether the waste is disposed of in-state or transferred out of state.

This bill expands the application of the solid waste surcharge from disposal facilities to facilities that recycle waste and create renewable energy, such as waste-to-energy facilities. PVT believes such expansion is inconsistent with both the original intent of the law and state policy, both of which are to encourage the development of alternative fuels so as to minimize the state's dependence upon fossil fuels. Expanding this surcharge to waste-to-energy projects would tend to defeat this policy and would send a message to potential investors in such projects that the State is not committed to alternative energy. PVT has been working with an alternative energy company, Honua, that would take material from the PVT landfill and convert it to energy for Hawaiian Electric Company.

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Hawaii Revised Statutes Section 342G-63(c) indicates that the surcharge on the disposal of solid waste was created to fund and encourage waste reduction and recycling, not to tax and thereby discourage these activities. This bill has the opposite effect - it increases the cost of waste reduction, recycling and renewable energy facilities. It will tax companies like Honua whose activities to produce alternative energy should be encouraged. Given that the surcharge is supposed to fund and encourage waste reduction and recycling, it should not be imposed upon waste-to-energy facilities such as the one planned by Honua. Accordingly, we would request that Section 2 of the bill be amended to exclude waste to energy facilities as follows:

Section 342G-62, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

- "(a) There is established a solid waste management surcharge. The solid waste management surcharge shall be 35 cents per ton of solid waste that is:
- (1) Disposed of within the State at permitted or unpermitted solid waste disposal facilities, and incineration facilities, and waste to energy facilities; or

For these reasons, PVT opposes this measure, and respectfully requests that it be amended as noted above. Thank you very much for the opportunity to submit testimony on this measure.

#### March 13, 2011

#### VIA WEBSITE - http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/emailtestimony/

Chair Hermina M. Morita
Vice Chair Denny Coffman
House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection
Hawaii State Capitol, Conf. Rm. 325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: SB 725, SD2, Relating to Solid Waste

Hearing on Tuesday, March 16, 2011 at 9:00 a.m.

Dear Chair Morita and Vice Chair Coffman:

Honua Power, LLC is a renewable energy developer based in Hawaii. We hereby submit this letter in OPPOSITION to SB 725, SD1, and proposed SD 2, Relating to Solid Waste. This bill unjustifiably "applies the solid waste management surcharge" under Hawaii Revised Statutes Chapter 342G to "waste-to-energy facilities." We are strongly opposed to any application of the solid waste management surcharge to the feedstock supplied to waste-to-energy facilities as a fuel. The solid waste management surcharge was <u>originally intended to apply</u> only to a "solid waste disposal facility," which, under Hawaii Revised Statutes Section 342G-1, is defined as

"any facility which receives solid waste for <u>ultimate disposal</u> through <u>landfilling or incineration</u>. This term does <u>not</u> include facilities utilized for <u>transfer</u>, <u>storage</u>, <u>processing</u>, <u>or remanufacturing for recycling or reuse</u>, <u>or bioconversion</u>."

Haw. Rev. Stat. §342G-1.

Note the specific exclusion for certain desirable activities. The foregoing exclusion makes sense because it discourages the "ultimate disposal," and, therefore, irrevocable loss of otherwise valuable renewable resources through landfilling and incineration. We are an isolated island economy with limited island resources. We have the dual problems of scarce landfill space and the highest fossil-fuel-derived energy costs in the United States. Past legislators understood this problem very well. To be sure, under the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan for the state of Hawaii, landfilling and incineration are ranked as the *lowest* priorities and *least desirable* means by which to dispose of solid waste, while recycling, reuse or <u>bioconversion</u> of otherwise valuable resource materials are the afforded the highest priority of protection. See, Haw. Rev. Stat. §342G-2.

However, Senate Bill No. 725 now seeks to expand the surcharge to include these valuable fuel feedstocks which are used as sole fuel sources at "waste-to-energy facilities." This is completely incongruent with existing law. Senate Bill No.725 does nothing more than degrade and erode the policy protections set in place for such desirable activities by the original drafters of the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan. Moreover, this very change is impossible to reconcile with the existing and proposed laws seeking to launch, support and promote our burgeoning renewable energy industry in Hawaii, at a

Chair Hermina M. Morita Vice Chair Denny Coffman House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection March 13, 2011 Page Two

time when we all desperately need renewable energy to succeed for our isolated island economy.

While "incineration" is defined by Chapter 342G, and "Solid Waste Disposal Facility" is defined as disposal by "incineration," "waste-to-energy facility" is not defined anywhere in our Hawaii Revised Statutes. Without a single definition, and without a rational basis for inclusion in the solid waste management surcharge, the proposed amendment proves to be nothing more than an arbitrary and capricious change to generate slush funds. Furthermore, the instant amendment creates disruptive ambiguity within the existing laws and, consequently, creates tremendous financing risk to renewable energy developers, biomass fuel processors, and their lenders, alike.

To be sure, Chapter 342G was actually *intended to promote* bioconversion of the potential energy from one physical form into useful energy products of another form through a variety of technological processes. Specific examples of bioconversion processes referred to in the statute itself are **biogasification** and **pyrolysis**. A modern waste-to-energy facility would likely include a gasification or pyrolysis technology for the sole purpose of converting solid organic material (such as construction and demolition materials) into a gaseous bio-fuel used to fire gas boilers, gas turbines, or reciprocating engines for electricity generation.

