Joint Federal and State

Public Scoping Meeting & Notice of Intent to Prepare EIS for

Hawai'i Interisland Renewable Energy Program - Wind

Wednesday, February 2, 2011

5:30 - 9:00 p.m.

Pomaikai Elementary School (Cafeteria)

4650 S. Kamehameha Avenue

Kahului, Maui, Hawai'i 96732

BEFORE: SANDRA J. GRAN, CSR NO. 424
Registered Professional Reporter

PRESENTATIONS:

Joshua Strickler, Facilitator, Renewable Energy Program
Allen Kam, HIREP EIS Manager

Anthony Como, Director, Permitting & Siting
Steve Lindenberg, Senior Advisor, Renewable Energy

PUBLIC SPEAKERS:

Doug McLeod
Irene Bowie
Victor Reyes
Warren Shibuya
DeGray Vanderbilt
Beverly Zigmond
Dick Mayer
Sean Lester
Jocelyn Perreira
Keala Kaopuiki-Santos
Isaac Hall
Hokuao Pellegrino
David Doyle
Rob Parsons
Kimokeo Kapahulehua
Ekolu Lindsey

PRIVATE STATEMENTS:

Paul Pagay

P R O C E E D I N G S:

MS. CHANG: Aloha kakou, my name is Dawn Chang. I'm going to facilitate tonight's meeting. Tonight we're going to have two phases. The first phase is going to be an open house. We have these banners and there will be people near them. You can come and take a look at them and ask questions. And we'll be doing that probably for about half an hour. And then after that we'll go into some formal presentations. And then we'll go to the formal scoping of taking your comments. All right.

We also have Sandra. She's a court reporter that's in the back of the room. If there are some of you who would like to give her your comments now, please do so, you can go in the back of the room; but she will also take all comments once we begin the public scoping.

So thank you again. Please roam around. There's water and snacks over here.

(Pause in Proceedings: 5:29-5:30)

MS. CHANG: Aloha kakou. Hello. Hi, again. My name is Dawn. We're not going to start just yet. I just want to encourage you that there's these banners with some information about the process and we would urge you to take a look at them. We'll probably keep them open for another 20 minutes before we start the formal process.

And, again, for those of you who would prefer to

give your comments to the court reporter on a one on one, she's in the background, so please go and speak to her. If not, walk around and talk to people at the banners.

Again, thank you. We'll probably start in 20 minutes. And those of you -- Please come and sign in. The sign-in table is at the middle of the room.

(Pause in Proceedings: 5:38-5:56)

(Hawai'ian Chant.)

MS. CHANG: Mahalo.

Aloha kakou. My name is Dawn Chang. And I am going to facilitate tonight's meeting. Thank you very much for being here. I appreciate you being here on this Wednesday evening. The format of tonight's meeting is we started off with some open houses. We will continue to have the banners up there after the meeting if you want to go and look at them, but we're going to move now to the formal process of this public scoping meeting.

I've been told I need to go through some safety measures first. We would ask that you come up to the mic to speak. We have a court reporter, Sandra, who is here and it is very important. We want to make sure that we accurately get your information as well as your name. So when you come up, introduce yourself and if you could state your name, even better if you could spell your name. But if you come up, just be careful, there's some wires here. So be careful as you

come up. The bathrooms are in the back. I think you can see where is the emergencies are. We just want to be safe tonight.

Again, welcome. This is the Joint Federal and State Public Scoping Meeting for the Hawai'i Interisland Renewable Energy Program, the Wind. What we're calling HIREP. I want to make some introductions before we begin the presentations. First, I would like to introduce from the United States Department of Energy, who have come all the way from Washington, we have Tony Como, Anne Finken, Ellen Russell and Steve Lindenberg.

Also from the Department of -- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and Regulations, with the Department of Interior, we have Mark Eckenrode. With the Department of Business -- State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, Josh Strickler, Allen Kam, Li'ula Nakama and Malama Minn.

And I'm not too sure, are there government officials that are here? I apologize if I haven't recognized you. I know there's a councilwoman here.

COUNCIL MEMBER BAISA: Yes.

MS. CHANG: Thank you.

