Residential rates on Hawaii Island are 48 cents per kilowatt hour, nearly three times the national average. While visiting family on Hawaii Island last October, we saw an entire community (hundreds of properties) **not connected to the grid**. When I asked why they didn't have solar, she said that it was too expensive.

Prior to passing Bill 66 on November 15, 2023, installing any residential project, regardless of size, required a design review and approval by a licensed electrical engineer.



The IO Nanogrid team's unique blend of skills, experience, and cultural insight gives us a competitive edge. Our collective background in renewable energy, business management, psychology, and direct community engagement forms the bedrock upon which our project stands.

at least the initial permitting process will be quicker and cheaper for those PV systems beneath the threshold. The council also supported an amendment to

the bill closing a loophole that might allow people to daisy-chain a series of smaller PV systems together to create a system generating cumulative energy greater than 10 kilowatts. Solar installers have

been supportive of the bill, because it represents a cost savings for them that they can pass on to their customers.

Micah Munetaka. director of government affairs at investment firm Ulupono Initiative.

testified Wednesday in favor of the measure. writing that making res dential solar more easily adoptable will accelera the county's goals to reach 100% renewable energy by 2045.

"There are an estimated 1,512 annual residential projects on Hawaii Island, each of which would benefit from a policy such as this," Munetaka wrote. "This proposed language increases efficiencies in government processes and paves the way forward for renewable energy adoption.'

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