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Hawaii Green Infrastructure Authority

An Agency of the State of Hawaii

JAMES KUNANE TOKIOKA
CHAIR

GWEN S YAMAMOTO LAU
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Testimony of
Gwen Yamamoto Lau
Executive Director
Hawai'i Green Infrastructure Authority
before the
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Thursday, March 19, 2026, 9:40 AM
State Capitol, Conference Room 325
in consideration of
Senate Bill No. 2032, SD2
RELATING TO CONSUMER PROTECTION

Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on SB2032, SD2, relating to consumer protection. The Hawai'i Green Infrastructure Authority (HGIA) **supports** this bill, which requires any person or entity selling residential solar energy devices to comply with consumer protection laws; requires a disclosure in solar proposals and contracts; and prohibits selling residential solar technology without holding a contractor's license or having a contractual affiliation with a licensed contractor.

HGIA, Hawaii's Green Bank, provides accessible and affordable financing for clean energy improvements, such as solar PV systems, to Hawaii's underserved ratepayers. HGIA employees do not sell solar systems, nor do we educate the public on our financing programs through cold-calling, door-to-door sales, door-knocking, or any other similar practices. However, we have received a number of consumer reports of imposter door-to-door salespeople claiming to represent HGIA or the Green Energy Money Saver (GEM\$) program. We have also received reports of consumers being misled through tactics such as the salesperson falsely claiming the state will provide them with a "free solar energy system".

In response to these incidents, HGIA issued press releases in April 2025 and March 2026 warning the public about these deceptive sales tactics. This bill will strengthen consumer protection measures and better protect our vulnerable ALICE households.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comments and testify in support of SB2032, SD2.



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Testimony of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs

Office of Consumer Protection

Before the
House Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection
Thursday, March 19, 2026
9:40 AM
Via Videoconference
Conference Room 325

On the following measure:
SB 2032, SD2, Relating to Consumer Protection

Chair Lowen and Members of the Committee:

My name is Melissa Enright, and I am an Enforcement Attorney at the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs' (Department) Office of Consumer Protection (OCP). The Department supports the intent of this bill and offers comments.

Solar is a complex field and often involves complicated financing and ownership models. The average consumer often lacks understanding of the intricacies of installing a solar energy device. It can be particularly hard to understand the differences between products because solar sales often involve industry jargon and technical terms. Investing in solar can involve large financial obligations and long-term contracts. Taken together, these issues make the solar market particularly susceptible to violations of consumer protection laws

One mechanism states have employed to address consumer protection concerns is to require solar contract disclosures. Requiring solar contract disclosures will ensure that customers have access to key information and guard against misleading or inaccurate sales representations. Although solar contract disclosure requirements do not safeguard against all potential solar consumer protection problems, they offer one line of defense against solar scams and bad actors by ensuring that consumers are better informed before entering into a contract.

While we support the intent of this bill, we believe more robust consumer protections are found in H.B. 1644, H.D. 2, which include the specific amendments we recommend below.

To best inform and protect consumers, it is imperative that disclosures mandated by HRS § 481B-6 be made in writing. The statute does not currently require written disclosures.

To avoid consumer confusion, disclosures about system prices must meaningfully inform consumers of the differences between the cash price and the financed price. The difference between the cash price and the financed price provides clear guidance to the consumer about the true cost of financing a system. Mandated disclosures on financed pricing are used in states such as Arizona, California and Florida to provide consumers with necessary information on the cost of installing a solar energy device.

Nevada's Attorney General reported a significant decrease in residential solar complaints after enactment of a comprehensive disclosure law, Nevada S.B. 293 (2023). The Nevada law requires solar companies to have a recorded conversation with the customer at the time of execution of the solar contract (or within 48 hours after execution but before any installation commences). During the recorded conversation, the solar representative verbally obtains confirmation of the customer's identity, communicates each provision contained in the cover page, and obtains verbal confirmation that the customer understands each provision. This recorded conversation can take place in person, by telephone, or video conference, and the recording must be maintained by the solar company for four years after the final solar inspection. The solar company is prohibited from commencing installation until the recorded

conversation takes place. If the solar company does not obtain a recording, the transaction is voidable at the election of the purchaser. Digesti, Whitney and Raquel Fulghum, “Changes to Nevada’s Residential Rooftop Solar Law Aim to Protect Consumers,” Nevada Lawyer (Jan. 2024) (available at https://nvbar.org/wp-content/uploads/NevadaLawyer_January2024_SolarPowerLaw.pdf). A copy of Nevada S.B. 293 is attached to our testimony (see Attachment A). Nevada S.B. 293 also grants consumers a three-day right of cancellation.

Should the Committee wish to pass this bill, we respectfully request that the existing bill contents be replaced with the contents of H.B. 1644, H.D. 2. In the alternative, we recommend the following amendments:

- (1) Require disclosures required by HRS 481B-6(a) to be made “separately, and in writing;”
- (2) Delete the sentence beginning with the phrase “Nothing in this section,” at Page 5, lines 8-11, and replace it with the following sentence: “If any person executes with a purchaser or lessee an agreement for the purchase or lease of a distributed generation system or with a host customer a power purchase agreement and fails to comply any requirement of this section, the agreement is voidable by the purchaser, lessee or host customer;”
- (3) Add a three-day right of cancellation for consumers by inserting the following paragraph beginning at page 5, line 6:

“Any purchaser or lessee who enters into or signs an agreement for the purchase or lease of a solar energy device or host customer who enters into a power purchase agreement may rescind or cancel the agreement, without any penalty or obligation, by giving notice in writing to the installer either by delivering or mailing notice in writing or sending notice by electronic mail not later than midnight of the third business day after the date the agreement was entered into or signed. The notice must be addressed to the installer at the installer’s place of business, or another place designated in the agreement, or sent to the electronic mail address set forth on the cover page required by this section, as applicable, and must contain words

indicating the intent of the purchaser, lessee or host customer to rescind or cancel the transaction previously entered into.”

(4) Insert appropriate definitions of “host customer” and “solar installation company”;

(5) Delete the sentence beginning with the phrase “In addition to the requirements,” at Page 2, line 17, to Page 3, line 3, and replace it with the following language:

“(b) An agreement for the purchase or lease of a solar energy device must include a cover page that:

(1) Prominently displays the following information at the top of the cover page in at least 16-point font:

(A) Notice of the right to rescind or cancel the agreement, without any penalty or obligation, within 3 business days after the execution of the agreement;

(B) An electronic mail address to which a notice of rescission or cancellation may be sent and notice that the purchaser or lessee may send a rescission or cancellation notice to that electronic mail address; and

(C) Notice that, before the installation of the solar energy device, the purchaser or lessee will have the opportunity to confirm that no representations, offers or promises were made at any time concerning the purchase or lease of the solar energy device other than what is contained in the agreement; and

(2) Provides the following information in at least 10-point font;

(A) The total system price, including the total cash price and the total price with financing costs, where the cash price and the financed price differ;”

Retaining existing paragraphs numbered (2) through (10) on Page 3, lines 3-19;

(6) Delete the safe harbor provision at Page 5, Lines 8-11, which contradict the provisions of this bill that expressly prohibit or prescribe certain marketing, sales, or financing-related requirements.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this bill.

Attachment A- Referenced in DCCA's Testimony on S.B.2032, S.D. 2

Senate Bill No. 293–Senators Donate and Daly

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT relating to energy; revising certain contractual requirements for an agreement for the purchase or lease of a distributed generation system and a power purchase agreement; imposing various requirements on solar installation companies; revising certain definitions; prohibiting a person from engaging in certain activities relating to residential photovoltaic systems unless the person is licensed by the State Contractors’ Board or is an employee of such a person; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel’s Digest:

Existing law imposes certain requirements on solar installation companies that sell and install distributed generation systems in this State. Existing law prescribes certain contractual requirements for an agreement for the purchase or lease of a distributed generation system and a power purchase agreement. (NRS 598.9801-598.9822) **Section 3** of this bill authorizes a purchaser or lessee who enters into or signs an agreement for the purchase or lease of a distributed generation system or a power purchase agreement to rescind or cancel the agreement by providing certain notice to the solar installation company within 3 business days after the agreement was entered into or signed.

Existing law requires an agreement for the purchase or lease of a distributed generation system or a power purchase agreement to include a cover page containing certain information. (NRS 598.9809, 598.9813, 598.9816) **Sections 6-8** of this bill require such a cover page to include certain additional information. **Section 2** of this bill requires a solar installation company to: (1) verbally communicate the information that is required to be included in the cover page to a purchaser or lessee, as applicable, in person or via a telephone call or videoconference that is recorded; and (2) maintain each recording for not less than 4 years after the date of any final inspection of the distributed generation system. If a solar installation company or its employees or agents advertise or negotiate certain terms for the purchase or lease of a distributed generation system or a power purchase agreement in a language other than English, **section 9** of this bill requires the company to provide a translation of the contract, agreement or certain required notices in that language to certain persons before the execution of the contract or agreement resulting from such advertising or negotiations. **Section 4** of this bill makes a conforming change to indicate the proper placement of **sections 1.3-3** of this bill in the Nevada Revised Statutes.

Existing law defines “distributed generation system” as a system or facility for the generation of electricity: (1) that uses solar energy to generate electricity; (2) that is located on the property of a customer of an electric utility; (3) that is connected on the customer’s side of the electricity meter; (4) that provides electricity primarily to offset customer load on that property; and (5) the excess generation from which is periodically exported to the grid in accordance with the provisions governing net metering systems. (NRS 598.9804) **Section 5** of this bill revises the definition of “distributed generation system” to mean a system or facility for the residential generation of electricity that uses solar energy to generate



electricity. **Section 5.5** of this bill revises the definition of “solar installation company.”

Section 9 provides that if a solar installation company executes an agreement for the purchase or lease of a distributed generation system or a power purchase agreement and knowingly fails to comply with requirements set forth under existing law governing such agreements and **sections 1.3-9** of this bill, the agreement is voidable by the purchaser or lessee, as applicable.

Existing law prohibits a person from performing any work on residential photovoltaic systems used to produce electricity without the proper license or other authorization under state law. (NRS 624.860) **Section 10** of this bill revises that prohibition to prohibit a person from performing such work, or providing a bid for or executing a contract to perform such work, unless the person holds a license issued by the State Contractors’ Board or is an employee of such a person.

EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets ~~omitted material~~ is material to be omitted.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 598 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 1.3 to 3, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 1.3. *“Offset” means the amount of alternating current kilowatt hours generated by a distributed generation system divided by prior consumption, to the extent data on prior consumption is available.*

Sec. 1.7. *“Production” means the amount of alternating current kilowatt hours generated by a distributed generation system.*

Sec. 2. 1. *A solar installation company shall, in person or by telephone or videoconference, verbally:*

(a) Confirm the identity of a purchaser or lessee under an agreement for the purchase or lease of a distributed generation system or a host customer under a power purchase agreement;

(b) Communicate to the purchaser, lessee or host customer the information required to be included in a cover page pursuant to NRS 598.9809, 598.9813 or 598.9816, as applicable; and

(c) Confirm that the purchaser, lessee or host customer understands the information communicated pursuant to paragraph (b).

2. *The verbal communication required by subsection 1 must be:*

(a) Recorded by the solar installation company; and

(b) Conducted at the time of the execution of the agreement or within 48 hours after the execution of the agreement.



3. A solar installation company shall not commence the installation of any distributed generation system under an agreement until the recording required pursuant to this section has been made.

4. A solar installation company shall maintain the recording required pursuant to this section for not less than 4 years after the date of the final inspection of the distributed generation system within the jurisdiction in which the distributed generation system is located.

Sec. 3. Any purchaser or lessee who enters into or signs an agreement for the purchase or lease of a distributed generation system or host customer who enters into a power purchase agreement may rescind or cancel the agreement, without any penalty or obligation, by giving notice in writing to the solar installation company either by delivering, mailing or telegraphing such notice or sending such notice by electronic mail not later than midnight of the third business day after the date the agreement was entered into or signed. The notice must be addressed to the solar installation company at the solar installation company's place of business, or another place designated in the agreement, or sent to the electronic mail address set forth on the cover page required by NRS 598.9809, 598.9813 or 598.9816, as applicable, and must contain words indicating the intent of the purchaser, lessee or host customer to rescind or cancel the transaction previously entered into.

Sec. 4. NRS 598.9801 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.9801 As used in NRS 598.9801 to 598.9822, inclusive, *and sections 1.3 to 3, inclusive, of this act*, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 598.9802 to 598.9808, inclusive, *and sections 1.3 and 1.7 of this act* have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

Sec. 5. NRS 598.9804 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.9804 "Distributed generation system" means a system or facility for the *residential* generation of electricity ~~;~~

- ~~—1. That] that uses solar energy to generate electricity . ;~~
- ~~—2. That is located on the property of a customer of an electric utility;~~
- ~~—3. That is connected on the customer's side of the electricity meter;~~
- ~~—4. That provides electricity primarily to offset customer load on that property; and~~
- ~~—5. The excess generation from which is periodically exported to the grid in accordance with the provisions governing net metering~~



~~systems used by customer generators pursuant to NRS 704.766 to 704.776, inclusive.]~~

Sec. 5.5. NRS 598.9808 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.9808 1. “Solar installation company” means any form of business organization or any other nongovernmental legal entity, including, without limitation, a corporation, partnership, association, trust or unincorporated organization, that ~~[transacts]~~ *holds a license issued pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS which authorizes the performance of work concerning a distributed generation system and, directly or indirectly, on its own behalf or on behalf of another:*

(a) Performs or offers to perform any work concerning a distributed generation system;

(b) Advertises, solicits or offers to enter into an agreement described in NRS 598.9801 to 598.9822, inclusive, and sections 1.3 to 3, inclusive, of this act; or

(c) Transacts business ~~[directly with a residential customer of an electric utility]~~ to:

~~[(a)]~~ *(I) Sell and install a distributed generation system; or*

~~[(b)]~~ *(2) Install a distributed generation system owned by a third party from whom the customer:*

~~[(1)]~~ *(I) Leases a distributed generation system; or*

~~[(2)]~~ *(II) Purchases electricity generated by a distributed generation system.*

2. The term does not include ~~[entities that are third party:~~

~~—(a) Owners of a distributed generation system; or~~

~~—(b) Financiers of a distributed generation system who do not sell or install the distributed generation system.]~~ *a person who generates leads or referrals to perform work concerning a distributed generation system for persons who hold a license issued pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS authorizing the performance of such work, if such activity is limited to:*

(a) Serving as the source of a referral;

(b) Providing the contact information of a person who holds a license issued pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS to a prospective purchaser or lessee;

(c) Setting up appointments on behalf of a person who holds a license issued pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS; or

(d) Advertising through print media.

Sec. 6. NRS 598.9809 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.9809 An agreement for the lease of a distributed generation system must include a cover page that ~~[provides]~~ :



1. Prominently displays the following information at the top of the cover page in at least 16-point font:

(a) Notice of the right to rescind or cancel the agreement, without any penalty or obligation, within 3 business days after the execution of the agreement, as provided in section 3 of this act.

(b) An electronic mail address to which a notice of rescission or cancellation may be sent pursuant to section 3 of this act and notice that the lessee may send such a notice to that electronic mail address.

(c) Notice of the requirement to make and maintain a recording pursuant to section 2 of this act.

(d) Notice that, before the installation of the distributed generation system, the lessee will have the opportunity to confirm that no representations, offers or promises were made at any time concerning the lease of the distributed generation system other than what is contained in the agreement.

2. Provides the following information in at least 10-point font:

~~[1.]~~ *(a) The amounts due at the signing for and at the completion of the installation or any inspection of the distributed generation system.*

~~[2.]~~ *(b) An estimated timeline for the installation of the distributed generation system.*

~~[3.]~~ *(c) The estimated amount of the monthly payments due under the lease in the first year of operation of the distributed generation system.*

~~[4.]~~ *(d) The length of the term of the lease.*

~~[5.]~~ *(e) A description of any warranties.*

~~[6.]~~ *(f) The rate of any payment increases.*

~~[7.]~~ *(g) The identification of any state or federal tax incentives that are included in calculating the amount of the monthly payments due under the lease.*

~~[8.]~~ *(h) The estimated production of the distributed generation system in the first year of operation* ~~[-]~~

~~—9.]~~ *and an explanation that:*

(1) The lessee will always receive a power bill if the premises of the lessee are connected to the power grid;

(2) The estimated production or offset is based on available data on prior consumption; and

(3) Any change in consumption by the lessee will impact the estimated offset, or savings, in relation to the production.

(i) A description of the terms for renewal or any other options available at the end of the term of the lease.



~~[10.]~~ (j) A description of any option to purchase the distributed generation system before the end of the term of the lease.

~~[11.]~~ (k) Notice of the existence of the Recovery Fund administered by the State Contractors' Board pursuant to NRS 624.470.

~~[12.]~~ (l) Notice that a person financially damaged by a licensed contractor who performs work on a residence may be eligible to recover certain financial damages from the Recovery Fund.

~~[13.]~~ (m) Notice that a host customer may file a complaint with the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.

~~[14.]~~ (n) Contact information for the State Contractors' Board and the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada, including, without limitation, a telephone number.

(o) Notice that the lessee, before the execution of the agreement, may request any document used in the solicitation, offer or transaction for the agreement in any language.

Sec. 7. NRS 598.9813 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.9813 An agreement for the purchase of a distributed generation system must include a cover page that ~~[provides]~~ :

1. Prominently displays the following information at the top of the cover page in at least 16-point font:

(a) Notice of the right to rescind or cancel the agreement, without any penalty or obligation, within 3 business days after the execution of the agreement, as provided in section 3 of this act.

(b) An electronic mail address to which a notice of rescission or cancellation may be sent pursuant to section 3 of this act and notice that the purchaser may send such a notice to that electronic mail address.

(c) Notice of the requirement to make and maintain a recording pursuant to section 2 of this act.

(d) Notice that, before the installation of the distributed generation system, the purchaser will have the opportunity to confirm that no representations, offers or promises were made at any time concerning the purchase of the distributed generation system other than what is contained in the agreement.

2. Provide the following information in at least 10-point font:

~~[1.]~~ (a) The size of the distributed generation system.

~~[2.]~~ (b) The length of the term of the warranty for the distributed generation system.

~~[3.]~~ (c) An estimated timeline for the installation of the distributed generation system.

~~[4.]~~ (d) A description of any warranties.

~~[5.]~~ (e) The total cost of the distributed generation system.



~~[6.]~~ (f) The estimated value of any portfolio energy credits and rebates of any incentives included in the calculation of the total cost of the distributed generation system.

~~[7.]~~ (g) The amounts due at the signing for and at the completion of the installation of the distributed generation system.

~~[8.]~~ (h) The estimated production of the distributed generation system in the first year of operation ~~[-~~

~~—9.]~~ and an explanation that:

(1) The purchaser will always receive a power bill if the premises of the purchaser are connected to the power grid;

(2) The estimated production or offset is based on available data on prior consumption; and

(3) Any change in consumption by the purchaser will impact the estimated offset, or savings, in relation to the production.

(i) Notice of the existence of the Recovery Fund administered by the State Contractors' Board pursuant to NRS 624.470.

~~[10.]~~ (j) Notice that a person financially damaged by a licensed contractor who performs work on a residence may be eligible to recover certain financial damages from the Recovery Fund.

~~[11.]~~ (k) Notice that a host customer may file a complaint with the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.

~~[12.]~~ (l) Contact information for the State Contractors' Board and Public Utilities Commission of Nevada, including, without limitation, a telephone number.

(m) Notice that the purchaser, before the execution of the agreement, may request any document used in the solicitation, offer or transaction for the agreement in any language.

Sec. 8. NRS 598.9816 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.9816 A power purchase agreement for the sale of the output of a distributed generation system must include a cover page that ~~[provides]~~ :

1. Prominently displays the following information at the top of the cover page in at least 16-point font:

(a) Notice of the right to rescind or cancel the agreement, without any penalty or obligation, within 3 business days after the execution of the agreement, as provided in section 3 of this act.

(b) An electronic mail address to which a notice of rescission or cancellation may be sent pursuant to section 3 of this act and notice that the host customer may send such a notice to that electronic mail address.



(c) Notice of the requirement to make and maintain a recording pursuant to section 2 of this act.

(d) Notice that, before the installation of the distributed generation system, the host customer will have the opportunity to confirm that no representations, offers or promises were made at any time concerning the sale of the output of the distributed generation system other than what is contained in the agreement.

2. *Provides* the following information in at least 10-point font:

~~[1.]~~ *(a)* The rate of any increase in the payments to be made during the term of the agreement and, if applicable, the date of the first such increase.

~~[2.]~~ *(b)* An estimated timeline for the installation of the distributed generation system.

~~[3.]~~ *(c)* The rate of electricity per kilowatt-hour of electricity for the first year of the agreement.

~~[4.]~~ *(d)* The length of the term of the agreement.

~~[5.]~~ *(e)* The amounts due at the signing for and at the completion of the installation or any inspection of the distributed generation system.

~~[6.]~~ *(f)* The estimated production of the distributed generation system in the first year of operation ~~[-]~~

~~—7.]~~ *and an explanation that:*

(1) The host customer will always receive a power bill if the premises of the host customer are connected to the power grid;

(2) The estimated production or offset is based on available data on prior consumption; and

(3) Any change in consumption by the host customer will impact the estimated offset, or savings, in relation to the production.

(g) A description of the options available at the end of the term of the agreement.

~~[8.]~~ *(h)* A description of any option to purchase the distributed generation system before the end of the term of the agreement.

~~[9.]~~ *(i)* Notice of the existence of the Recovery Fund administered by the State Contractors' Board pursuant to NRS 624.470.

~~[10.]~~ *(j)* Notice that a person financially damaged by a licensed contractor who performs work on a residence may be eligible to recover certain financial damages from the Recovery Fund.

~~[11.]~~ *(k)* Notice that a host customer may file a complaint with the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada.



~~[12.]~~ (l) Contact information for the State Contractors' Board and the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada, including, without limitation, a telephone number.

(m) Notice that the host customer, before execution of the agreement, may request any document used in the solicitation, offer or transaction for the power purchase agreement in any language.

Sec. 9. NRS 598.9822 is hereby amended to read as follows:

598.9822 1. A host customer may file a complaint concerning a solar installation company with the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada. Upon receipt of a complaint, the Commission may direct the host customer to the appropriate agency or person to resolve the complaint.

2. The failure of a person to comply with NRS 598.9801 to 598.9822, inclusive, *and sections 1.3 to 3, inclusive, of this act* constitutes a deceptive trade practice for the purposes of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive.

3. *If a solar installation company executes with a purchaser or lessee an agreement for the purchase or lease of a distributed generation system or with a host customer a power purchase agreement and knowingly fails to comply with any requirement of NRS 598.9801 to 598.9822, inclusive, and sections 1.3 to 3, inclusive, of this act, including, without limitation, by failing to include any disclosure or information required by NRS 598.9801 to 598.9822, inclusive, and sections 1.3 to 3, inclusive, of this act, or knowingly failing to maintain a recording of a verbal communication as required by section 2 of this act, the agreement is voidable by the purchaser, lessee or host customer. The actions of persons who solely conduct administrative duties or provide administrative services directly to and for the benefit of the solar installation company are not imputed to the solar installation company for the purposes of this subsection.*

4. A violation of any provision of NRS 598.9801 to 598.9822, inclusive, *and sections 1.3 to 3, inclusive, of this act* constitutes consumer fraud for the purposes of NRS 41.600.

