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TESTIMONY OF CARLITO P. CALIBOSO
CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
STATE OF HAWAII
TO THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
MARCH 9, 2010

MEASURE: S.B. No. 2858 S.D.2
TITLE: Relating to Retail Wheeling

Chair Morita and Members of the Committee:

DESCRIPTION:

This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission ("Commission") to establish policies, and rules for the deployment of retail wheeling to enable renewable energy producers operating on state lands to sell electricity directly to state government entities located on the same island as the producer.

POSITION:

The Commission takes no position on the bill, and provides the following comments.

COMMENTS:

- The Commission has an open docket (Docket No. 2007-0176) investigating the implementation of intra-governmental wheeling of electricity.
- The Commission has suspended that docket until December 1, 2010 in order to allow for the conservation of the limited resources of the stakeholders in the Hawaii energy arena while the necessity of an intra-governmental wheeling proceeding is evaluated in light of the numerous commitments made in the Energy Agreement.
- There are many complex issues involved in determining whether and how electricity should be allowed to be wheeled and under what circumstances, conditions and costs. As discussed above, the Commission began the investigation of intra-governmental wheeling, but suspended it pending the consideration of other means of connecting renewable generation to the electrical grid. A more detailed analysis and evaluation of wheeling proposals should probably be considered before deciding to require it.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



Bill No. SB 2858

To: Representative Morita, Chair
House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection

From: Sopogy Inc.

Date: March 9, 2010

Subject: Support of SB 2858 – Relating to Retail Wheeling
Tuesday, March 9, 2010, 9:00 AM
State Capitol, Conference Room 325

Date 3/8

Time 11:28

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Type 2 WI

Chair Morita and Members of the Committees:

Sopogy, Inc. ("Sopogy") is a solar power technology company based in Hawaii specializing in the research and development of various MicroCSP™ solar technologies that bring the economics of large solar energy systems to the commercial, industrial, and utility sectors.

Sopogy strongly supports SB 2858 which requires the PUC to adopt rules that will enable government entities and retail customers to purchase directly from renewable energy providers. Adoption of this bill will create the following benefits:

1. Creates additional choices and options for end users resulting in lower costs to the end user seeking to reduce their electrical demand
2. Increases competition and innovation within Hawaii's renewable energy industry by opening new markets for energy project development
3. Complements current distributive generation programs that will save HECO Industries expensive and time consuming infrastructure studies and improvement
4. Accelerated reduction of criteria emissions and greenhouse gases to coincide with Hawaii's Clean Energy Initiative.

SB 2858 will provide countless benefits to Hawaii that ultimately will save taxpayer money while enabling progress towards Hawaii's Clean Energy Initiative. Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of SB 2858.

Jon Ishikawa
Hawaii Project Development Manager
(808) 457-5345 or jishikawa@sopogy.com



HAWAII RENEWABLE ENERGY ALLIANCE

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Cully Judd
Inter Island Solar Supply

John Crouch
Solar Power Systems
International

Herbert M. (Monty) Richards
Kahua Ranch Ltd.

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

SB 2858 SD2, RELATING TO RETAIL WHEELING

March 9, 2010

Chair Morita and Vice-Chair Coffman and members of the Committee, I am Warren Bollmeier, testifying on behalf of the Hawaii Renewable Energy Alliance (HREA). HREA is an industry-based, nonprofit corporation in Hawaii established in 1995. Our 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 our goals is to support appropriate policy changes in state and local government, the Public Utilities Commission and the electric utilities to encourage increased use of renewables in Hawaii.

The purpose of SB 2858 SD2 to require the public utilities commission to establish rules and policies and issue orders related to retail wheeling to enable renewable energy producers operating on state lands to sell electricity directly to state government entities located on the same island as the producer. HREA supports this bill and offers the following comments and recommendations to strengthen the bill:

1. What are the benefits to End-users? Retail wheeling offers an innovative solution to end-users to who want to reduce their energy bills. It can also help entities, including the military, meet specific agency goals.
2. What are the benefits to the State? In addition to the above, retail wheeling can help state agencies "lead by example." Furthermore, energy savings translates directly to taxpayer savings. We do recognize that there are implementation issues, but we view these challenges as opportunities to increase "innovation and competition" in the market place. For example, there are "book-keeping" solutions for keeping track of those "green" electrons.
3. What are the benefits to the Renewable Industry. Overwhelmingly, retail wheeling will unleash the "innovative" spirit of industry, and offer renewable producers the opportunity to earn a fair return on their investment. Specifically, retail wheeling offers an additional option to for pursuing project opportunities in currently unavailable market segments, e.g., a renewable producer could sell electricity to power: (i) the City and County's rail system or (ii) the state Capitol.
4. What are benefits the utility and its customers? Retail wheeling can preclude the need for expensive, time-consuming and potentially litigious solicitations, and complement net metering and Feed-In tariffs for acquisition of renewables. The utility would receive a T&D access charge from providers. Moreover, we see this as an opportunity for the utility to focus on T&D and other infrastructure investments which we believe is a key intent of the HCEI.
5. Recommendations. The PUC initiated a docket on Intragovernmental Wheeling, but has suspended it until December 2010. We recommend that this docket be re-opened immediately and to expand the scope to consider retail wheeling to all end-users from any location.

Bill No. SB 2858

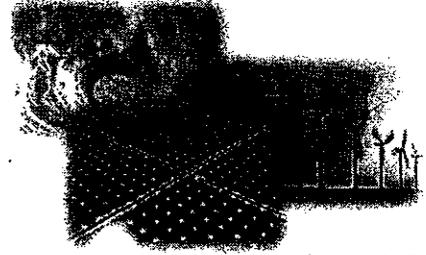
Date 3/9

Time 11:37

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Type (1) 2 WI

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.



Bill No. SB 2858

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

March 9, 2010, 9:00 A.M.

Room 325

Date 3/8

Time 1540

(Testimony is 2 pages long)

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB 2858 SD2, SUGGESTED AMENDMENT Cat-AF AS AX **(B)**

Type 1 **(2)** WI

Chair Morita and members of the Committee:

The Blue Planet Foundation supports Senate Bill 2858 SD2, a measure specifically directing the public utilities commission (PUC) to develop a retail wheeling policy. The policy in its current form would allow power that is generated by an independent power producer to be sold directly to a government end user.

Blue Planet Foundation's mission is to end the use of fossil fuels on Earth, starting by making Hawai'i a role model for energy independence. To that end, we believe that the role of electric utilities in Hawai'i will shift from a centralized producer-distributor model to a mostly decentralized, distribution manager model—the utility will control and manage the wires of the new smart grid but most of the power will come from independent, clean energy sources.

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

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

Jeff Mikulina, executive director • jeff@blueplanetfoundation.org

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For example, the Kaheawa wind farm on Maui currently does not sell its power at night because the Maui electricity grid can't handle the excess and Maui Electric keeps its baseload fossil-based generators running. If retail wheeling were allowed, the windfarm could find a potential customer for their wind energy at night—perhaps at a much discounted rate. Perhaps a large resort might be interested in purchasing lower cost electricity at night so they could do ice storage—making ice at night and using it for air conditioning during the day. This would have multiple benefits for the grid, clean energy power producers, and customers.

We note that electricity wheeling—in a more limited form—has been under consideration by the PUC. On June 29, 2007, the PUC initiated an investigation to examine the feasibility of implementing intra-governmental wheeling of electricity in Hawai'i. This was partially the result of Senate Concurrent Resolution 180 adopted on April 30, 2004. This docket was suspended by the PUC until December 2010 to allow for the other regulatory dockets (such as feed-in tariffs and decoupling) to be resolved. While we understand the need to proceed in an orderly way with these significant changes to the utilities' regulatory landscape, Blue Planet believes that further direction to the PUC to examine retail wheeling in a broad sense is warranted.

Blue Planet appreciates that the previous committee amended this measure so that the wheeling applies to renewable energy only.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT

Blue Planet Foundation respectfully requests that this Committee amend SB 2858 SD2 to give direction to the PUC to consider full retail wheeling—not just wheeling of electricity to governmental customers. We believe that expanding retail wheeling of clean energy to encompass all potential customers will greatly spur innovation in the electricity market and hasten the transition to energy independence.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



Hawaii Solar Energy Association
Serving Hawaii Since 1977

Bill No. SB 2858

Date 3/8

Time 23 37

March 9, 2010
 9:00AM

**HOUSE
 COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL
 PROTECTION**

Mark Duda
 President AF AS AX (B)

SB 2858 SD2

Type 1 (2) WI

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT

Aloha Chair Morita, Vice Chair Coffman, and Members of the Committee:

As noted in the purpose clause, despite Hawaii's ongoing efforts to be a leader in the energy field, we lag behind roughly one-third of other states in restructuring our electricity markets in ways that will promote efficiency throughout the system and lower costs to end-users. Retail wheeling is an important step that will help us catch up to these other states. In the process, it will create jobs and develop Hawaii's emerging renewable energy economy.

Retail wheeling is an application of simple economic logic that says that a market in which a large number of producers compete with one another to provide a product to a large number of buyers will result in lower costs to end users and greater systemic economic efficiency than when a single seller serves all customers. Although historically electricity has not been viewed as this kind of market, this paradigm is changing. Vertical integration is no longer necessary and may actually be an impediment to the kind of change that Hawaii so desperately needs to lower its reliance on imported fossil fuels; improve its energy security; and lower the exposure of its economy to oil price spikes and shocks as quickly as possible.

The need for this measure is apparent in the twin facts that Hawaii has both the highest electricity costs and the highest petroleum shares of total generation in the entire country. Retail wheeling is a significant step that is now overdue and which heralds future measures that the legislature can consider to improve the efficiency, lower the cost, and improve the reliability of electrical supply throughout our state.

HSEA therefore supports the concept of this measure, however prefers the previous version, SB 2858 SD1, as we would like to see this program implemented without delay.

HSEA kindly asks the Committee to consider opening the already-existing docket (2007-0176) scheduled for December 2010 discussion and consideration to other interveners, as there is a new contingent of stakeholders that would need to intervene. This includes but is not limited to the parties currently involved in the Feed-in Tariff (2008-0273) and Modification of Rule 14H (2010-0015) dockets: HSEA, the Blue Planet Foundation, Hawaii PV Coalition, Solar Alliance, South Renewable Energy Inc., Hawaii Inspection Group LLC, Zero Emissions Leasing LLC, Haiku Design & Analysis, Hawaii Bio Energy LLC, Maui Land & Pineapple Company Inc, Sopogy Inc, First Wind Hawaii and Tawhiri Power LLC.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

Mark Duda
President, Hawaii Solar Energy Association

About Hawaii Solar Energy Association

Hawaii Solar Energy Association (HSEA) is comprised of installers, distributors, manufacturers and financers of solar energy systems, both hot water and PV, most of which are Hawaii based, owned and operated. Our primary goals are: (1) to further solar energy and related arts, sciences and technologies with concern for the ecologic, social and economic fabric of the area; (2) to encourage the widespread utilization of solar equipment as a means of lowering the cost of energy to the American public, to help stabilize our economy, to develop independence from fossil fuel and thereby reduce carbon emissions that contribute to climate change; (3) to establish, foster and advance the usefulness of the members, and their various products and services related to the economic applications of the conversion of solar energy for various useful purposes; and (4) to cooperate in, and contribute toward, the enhancement of widespread understanding of the various applications of solar energy conversion in order to increase their usefulness to society.

TESTIMONY OF TAWHIRI POWER LLC
ON SB 2858, SD 2
BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 2010 AT 9 a.m.

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIR MORITA AND MEMBERS OF THE
COMMITTEE:

My name Sandra-Ann Y.H. Wong and I am testifying on behalf of Tawhiri Power LLC ("TPL") on SB 2858, SD 2.

TPL is an Independent Power Producer ("IPP") that owns and operates Pakini Nui Wind Farm located in the South Point Area on the Island of Hawaii. The Pakini Nui plant generates renewable energy that is sold to the Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. pursuant to a Power Purchase Agreement. TPL is also a party to the Feed-In Tariff Docket currently before the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission.

TPL is a strong supporter of retail wheeling, but believes that the bill in its current form does not go far enough to support the implementation of retail wheeling in Hawaii. Thus, TPL supports the following amendments to the bill:

1. Reinsert its original language of SB2858 to permit retail wheeling to all electric customers, not just government agencies;¹
2. Language should be added instructing the Public Utilities Commission to open a new docket to investigate and strongly encourage the implementation of retail wheeling. The current language in the bill that "supports the stated intention of the public utilities commission to add this issue to an already-existing docket scheduled for December 2010" (Docket No. 2007-0176

¹ Attached is TPL's Testimony in Support of SB2858.

Investigating the implementation of intra-governmental wheeling of electricity) is not appropriate because the intervention period for Docket No. 2007-0176 is long past and, thus, stakeholders for retail wheeling that did not file a Motion to Intervene originally because the docket scope was limited to intra-governmental wheeling, could not intervene. This bar to intervene when the scope of the docket has been broadened would be a violation of due process rights for retail wheeling stakeholders. If the Public Utilities Commission later decides to consolidate the intra-governmental wheeling and retailing wheeling dockets, TPL currently has no problem with that; and

3. Set deadlines for the Public Utilities Commission to (i) conduct its investigation and, if the investigation is positive (ii) establish necessary policies and rules to implement. Deadlines must be added to ensure that the investigation and implementation are done expeditiously. For example, the intra-governmental wheeling docket was opened in 2007, but was later suspended and will not reopen until the end of 2010. Both retail wheeling and intra-governmental wheeling are too important to Hawaii's Clean Energy Initiative goals and goal to be a leader in renewable energy to be further delayed. We must act now!

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

TESTIMONY OF TAWHIRI POWER LLC
IN SUPPORT OF SB 2858
BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2010 AT 3p.m.

My name Sandra-Ann Y.H. Wong and I am testifying on behalf of Tawhiri Power LLC ("TPL") in strong support of SB 2858.

TPL is an Independent Power Producer ("IPP") that owns and operates Pakini Nui Wind Farm located in the South Point Area on the Island of Hawaii. The Pakini Nui plant generates renewable energy that is sold to the Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc. pursuant to a Power Purchase Agreement. TPL is also a party to the Feed-In Tariff Docket currently before the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission.

TPL agrees with the findings of the Legislation, as cited in the bill, that Retail Wheeling "can provide a vehicle for increased competition in energy markets and improved service and customer choice without requiring the utility to divest its own generation assets or lose control over the operation of transmission and distribution." For example, currently electric public utilities are not meeting the demands by consumers for electricity for electric cars. If retail wheeling was implemented, renewable IPPs could provide electricity directly to the consumer without having to wait for the electric public utilities to make the necessary arrangements to procure and/or generate the increased demand for electricity. Enabling retail wheeling to meet electric vehicles energy requirements will immediately yield the following benefits:

1. Reduction of the transmission and distribution components of retail electric rates for consumer as a result of increased transmission and distribution revenues due to load growth;
2. Total avoidance of stranding prior investments and associated

ATTACHMENT

inequities;

3. Reduction of potential curtailment of renewable energy production during low-load conditions (especially at night time) and avoidance of associated economic inefficiencies that would otherwise handicap Hawaii's renewable energy development programs including the FIT;
4. Increased competition and efficiency of the renewables energy sector;
5. Job creation as the fleet of electric vehicles grows;
6. Improved trade balance for the state of Hawaii with the expected shift from growing dependence on imported fuel to greater reliance on indigenous energy resources; and
7. Accelerated reduction of criteria emissions and greenhouse gases.

The requested legislative action is truly a win-win-win-win-win reform: for ratepayers, utility shareholders, the environment, Hawaii's economy and IPPs.

Continuation of a blanket ban on retail wheeling without regard to the advantages and opportunities that Hawaii stands to gain from accelerated development of a totally zero-carbon transportation sector serves no purpose other than securing new loads to utilities at great cost to consumers and society. Utility monopoly over future electric vehicles energy sales will not benefit Hawaii for two reasons:

- It will delay growth of the new market because of the procedural and economic inefficiencies inherent with a regulated monopoly.
- It will increase transportation costs to citizens.

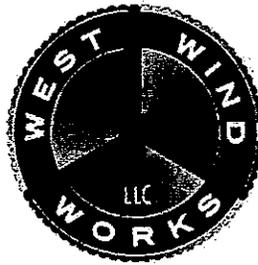
Hawaii has embarked itself on a strategy aiming to replace fossil generation with

renewable energy to the extent feasible. This implies that all new loads (i.e., any load growth increment) must be served by renewable energy. Such energy would have to come primarily from one of five sources: (i) FiT production; (ii) QF generators; (iii) Individually negotiated IPP supplies; (iv) Utility owned projects; or (v) A mix of supplies from two or more of such sources. Thus, continued blanket banning of retail wheeling amounts to preserving the utilities' role as the sole seller of renewable energy to electric vehicle owners. The cost to consumers of this policy will consist of two:

- The difference between the efficiency of a market of many sellers and many buyers (if retailing wheeling to electric vehicles is permitted) and inefficiency of having a bottleneck monopoly (if the blanket ban on wheeling continues on).
- The economic value of foregoing the seven benefits outlined earlier.

In conclusion, there is absolutely no logical argument that can be put forward in defense of barring retail wheeling from renewable energy producers to new loads in the form of electric vehicles.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of SB2858.



**TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE
ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, REGARDING
SENATE BILL NO. 2858, SD2 RELATING TO RETAIL WHEELING**

March 9, 2010, 9:00am, Conference Room 325, State Capitol

Chair Morita, and Vice-Chair Coffman and members of the Committee, I am Keith Avery, President, and testifying on behalf of West Wind Works, LLC (3W) and Oahu Wind Power Partners, LLC (OWP). West Wind is a local wind energy development company who has been originating wind projects in Hawaii for almost 30 years with some connection to most of the wind projects in the state. Our goal continues to be to utilize Hawaii's indigenous renewable resources to provide the people of Hawaii with long term fixed energy price and supply security. In maintaining our goal we support the multiple existing energy self sufficiency Plans and Policies as well as new, 21st century regulation and policy changes in state and local government, the Public Utilities Commission, and the electric utilities to encourage increased use of renewables in Hawaii.

There are few sites suitable on Oahu for utility-scale wind energy development. As you are aware, wind project development sites must be located in areas of strong, abundant and consistent wind supply. Those sites must also be in areas in which the surrounding community will embrace (or at least not strongly oppose) wind turbines harnessing our plentiful wind supply. Wind projects provide the most cost effective and reliable renewable energy available. 3W has submitted a proposal to HECO in response to its 100MW Renewable Energy RFP for Oahu. 3W's project – called Na Pua Makani I - is a \$100 million 25MW wind project, on State Ag land near Kahuku.

SB 2858 D2, would establish the basis for a retail wheeling mechanism for renewable energy producers to provide electricity directly to intra-governmental consumers, thereby increasing competition, customer choice, and promoting maximum integration of renewables; also offers the following additional opportunities and benefits:

1. Generates "Renew Revenues" for the State created by the increased market development opportunity of the State's renewable indigenous resources producing the two-fold benefit of monetizing our abundant wind and other renewable resources, while reversing the outflow of volatile balance of trade oil dollars.