In fact, gasification is *precisely* the process Honua Power intends to apply to the woody biomass and other bioconvertible materials received and processed by the PVT Landfill under an already executed feedstock contract over the next 22 plus years. Through this process, potential energy in the PVT Feedstock will be converted to renewable electrical energy for tens of thousands of HECO customers interconnected to the Honua waste-to-energy facility. The PVT construction and demolition feedstock is comprised mainly of organic material having valuable renewable energy content which can be transformed through vaporization of the organic compounds within the feedstock in a gasification chamber.

Honua Power will rely upon construction and demolition feedstock processed and prepared (picked, sorted, shredded and dried) by PVT, and delivered as a usable fuel product in order to fuel approximately 12 MW net of non-fossil fuel renewable electrical energy that will be supplied to the residents of Oahu. This renewable energy will reduce oil consumption by 177,000 barrels, light 12,000 homes, and count toward the state of Hawaii's renewable portfolio standard goals of 15% renewable energy generation by 2015 and 40% renewable energy generation by 2040.

This activity will not only prevent such valuable energy resources from taking up scarce landfill space indefinitely, thereby stabilizing the tipping fees and discouraging illegal landfills, but it will also relieve all of us from purchasing fossil-fuel-derived energy from foreign sources and delink the price of that energy from the price of oil forever. Any charge on feedstock materials, either at the collection and processing stage (PVT landfill), or the delivery and use stage (Honua's front gate), would be an intentional and deliberate attempt to tax and otherwise confound the development of renewable energy resources in our state at an incredibly vulnerable and critical time for the struggling industry. We can think of no better reasons to keep Chapter 432G intact in its present form.

Honua Power also has a 20 year Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") with Hawaiian Electric Company setting forth fixed pricing for renewable electrical power received from Honua's facility. This

Chair Hermina M. Morita Vice Chair Denny Coffman House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection March 13, 2011 Page Three

agreement has been approved by the state of Hawaii Public Utilities Commission and the energy provided under the agreement has been held by the PUC, as a matter of law, to meet the definition of "renewable electrical energy" or "renewable energy" as defined under Hawaii Revised Statutes Section 269-91.

However, there is no mechanism under the Honua PPA by which our company may raise the price for power charged to HECO, and, thereby, pass on to the ratepayers specific increases in the cost to produce the renewable electrical energy delivered by Honua. Therefore, the application of this surcharge at any point of Honua's fuel supply chain will adversely affect our company's ability to obtain project financing because it will erode our ability to meet the debt service coverage ratios required by lenders.

It is already very difficult for projects like ours to receive project finance funding necessary to construct the facility in the first place. The project is too small, Hawaii is too remote and the project finance credit market too uncertain. Nevertheless, Honua has succeeded. Under the debt coverage service ratios currently imposed by the project finance lenders in the marketplace that could very well change with this amendment. This surcharge will have the effect of raising the cost to produce renewable energy without any corresponding way for our company to recover that cost by increasing revenue. Any additional cost to a project like ours, at this time, will have the effect of quashing the successful completion of the project even though it is otherwise financeable.

There is no rational reason to expand the application of the surcharge at this time. As implemented by the Department of Health, the amendment expand the surcharge is simply a tax on the production of renewable electrical energy. For these reasons, Honua Power opposes this bill.

Very truly yours,

Kevin Kondo Managing Partner

Honua Power, LLC

1065 Ahua Street Honolulu, HI 96819

Phone: 808-833-1681 FAX: 839-4167

Email: <u>info@gcahawaii.org</u> Website: <u>www.gcahawaii.org</u>



March 15, 2011

TO:

THE HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVE HERMINA M. MORITA, CHAIR

AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY &

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION** 

SUBJECT:

S.B.725, SD2 RELATING TO SOLID WASTE.

#### **NOTICE OF HEARING**

DATE:

Tuesday, March 15, 2011

TIME:

9:00am

PLACE:

Conference Room 325

#### Dear Chair Morita and Members of the Committee:

The General Contractors Association (GCA), an organization comprised of over five hundred and eighty (580) general contractors, subcontractors, and construction related firms, <u>opposes</u> the passage of S.B. 725, SD2 Relating to Solid Waste.

This bill "applies the solid waste surcharge to waste that is deposited in landfills, incinerators, or waste-to-energy facilities, whether the waste is disposed of in-state or transferred out of state."

This bill increases the cost of waste reduction, recycling and renewable energy facilities. These increased costs are passed along to contractors, and raise the cost of all construction projects, such as rail, transit-oriented development, shipyard maintenance, as well as commercial and residential building and renovation.

Waste-to-energy facilities should be considered as recycling and renewable energy facilities as they decrease our dependence on oil. By adding surcharges on these disposal methods that divert waste from Hawaii's landfills, we are discouraging these alternatives and moving away from the State's sustainability goals.

We are also very concerned about the sudden implementation of this increased cost for construction. Many of our members have existing contracts in place for which Contractors had based their costs on the known disposal costs at the time of the bidding process. Any sudden increase in disposal costs after award of the contract will lead to unanticipated cost increases to the contractors which may not be recovered from the owner.

We recommend that S.B.725, SD2 be held.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

### coffman3 - Sean

From:

mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov

Sent:

Monday, March 14, 2011 11:20 PM

To: Cc: EEPtestimony abaalto@gmail.com

Subject:

Testimony for SB725 on 3/15/2011 9:00:00 AM

Attachments:

03-14 In Support of SB 725

Testimony for EEP 3/15/2011 9:00:00 AM SB725

Conference room: 325

Testifier position: support Testifier will be present: No Submitted by: anthony aalto Organization: Individual

Address: Phone:

E-mail: <u>abaalto@gmail.com</u> Submitted on: 3/14/2011

Comments: