

NONPROFIT STRATEGIES



**LOCAL FARMERS ARE
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MAIN BENEFICIARY** PAGE 18

FOCUS: LEADERS IN ENERGY



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ON PLANS FOR UNDERSEA
ENERGY CABLE** PAGE 28

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More than 15 minutes of fame

At least four dozen people in the local food-service industry have turned reality TV appearances into fame – if not fortune – for their restaurants, food trucks and bakeries. Three tell us how they got their opportunities, what they did with them and what life has been like since. Coverage starts on Page 14.



From top,
Tushar and
Ana Dubey with
Hokulani Bake
Shop; celebrity
chef Alan Wong;
and the Shrimp
Shack, which is
owned by Irene
Theofanis

TINA YUEN PHOTOS, PBN GRAPHIC



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HEALTH & WELLNESS

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GROWING NEED FOR
SLEEP THERAPY** PAGE 24

Mark Glick's mission: A clean-energy future

INSIDE

Who's taking the LEED role in energy conservation. **P30**

From his offices near the Hawaii State Art Museum, State Energy Office Administrator Mark Glick is leading the state's effort to clean up its energy act by relying less on fossil fuels. He says we're on track to meet the goal of 70 percent renewable energy by 2030. **SEE STORY ON PAGE 28** Photo by Tina Yuen

Moving Hawaii closer to a clean-energy future

Initiatives aim to make fossil fuels a smaller piece of the energy mix

BY DUANE SHIMOAWA

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Less than two years into the top job at the Hawaii State Energy Office, Mark Glick is confident that Hawaii is well on its way to meeting its clean-energy goals.

Those goals call for the state to get 70 percent of its electricity from renewable energy by 2030 — 40 percent from locally generated sources and 30 percent from energy conservation.

The next big benchmarks under the 2008 Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative come in 2015, when the state is expected to generate 15 percent of its electricity from renewable sources and 15 percent from conservation.

Glick's latest projections have the state at 16.4 percent for efficiency and 13.7 percent for renewables.

"We believe that there are a number of things we have to do to reach our goals," Glick told PBN in a wide-ranging interview. "We don't want to reach a brick wall in renewable-energy development."

One of the state's major projects, the planned \$1 billion undersea cable that would pipe electricity from Maui and the Big Island to energy-starved Oahu, is about to get more clarity — the state Public Utilities Commission is expected



TINA YUEN

'We need to execute what's on the table and not lose our focus,' State Energy Office Administrator Mark Glick says of the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative.

to release guidelines on the development soon.

"State policy on this is clear," Glick said. "We believe that an Oahu-Maui grid tie is a crucial element to stabilize and reduce rates and create a larger,

more robust grid to accommodate the greatest amount of renewable-energy penetration."

The original plan was to pipe energy from Molokai and Lanai in a 400-megawatt "Big Wind" project. But Molokai's

200-megawatt wind farm possibilities are now dead and Glick no longer feels that the 200 megawatts of energy from Lanai is an essential component of the state's clean-energy road map.

He said, however, that making power plants more efficient is an essential part of reaching the state's clean-energy goals. He said a more cost-efficient substitute for low-sulfur fuel oil is needed in addition to the right mix of a modern grid and storage system to balance frequency and limit disruptions.

"We need to execute what's on the table and not lose our focus," he said.

Earlier this month, Hawaiian Electric Co. took a big step in that direction by announcing that it would shut down its Downtown Honolulu oil-fired power plant as well as others on Oahu, Maui and the Big Island as part of its plan to meet future electricity needs.

"The utility has taken a long time to provide details on how this will occur," Glick said. "It is important that a clear strategy emerges that supports the state's policies for more-efficient power plants and modernization of the grid. We are looking for those details and haven't had a chance to fully absorb what has been submitted, but we certainly will be commenting on what we think on HECO's plans."

HECO also said that it plans to convert or replace generating units, which

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ENERGY: State office lost its bid for more funding

FROM PAGE 28

have not been deactivated, to use more cost-effective, cleaner fuels, including renewable biomass or biofuel and liquefied natural gas.

Glick believes that liquefied natural gas could be an effective complement to the renewable-energy program. He noted that the PUC is looking at how LNG could be integrated into the system.

The State Energy Office has a work force of 36 employees and an annual budget of \$5.6 million with the potential for several million dollars more through grants and other sources. But it took a big hit when the state Legislature failed to provide it with additional funding this past legislative session. Senate Bill 17 would have increased the Energy Office's share of the so-called barrel tax from 15 cents to 27.5 cents for every barrel of petroleum that is imported to Hawaii.

"That was disappointing," Glick said.

He said the Energy Office's current budget will allow it to meet minimum needs, but it can't do as much in terms of assisting in the deployment of high-impact solutions and making greener investments in attracting what it calls test bed investments.

But Glick does feel that there is a willingness for leaders in both the House and Senate to take a harder look during the supplementary budget

year, and he intends to work with its stakeholders to make his case.

The lack of the increased barrel tax funding also won't stop the Energy Office from expanding its work force. It plans to add three positions in the areas of energy analysis and a Hawaii Refinery Task Force lead.

"We will continue to focus on online permitting, investor/developer tools, and pursue innovative energy system development through proof of concept center and provide technical assistance on performance contracting," Glick said.

The state announced two major initiatives in June. One aims to more than double the energy efficiency in state and county buildings through additional energy savings performance contracting with the private sector. The other, called Green Energy Market Securitization, or GEMS, is intended to help Hawaii homeowners install even more solar photovoltaic energy through either \$100 million in state bond financing or through payments on a utility bill called "on-bill financing."

"We will continue to challenge ourselves not only in green financing or performance contracting, but in other areas such as grid modernization and infrastructure development to create a real economic transformation in Hawaii," Glick said.

Other local energy stakeholders such as Jeff Mikulina, executive director of the Blue Planet Foundation, say

the state is currently in a transition period when it comes to looking at its energy future and that Glick plays an extremely key role.

"He's attracted a lot of great talent to that office," Mikulina said. "He has built up that staff and made it a very effective office."

Mikulina pointed out that a key recent hire has been Traci Ho Kim, who is heading the GEMS program.

State Sen. Mike Gabbard, D-Kapolei-Makakilo-Ewa, chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Environment, who introduced Senate Bill 17, told PBN that, given that he wasn't able to convince his colleagues to direct more of the barrel tax to energy and food security this session, he respects how Glick has not thrown up his hands and put the brakes on the State Energy Office's efforts.

"Instead, he's taking a positive attitude to continue forging ahead to meet our goals," Gabbard told PBN in an email. "I was also impressed with the great efforts he put into collaborating with us at the Legislature to establish our Green Infrastructure Financing law, which is quickly becoming the envy of the nation. It was also good to see Mark leading the charge recently at the Clinton Global Initiative Conference in Chicago where he represented the state in announcing our state's commitment to more than double the value of our energy-savings performance contracts."

GREEN: Energy efficiency can be good for business

FROM PAGE 30

about a year and a half to get, she said, and the building has to be recertified every five years.

"We decided to go for it because we believed in it," she said, although she agreed it was a time-consuming process. "The U.S. Green Building Council gives you the framework; if you do it on your own you have to make up your own framework. Plus, you really get to know your building and what your tenants are doing. Even if we never got certified, it was worth it because it teaches you how to constantly improve how you operate."

And, the hope is that it will attract more tenants.

"There have been a lot of case studies where, after an existing building implemented LEED, it reduced operational costs significantly enough to actually lower their rates to their tenants," Twogood said.

But achieving LEED is only part of the process, and D'Andrea pointed out that it is an ongoing effort to maintain and keep up with evolving standards. The U.S. Green Building Council is updating its LEED system again, after last updating it in 2009, when it added market sectors, increased technical rigor and streamlined services.

PBN was unable to reach a spokesperson for the U.S. Green Building Council.

D'Andrea said word on the street is that the new system will make achieving LEED even more difficult.

"It's getting more stringent," she said.

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