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2. Creates needed "admission" for renewable energy suppliers by providing open access to transmission, supporting and enhancing critically needed local energy supply alternatives.
3. The Utility participates by providing transmission access, firming and ancillary services. Through the Renewable Energy Infrastructure Program, the HECO Companies will be permitted to rate base costs for new transmission, storage, control devices, etc., to incorporate the potential new inflow of renewable Projects and Renewable dollars.
4. 3W and OWP are in the process of developing three wind Projects on Oahu: The Na Pua Makani 25MW near Kahuku; 270MW off-shore Campbell Industrial, and a 5MW wind-to-renewable hydrogen demonstration project. All the Projects would be on State land and would allow the State to maximize new revenues and develop long-term revenue producing resource assets.
5. Total capital costs for our proposed wind projects are above \$2 billion. Taxes of about \$90 million, Lease payments to the State should approach over \$100 million, balance of trade at a conservative \$1 billion, and 20 year fixed price energy and supply security; "priceless".
6. The additional benefit, besides the socio-economic, long term jobs, and environmental stewardship through Habitat Conservation Plans, is that State, federal, and military facilities could receive the twenty year fixed prices directly and a secure, sustainable supply of energy. The buyer would be responsible to pay the Utility for its [fixed] wheeling prices.

Despite the suspended wheeling docket before the PUC, the docket could be further suspended, and result in delays the State can no longer afford. 3W offers the following additional concepts for the Committees consideration

- a. Request the PUC to review and provide to the Legislature a detailed report on the results and plans regarding HECO's 100MW RFP 2008. HECO was to have submitted to the PUC signed power purchase agreements ("PPA") for bidders in its final award group in December, 2009. So far, despite the passing of the deadline to submit the PPAs, no PPAs have been submitted to the PUC.
- b. Terminate, without delay, the current suspension of, and proceed with the PUC's Intra-Governmental Wheeling Docket.

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- c. Adopt an Intra-Governmental Wheeling model or proposal to develop, study, and evaluate a utility-scale renewable energy project, such as Na Pua Makani 25MW. This would support the State energy Plans and the PUC's desire to have real proposals. The State can then provide bona fide and tangible results to the PUC.

In such a model, the project developer could negotiate and sign a memorandum of understanding or letter of intent for a PPA with the State, conditioned on independent analysis, evaluation, design study and results from qualified and independent experts that the process is viable and desirable. The project developer could then fund and initiate the activities that will establish the potential technical requirements and economic effects between HECO, the State, and for the renewable energy developer.

- d. Offer HECO the opportunity to invest equity and/or debt in the renewable project providing opportunity of ownership and rate of return even though the power is sold to the State and developed by an independent power producer.

West Wind Works, LLC and Oahu Wind Power Partners, LLC appreciates the opportunity to testify in support of Senate Bills Nos. 2858, which will be critical and instrumental in bringing Hawaii closer to its goals of 70% self-sufficiency by 2030.

Mahalo Nui Loa

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**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES – REGULAR SESSION 2010 COMMITTEE
ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

March 9, 2010
9:00 AM; Conference Rm. 325

SB 2858, SD2 RELATING TO WHEELING

Rep. Chair Hermina Morita, V. C. Rep. Denny Coffman and Committee Members:

Good Morning. My name is Guy Kaniho, General Manager, BioEnergy Hawaii LLC (BEH). BEH strongly supports SB 2858, SD2 Relating to Wheeling.

BioEnergy Hawaii LLC (“BEH”), whose managing member is Pacific Waste Inc. (“PWI”) has proposed an energy project in Kona. Further, BEH is currently negotiating to lease 25 acres of land within the NELHA to construct a renewable W-T-E project. PWI and its subsidiary Aloha Waste on Maui are the largest private municipal waste (“MSW”) haulers in Hawaii and Maui Counties, respectively. PWI hauls several hundred tons of MSW daily and aims to convert MSW into a renewable source and develop up to potentially 10 MW of electrical power at NELHA. The project will be capable of “exporting” between 4 to 9 megawatts of power to the surrounding project tenants, to the nearby Kona International Airport and to the Hawaii County “grid,” as well.

BEH has been an advocate of lower cost energy for the NELHA tenants, and potentially to the adjacent Kona International Airport, as well.

We strongly recommend passage of SB2858, SD2