Again, I appreciate that -- your being here. I would like to start off first the -- we're going to have a presentation from -- I would like to call up Steve Lindenberg,

who will talk about the Department of Energy and its overall kind of viewpoints about Hawai'i renewable energy. Thank you.

MR. LINDENBERG: I'm just going to pull this off.

Aloha. I've been living here on the Hawai'ian Islands for about seven months on assignment helping to implement the Hawai'i Clean Energy Initiative with the Department of Energy supporting the State and the other stakeholders across the islands in trying to think about how to accomplish that task.

As you probably all know, oil is the primary and almost sole energy supply for the Hawai'ian Islands. That is a very, very challenging place to be in the world today. You know that a $100 barrel of oil is happening right now. In the past it's been worse than that in the summer of '08. And so in 2008 during that time frame the US Department of Energy in combination with the State of Hawai'i undertook an effort to try to change that for the future of the islands. And the intention is to try to replace oil by putting in energy efficiency, a great opportunity to reduce energy use, very important for all of the islands, and renewable energy.

Last year the legislature went forward with a bill that established this as a state legislative mandate and instructed the utility HECO to reach a 40-percent renewable portfolio standard by the year 2030. The Kauai Island Utility Cooperative has voluntarily joined into this process to also

try to reach that much renewable or more. And so what we have is a requirement that actually has some penalties for the Hawai'ian electric companies if they don't reach those standards. And that's a part of why we're here today, is that we are working between the State, the Department of Energy, many businesses and interest groups across the islands to try to imagine how can we get to that renewable portfolio standard.

The concept of a portfolio standard is important. Right now your portfolio is almost a single temple, oil. Most states in the union have got quite a number of other energy resources. They use natural gas. They use nuclear power. They use wind. They use solar. They use coal. Yours is a very limited scope and the challenge right now is to think about what are the opportunities and where are the potentials for investment. And that's very much what this entire process is about.

We've done some analysis. We've looked at what different options exist, which ones are available today. And wind is a wonderful resource on the Hawai'ian Islands. It happens not to be on O'ahu, but on the other islands it is. Specifically here in Maui County there's quite a lot of wind on each of the three major islands and potential for being able to generate energy on these islands and to lay underwater cables, marine cables to the other island is a real

opportunity.

So that's what we're here to talk about tonight, to try and understand how we can get a clear impression of folks' needs and interests across the islands and be able to put that into an environment impact analysis. You'll hear more about that from others.

MR. STRICKLER: You said everything perfect, so --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Way to go.

MR. LINDENBERG: So that's the introduction of why the project, why are we here talking about wind and why are we talking in Maui.

And I guess do you want to introduce the next group, then, Dawn?

MS. CHANG: Thank you.

The next group -- I think it's really important: Wind is not a done deal. And I think what Steve and Josh -- part of this message here is the concept of wind is conditioned upon compliance with the environmental process. And I think we have both Tony Como from the Department of Energy as well as Allen Kam, who will talk about the -- exactly the environmental process that we are proposing.

MR. COMO: Thank you, Dawn.

And I want to thank everyone for taking time out of your personal lives to attend this meeting tonight. It's not the most convenient thing after work and, you know, before you

sit down with your family, so we really do appreciate it.

Allen and I actually have a simpler process or a simpler job than Steve and Josh. They and their respective organizations in the Department of Energy and DBEDT are to promote, to develop particular programs like Steve explained to you. And you could question whether one program is going to be superior to another. Allen's and my job is a lot simpler. We're looking at one program. We're looking at the development of interisland wind and all we're doing is analyzing: What would be the environmental impacts if a program like that were to be developed in Maui County? Okay?

So what we're doing is a completely clinical empirical analysis, a broad one. We're doing a programmatic approach, which means: We don't have any sites in mind. We don't have particular routes for cables in mind. We have broad areas on the respective counties where wind resources are the strongest and would be best for development. We have generalized corridors among the islands where transmission submarine cables might best go, but we have no specific locations for anything.

So, therefore, the analysis that we're doing -- and this story board closest to me talks about a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. It's going to be a rather broad-brushed analysis. It's not going to provide the agencies with the kind of project specific information that

the federal agencies and the state agencies will ultimately need if they ever decide to site specific projects.

I'm just going to take a -- I don't want to take all Allen's thunder away. Just bear with me a minute on where we are. We are just at the very beginning of the environment review process. We're in scoping. And, you know, all that means is we're here to have you tell us: What things we should be studying? What are the resources that would be affected in the area if something like this were developed? Are there alternative ways of doing things like this? If there -- or would be there be ways of mitigating any impacts?

We're just here to get input from you and our process will not work at all unless you actively participate now and throughout the entire process. Okay? So scoping is over on March 1st. We have a variety of ways on the story boards to explain -- in fact, I think we have seven different ways of you getting your input to us. This is one of them. And in spite of the fact we have a court reporter, it's an informal meeting and we'd like to keep it that way. Okay?

So after we get your comments and close the period on March 1st, then we set to work on literally writing the programmatic environmental impact statement. We think we will probably get a draft document finished roughly during the fall of this year. I think our federal notice thought that we might get it in October. It could be, but it will be roughly

before the end of the year.

Once we get that draft done, we're going to be distributing it. Some of you have signed up where you're going to be contacted by us to find out if you want a copy of the document, how you would want it: Electronically, we can mail you a hard copy, you can download it, it will be in a variety of public locations. And then you're going to have at least at the federal level at least 45 days to review the document, maybe -- I don't know if the State has -- Okay. The same thing. So it would be a minimum of 45 days for you to review the document and get us comments on it.

And during that 45-day period we're going to be back here and doing -- conducting meetings that look exactly like this. So now you're telling what you think we should study. When we come back towards the end of the year with having given you a draft document, we want you to tell us how well we studied: Did we miss something? Did we get analysis wrong? Did we leave something out? Okay?

We're going to take -- Every comment that we get from you on the draft -- whether it's verbal at a meeting like this, whether you send something in to the website, whether you send us a handwritten letter -- every single comment is going to appear in the final document. If you send us a 20-page document letter, you'll see 20 pages, a xeroxed copy, we're going to bracket every single point that you've made in

your letter and right next to it you'll see what we have done, how we've addressed your comment: Did we need to change something in the document? Did we have to do an additional analysis? You'll know exactly how we've responded to your comment.

And then we're going to publish the final environmental impact statement addressing every single comment that you send us. That puts us down to the -- you can't see it maybe from where you're sitting, but the next to last white oval on the bottom of this chart. And then at the federal level, no federal agency could make a decision any sooner than 30 days after that final environmental impact statement is out and so you can take a look at that as well.

We think that that last oval on the bottom probably happens, with a little luck, April of 2012. That would only be the end of this programmatic review. That's going to inform the host of federal agencies and state agencies that would have some type of a role in approving all the various pieces of a program like this. Okay?

Then, and only then, if a real live project, a very specific project of putting a particular wind generation facility at a particular site and siting a certain cable actually comes to fruition, then an additional project specific environmental impact statement would have to be done and the process would look exactly like the programmatic one

that we have right here.

So you're not here to hear me talk and babble on, we're here to hear you, but I just want to let my colleague Allen say something.

MR. KAM: Well, I just wanted to reiterate Tony's point that, you know, after -- even after this programmatic -- what this programmatic is really doing is setting up the framework for what could happen, where a wind farm or where a cable or what sort of infrastructure could go. Any other -- any wind farm or cable that is actually developed, should it be developed as a part of this plan, needs to go through another environmental impact statement process. So after this programmatic, there's no permits that are going to be issued, there's no construction that will result. Another environmental impact statement that specifically looks at the impacts of a specific project has to be performed.

The other thing that I want to say is that the state process does parallel the federal process. The state EIS process does parallel the federal EIS process with one notable exception, which is under the state law we need to complete a thorough cultural impact assessment and that will be done. Mahalo.

MS. CHANG: Thank you, Allen and Tony.

I think they both told you what this -- this is a programmatic EIS and what we'll be look being for. I want to

tell you what this is not about. This is not for you to comment on a draft EIS. We don't have that. That's really what the scoping is all about. This is not to comment on a project specific, because we don't have a project. This is, again, the programmatic. We're really here just to listen to what your comments about, as Tony said, what should be in the programmatic EIS, what should we be studying.

The format for this public scoping meeting, it is really an opportunity for to us listen to you; therefore, this is not going to be a meeting where you'll ask a question and somebody will answer. The court reporter is here really just to take your comments to ensure that we are going to consider all of those comments as we prepare the programmatic and the state EIS. So, again, this is not going to be an opportunity for you to ask questions and expect a response, but we want to hear all of your comments tonight.

I hope you don't mind, I just want to kind of go over some what I call -- in order to kind of facilitate and make sure that the process is fair for everyone. Again, we have Sandra that's a court reporter. She's going to take everybody's comments down. Come up here, if you don't mind, state your name, spell it, speak into the mic. If you have a written testimony, that's really helpful if you don't mind leaving it here, again, to ensure that Sandra is taking down all of your comments.

Obviously, this is a really important matter for you. Yesterday we met in Honolulu and we had a really good turnout of people. So this is important and I really -- if you don't mind, I would like to ask your permission, I would like to permit everybody to speak once before someone comes up to speak a second time just to ensure that we're giving everybody an opportunity to speak. And because -- you know, we're going to be here 'til 9 o'clock, but if -- we would ask that just keep your comments to a reasonable time. It looks like, you know, if -- last night we had an opportunity where people came up and they testified, they gave comments twice. But if you would just kind of keep your comments focused and within a reasonable time period.

And last of all, if -- we have these note cards and those of you who are interested in testifying or submitting your comments, it's really helpful if you sign these up as we can confirm that we've got your names right. Okay? So if you've got -- if you want to come up and give us a comment, please sign up. If not, you'll have an opportunity to come and speak, but it just helps to ensure that the record is really complete. And, finally, this looks like a really good group and everybody is going to be very respectful and courteous. And, again, I thank you all for being here.

So now I'm going to start the actual comment period. I do have a list. The first person that we have is Doug

McLeod and then the next person is Irene Bowie. Bowie?

I also did want to recognize Councilman White is here. Thank you for being here. So --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And Gladys Baisa is here today.

MS. CHANG: Yes. Thank you. She was the one who helped us find Keokea. Thank you.

So Doug and then Irene.

MR. McLEOD: Good evening, everyone. My name is Doug McLeod and I'm the Maui County Energy Commissioner. I'm here tonight on behalf of Mayor Arakawa. And I'm here first to thank you for coming out. We all have other time commitments and to come out here at 6 o'clock in the evening to give your opinion, we're here to listen to it because it's got to be important for you to come out and we appreciate it.

The County of Maui has had an opportunity to look at the preliminary information that we've gotten and we do have several specific concerns. We're going to raise them for you now as general comments. The County itself will provide written comments on the proposal by the end of February. And to the extent you want to submit any comments to us, feel free, but ultimately your comments are going to end up going to the State and to the DOE.

Several parts of the proposal as we read them seem unclear as written and we do have concerns. Part of it is the

nature of this programmatic EIS because we find ourselves really asking where will these turbines be located. You know, sitting in Washington, I know that all of our islands can look kind of close, but for us there's really a genuine question in our minds. Are we talking about turbines that may end up on the island of Maui? Are we talking about turbines that would be only on Lana'i? Are we talking about turbines that would be on Lana'i and Moloka'i? So the Mayor's office at this point has sent around representatives to each of the hearings on each of the islands and we're going to be waiting to hear back from people on every island to try and understand how they feel.

But as we sit here today, we have a genuine concern that we can't tell people where these turbines are proposed to be and without that ability, it's hard to give intelligent comments. It really does make a difference when you look at the cultural aspects, it really does make a difference when you look at the visual aspects to understand specifically where these turbines would be.

The other part of the proposal that's generally unclear to us is the cable connection to Maui. You know, as we sit here and look at this, we have a hard time understanding why in the drawings the cable is connecting to Maui. Is it something where if our power on Maui goes down, then power on O'ahu could be a backup for Maui? In which

case, there might be some benefit to the County that we don't see otherwise in the proposal.

Then final comment, we really do, I guess, wonder if it's right to rule out the idea that this power could be made on O'ahu because that is kind of an operating assumption of this proposal for 400 megawatts of power in Maui County, is the notion that this power couldn't be generated on O'ahu. And so, again, as we look at it and as we listen to your comments and the comments of these experts, we really want to get an answer to these general questions. So, again, our process now is that we're going to be listening to what you have to say and we'll be submitting comments on behalf of the County by the end of the month.

I did notice we have Council Members Baisa and White here and we'll also be contacting your offices to get comments that you may have as well.

Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Thank you.

Next, Irene. And then after Irene we have signed up Victor Reyes.

MS. BOWIE: Mahalo. I'm Irene Bowie with Maui Tomorrow Foundation. Maui Tomorrow supports alternative energy and the State's efforts to reduce our dependence on imported oil, but Lana'i's wind farm alone would be ten times larger than Kaheawa at Ma'alaea, so questions must be

addressed.

Federal and state environmental impact laws require a study of alternatives, yet this one studies big wind and no action. Nowhere in the document does it suggest a study of wave, geothermal, ocean thermal, energy conversion, solar or other renewable energy sources.

Regarding the undersea cable, who will own it? Originally the State said that it would own it. At a recent legislative information briefing session the State indicated that it's considering a shared ownership between the State and a private investor such as Castle & Cooke. Were that the case, a privately held company would own both the supply and the delivery system for 10 percent of O'ahu's electricity.

What will it cost? Originally estimated at $1 billion, some estimates expect it to double while DBEDT now talks about lowering the cost.

Will redundancy be required for the undersea cable? And if so, how many cables will be needed and what will they add to the cost?

How will it be paid for? Will the legislature be asked to authorize bond funds? Will it be fund directly taxpayers and rate payers? How much will the federal government provide in loans and/or grants? And what is the military, currently the largest HECO customer on O'ahu's role in this project?

The EIS/EA PN refers to decommissioning. How far will the developer be required to decommission? Will they be required to remove the 1,100 cubic yards of cement in the foundation and the 60-foot diameter holes be refilled and replanted?

Will this EIS/EA study the reduction of demand conversion by the O'ahu users of this power, including O'ahu businesses, residents and the military?

There has been, as reported at a recent legislative information briefing, a number of very relevant reports prepared, but not released to the public including the National Renewable Lab Study done by Booz Allen of the financial implications of this project. When will these be made available to the public?

Will this study include an analysis of the impacts on Lana'i's Kanepu'u Dryland Forest Preserve, on the highly endangered Hawai'ian monk seals who regularly haul out at Polihua Beach where the Lana'i end of the undersea cable will come ashore; on the also endangered Hawai'ian petrel whose flight path will directly intercept with the 170 wind turbines, turbines with a wingspan equal to a 747 Jumbo Jet?

Why does the EIS/EA suggest only limited field studies of the impacted area? Will this study rely primarily on a literature review rather than on a thorough analysis of the area, an area known to be populated with Hawai'ian and

cultural -- cultural land archaeological sites? And this is specifically on Lana'i.

And if Moloka'i is unable or chooses not to participate in this industrial wind powerplant, will the project still happen? Will the State contract with only one supplier of neighbor island wind?

Please address these questions and the community's concerns before moving forward on the project. Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Thank you, Irene. Irene, would you mind leaving your --

MS. BOWIE: Sure. I have a copy.

MS. CHANG: Okay. Thank you so much.

The next is Victor and then after Victor, Warren Shibuya.

MR. REYES: Aloha and good evening. Thank you for the opportunity to testify regarding the proposed programmatic environmental assessment/environmental impact statement preparation notice as a requirement to prepare an EIS for the Hawai'i Interisland Renewable Energy Program or HIREP - Wind on the islands of O'ahu, Maui, Moloka'i and Lana'i. My name is Victor Reyes and I had the privilege of serving as County of Maui Energy Commissioner. In that capacity I had the opportunity to observe the development of events leading to this hearing. Not much, though.

As the title suggests, a programmatic approach

indicates addressing issues impacting a plan or system under which actions may be taken towards a goal. In this regard and after review of the document in the preparation notice, I would like to point out areas that appear to be or have been overlooked for inclusion in the proposed preparation of the EA/EIS.