~~[4.]~~ 5. Any document described in NRS 598.9809 to 598.9821, inclusive, *and sections 1.3 to 3, inclusive, of this act* must be provided in:

(a) English; or

(b) ~~[Spanish.]~~ *Any other language*, if any person so requests ~~[.]~~ *before the execution of the relevant document.*

6. *If a solar installation company advertises its services or negotiates orally or in writing any of the requirements of*



NRS 598.9801 to 598.9822, inclusive, and sections 1.3 to 3, inclusive, of this act in a language other than English or permits an employee or agent of the solar installation company to so advertise or negotiate, the solar installation company must deliver a translation of any contract, agreement or notice described in NRS 598.9801 to 598.9822, inclusive, and sections 1.3 to 3, inclusive, of this act resulting from such advertising or negotiations in the language in which such advertising was made or such negotiations occurred to a person who is a party to such a contract or agreement, or who may sign the contract or agreement, or who is entitled to receive such notice. The translation of the contract, agreement or notice must be provided before the execution of the contract or agreement and include, without limitation, every term and condition in the contract, agreement or notice.

Sec. 10. NRS 624.860 is hereby amended to read as follows:

624.860 A person shall not, directly or indirectly ~~;~~ perform or offer to perform *, provide any proposal or bid for or execute a contract to perform* any work concerning a residential photovoltaic system used to produce electricity unless the person ~~holds:~~

~~1. A):~~

1. Holds a license issued pursuant to this chapter which authorizes the person to perform ~~[such]~~ work ~~;~~ ~~or~~

~~2. Any other license, certificate, registration or permit under state law which authorizes the person to perform such work.] concerning a residential photovoltaic system used to produce electricity; or~~

2. Is an employee of a person described in subsection 1.

Sec. 10.5. This act becomes effective on January 1, 2024.





Testimony Before the House Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection

By Beth Amaro
Member Services and Communications Manager
Kaua'i Island Utility Cooperative
4463 Pahe'e Street, Suite 1, Līhu'e, Hawai'i, 96766-2000

Thursday, March 19, 2026; 9:40 am
Conference Room #325 & Videoconference

Senate Bill No. 2032, Senate Draft No. 2 – RELATING TO CONSUMER PROTECTION

To the Honorable Chair Nicole E. Lowen, Vice Chair Amy A. Perruso, and Members of the Committee:

Kaua'i Island Utility Cooperative (KIUC) is a not-for-profit utility providing electrical service to more than 34,000 commercial and residential members.

KIUC supports this measure.

Senate Bill No. 2032, Senate Draft No. 2 strengthens consumer protection for residential solar sales in Hawai'i by requiring all sellers to comply with consumer protection laws, use a standardized one-page disclosure form, and clearly disclose pricing, savings estimates, and contractor information. It also prohibits selling or marketing residential solar energy devices without holding a contractor's license or being contractually affiliated with a licensed contractor, with violations treated as unfair or deceptive practices.

KIUC supports rooftop solar and energy storage as important components of Hawai'i's clean energy future and supports providing a variety of options for managing energy use to our members. Our experience over many years demonstrates that predatory and deceptive sales and marketing practices by some solar contractors have caused real and lasting harm to Kaua'i residents, undermined consumer confidence, and complicated grid planning and customer service for utilities. Senate Bill No. 2032 strikes a necessary and important balance as it strengthens consumer protection and transparency without restricting legitimate solar businesses.

Over the past few years KIUC has received numerous complaints and inquiries from members who were misled during the solar sales process. Common issues have included misrepresentation of utility bill savings, including guarantees of "zero bills" or exaggerated production estimates that failed to account for shading, roof orientation, system degradation, or interconnection limits; false or misleading claims regarding KIUC programs, rate structures, or approval requirements with sales representatives presenting themselves as acting "on behalf of" or "in coordination with" the utility; bundling of solar systems with high-interest loans, escalating power purchase agreements, or long-term leases without clear disclosure of total costs and escalation rates; promises regarding tax credits and incentives made without regard to individual eligibility; and sales activity conducted by entities with no physical presence on the island after installation and limited accountability once problems arise. These practices have disproportionately affected kūpuna, first-time homeowners, and our members unfamiliar with complex financial arrangements.

When systems are sold under deceptive or incomplete information, the consequences extend beyond individual households. Homeowners face unexpected costs, contract disputes, and potential credit impacts. KIUC staff must spend significant amounts of time addressing member confusion caused by inaccurate sales claims. Poorly designed or improperly disclosed systems can create interconnection challenges and operational inefficiencies. Lastly, overall trust in clean energy programs is eroded, slowing progress towards Hawai'i's renewable energy goals. Consumer protection is not only a fairness issue but a grid reliability and public confidence issue as well.

The provisions set forth in the bill are measured and thoughtful responses to well-documented problems that have affected Kaua'i residents for years. It protects consumers, supports ethical solar contractors, and reinforces confidence in Hawai'i's clean energy transition.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide strong support for this measure. Mahalo for your consideration.



**Hawaiian
Electric**

**WRITTEN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**SB 2032, SD2
Relating to Consumer Protection**

Thursday, March 19, 2026
9:40 AM

State Capitol, Conference Room 325 & Videoconference

Dear Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Members of the Committee,

Hawaiian Electric is submitting written testimony in **support** of SB 2032, SD2, Relating to Consumer Protection.

SB 2032, SD2 requires any person or entity selling residential solar energy devices to comply with consumer protection laws; requires a disclosure in solar proposals and contracts; and prohibits selling residential solar technology without holding a contractor's license or having a contractual affiliation with a licensed contractor.

Hawaiian Electric supports this bill because over the years of Hawaiian Electric's experience with Hawaii's high adoption of rooftop solar and battery systems, Hawaiian Electric has received multiple complaints and inquiries from customers who were misled or confused by aggressive and predatory sales tactics by certain solar sales entities. Our experience has demonstrated that deceptive sales practices by a few solar entities have caused harm to Hawaiian Electric's customers and is a real problem that needs to be addressed if we are to maintain trust and public confidence in renewable energy programs. This is needed if we are to continue to grow customer-sited rooftop solar and batteries as a critical component to reaching Hawaii's ambitious renewable energy

goals. SB 2032, SD2 provides reasonable and adequate protections to strengthen transparency and accountability in customers' experience in purchasing or leasing a solar system, while also supporting ethical solar contractors.

For these reasons, Hawaiian Electric **supports** SB 2032, SD2. Thank you for this opportunity to provide written testimony.



Hawaii Solar Energy Association
Serving Hawaii Since 1977

**Testimony of the Hawaii Solar Energy Association (HSEA) Regarding SB2032 SD2, Relating to Consumer Protection, Before the House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection
Thursday, March 29, 2026**

Dear Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

The Hawaii Solar Energy Association (HSEA) **strongly supports SB2032 SD2**, a common-sense measure that strengthens consumer protections by ensuring that ethical sales and disclosure standards already imposed on licensed solar contractors are also followed by third-party affiliated sales organizations.

HSEA is a non-profit trade association founded in 1977, representing local solar contractors and clean energy companies, as well as leading global cleantech product and services providers, across Hawaii. Our members are committed to transparent, ethical sales practices and are governed by HSEA's formal **Code of Ethics**, which includes clear rules on marketing, disclosures, and consumer protections.

Parity and Fairness in Regulation

Licensed solar contractors and their sales representatives are already subject to robust consumer protection requirements under existing Hawaii law, including prohibitions on unfair or deceptive practices, cancellation rights, and disclosure obligations. As the market has evolved, however, **third-party sales, marketing, lead-generation, and financing-driven entities increasingly participate in customer acquisition**, sometimes without the same clear regulatory parity.

SB2032 SD2 addresses this gap by requiring **any person or entity selling or marketing residential solar systems** to comply with existing consumer protection laws. The bill **does not prohibit legitimate sales activity**. Instead, it ensures that all market participants are held to the same basic standards of honesty, transparency, and accountability.

Clear, Standardized Disclosures

HSEA supports the bill's requirement for a **standardized, one-page disclosure form**, developed by the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs in consultation with the solar industry. Clear disclosures regarding total system price, ownership structure, escalation rates, estimated production and savings assumptions, warranty terms, contractor license information, and



Hawaii Solar Energy Association
Serving Hawaii Since 1977

cancellation rights help consumers better understand increasingly complex solar contracts. Standardization improves consistency, reduces confusion, and protects both consumers and reputable businesses.

Consumer Trust Is Essential to Hawaii’s Clean Energy Goals

Hawaii’s clean energy transition depends on public confidence. Act 266 (SB589, 2025) and the Governor’s Executive Order No. 25-01 call for rapid deployment of distributed energy resources, including **50,000 new distributed solar installations over five years**. Even isolated instances of deceptive sales practices can undermine trust and slow adoption, harming the broader market.

This bill would help ensure that a small number of bad actors do not jeopardize consumer confidence or gain an unfair advantage over ethical local contractors.

Conclusion

SB2032 SD2 is a balanced, targeted bill that strengthens consumer protections, ensures regulatory parity, preserves legitimate sales activity, and supports Hawaii’s clean energy goals.

HSEA respectfully urges the Committee to **advance SB2032 SD2**.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

/S/ Rocky Mould

Executive Director



ENERGY ADVISORS

March 17, 2026

SUPPORT of SB2032 SD2

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii's clean energy transition. As the State works rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Respectfully,



Anthony Amendola
President/CEO

(808) 688 3216 (480) 510 9197

aa@energyadvsrs.com

energyadvisorshawaii.com

"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.

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 8:40:07 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Chris Schopen	Alternate Energy Inc	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 8:59:03 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

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

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Sid Villaflor

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 9:21:08 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
James Rudolph	Independent Energy	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards as licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and regulatory parity protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii's clean energy transition.

As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace.

I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 9:39:05 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Shane Tanuvasa	Solartech Hawaii LLC	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 9:41:53 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

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

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Mahalo,

Ella Aki

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 10:24:24 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Kim Keahiolalo	EP Cube	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence and continue to cause irreparable financial damage to our people and our economy.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 11:51:13 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Jeffrey Kaemmerlen	Sunspear Energy	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Jeffrey Kaemmerlen

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 12:15:13 PM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

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

Comments:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

SCOTT



Testimony to the House Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection
Thursday, March 19, 2026, 9:40 am
Conference Room 325

LATE

To: The Honorable Nicole Lowen, Chair
The Honorable Amy Perusso, Vice-Chair
Members of the Committee

My name is Stefanie Sakamoto, and I am testifying on behalf of the Hawaii Credit Union League (HCUL), the local trade association for 45 Hawaii credit unions, representing over 879,000 credit union members across the state.

HCUL offers the following comments regarding SB 2032 SD2, Relating to Consumer Protection. Our testimony is solely focused on the portion of the bill that requires any person or entity marketing, selling, or soliciting a residential solar energy device or financing product to comply with consumer protection laws.

Hawaii's credit unions prioritize fair lending practices and compliance with extensive federal and state regulatory requirements. However, we are concerned that the bill, as currently drafted, may unintentionally extend liability or compliance obligations to financial institutions and lenders that do not market, sell, install, or represent solar energy products. Credit unions, and other lenders that provide financing for home improvements or energy upgrades have no involvement in the marketing, solicitation, or technical specifications of the product. This type of loan may simply be a general consumer loan or home improvement loan, and the financial institution would not have specific knowledge of the product being financed. Imposing compliance responsibilities tied to the marketing or performance of a solar energy device on the lender would create significant legal uncertainty and potential liability for matters outside the lender's control.

For these reasons, HCUL respectfully requests amendments to clarify that the consumer protection requirements apply solely to entities engaged in the marketing, sale, or solicitation of residential solar energy devices, and not to financial institutions or lenders.

We suggest that the same amendment be made to SB 2032 as was made to the House companion, HB 1644 - adding a line to section (c) of page 4 of the bill that reads "This subsection shall not apply to financial institutions".

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this important issue.

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 9:59:58 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

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

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Kathryn Troyan

Alternate Energy Inc.

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 8:41:11 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

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

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Radford Nakamura

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 8:45:46 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

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

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly **support SB2032 SD2**. This bill takes a practical approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify,

Wei Lian

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 8:51:11 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Ted Grupenhoff	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify,

Ted Grupenhoff

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 9:58:55 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Joshua F. Powell	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2.

I have seen first hand how common it has become for door to door sales people, particularly those affiliated with mainland based companies, to mirepresent their affiliations and products in a effort to gain trust with local customers.

This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii's clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 9:59:42 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

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

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

SB-2032-SD-2

Submitted on: 3/17/2026 11:16:50 AM

Testimony for EEP on 3/19/2026 9:40:00 AM

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

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, and Committee Members:

I strongly support SB2032 SD2. This bill takes a common-sense approach to solar consumer protection by ensuring that all entities selling residential solar systems, including third-party and affiliated sales organizations, are held to the same basic standards already followed by licensed solar contractors.

Clear, standardized disclosures and parity in regulation protect consumers, support ethical businesses, and help maintain public trust in Hawaii’s clean energy transition. As the State works to rapidly scale rooftop solar deployment, it is critical that deceptive or misleading sales practices do not undermine customer confidence or slow adoption.

SB2032 SD2 strengthens existing law without restricting legitimate sales activity and helps ensure a fair, transparent, and trustworthy solar marketplace. I respectfully urge the Committee to advance this measure.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

Miles Yoshimoto

Project Developer

Alternate Energy Inc.

96-1276 Waihona Street Unit 114 Pearl City HI 96782