I agree and support the concept of interisland cable to be able to harness and deliver vast amount of renewable energy in Maui County to where it is needed and would rephrase the use of fossil fuels, the goal of Hawai'i Clean Energy or HCEI. Maui County recognizes the same resources and has similarly established the same goal through the Maui County Energy Alliance. Maui wants to be energy self-sufficient, too, just as much as O'ahu and the rest of the islands.

The program is looking at the three islands of the county and, therefore, should include not only Lana'i- and Moloka'i-based wind, but also Maui-based wind and should consider other forms of renewable energy generation such as PV, geothermal, biomass and others. Furthermore, proven energy storage and control technologies for integrating various energy schemes or energy generation schemes are available and will be more advanced and capable in the future. It is noted that among the items considered by the proposed action is the socioeconomic impact of project development. For these reasons, the program should be called HIREP - Wind

Plus.

The interisland cable should be designed to interconnect O'ahu, Maui, Lana'i and Moloka'i. I add that because during the initial discussions we've heard that Maui will be interconnected if done on Phase 2. We want it clear that the islands will be interconnected simultaneously.

The program should establish a broad spectrum, a broad spectrum -- Sorry. The program should establish a broad spectrum consultative council for broader and deeper community inputs. The program should be inclusive and enhanced by consider spreading the economic benefit to the wider segment of the community by allowing participation smaller generation and/or related projects. The program should incorporate a levelized electric rate for O'ahu, Maui, Lana'i and Moloka'i.

Thank you for your consideration.

MS. CHANG: Thank you very much. Mr. Reyes, would you like -- could you leave your testimony as well?

MR. REYES: I will be submitting it, e-mailing it.

MS. CHANG: Okay. Excellent.

The next person is Warren Shibuya and then after that DeGray Vanderbilt.

MR. SHIBUYA: Aloha, members of the US Department of Energy (DOE), State DBEDT and AECOM consultants developing the programmatic environmental impact statement, County Members -- Council Members Baisa and White, and MECO President Jackie

Hart.

I'm a Maui County volunteer and Maui Planning Commissioner, Maui Energy Alliance member and General Plan Advisory Committee member. I also benefit from a 6.9 kilowatt home photovoltaic system since 2004. I strongly support Maui's efforts to exceed 70 percent 2030 Hawai'i Clean Energy Initiative goals. I know I cannot solve world hunger, but I want Maui and all Hawai'i attaining 80 percent renewable power sustainment ASAP. I assure O'ahu listeners that I am breathing clean, fresh Kula, Maui air and I am not hallucinating. I was 2003 drafter of Governor Lingle's July 2004 Executive Order allowing Hawai'i's neighbors installing renewable power generating systems.

Installing huge wind-power converting systems on neighbor islands which are interconnected to O'ahu via undersea cable is more than hallucinating, it is exploitative of neighbor island resources to benefit O'ahu customers. Leveling electricity and fuel costs for neighbor islands for equity and fairness are paramount conditions before O'ahu consumers benefit from any neighbor island resources.

First, O'ahu has not increased using land areas to generate both kinetic and radiant energy. O'ahu has large shopping, businesses, home, condo and apartment roof areas lacking PV arrays. O'ahu has not used mountain and hillsides to capture and convert wind power.

Absent any significant on-island renewable power generating initiatives, except DoD initiatives, O'ahu lacks justification for exploiting neighboring island renewable and sustaining land potentials. Show me today an analytical plan demonstrating O'ahu's renewable energy potentials, commitments and contributions for renewable power. Lacking any quantified analysis, do not tell me reasons why O'ahu cannot expand their renewable energy production footprint. Further, O'ahu should not be immune to HCEI penalties for failing 70 percent minimum conservation and 2030 sold renewable power. Their failure should not penalize non-O'ahu grid consumers and renewable power contributors.

Second, population growth, new housing developments, expanded transportation infrastructure and economic developments require additional renewable power. All new housing developments and State facility CIP projects, as a minimum, should have at least 70 percent of power generated by renewable systems to comply with HCEI goals.

Third, undersea cabling systems are existing technology, whether DC or AC carrying systems. However, proposed undersea cabling interconnecting islands are proposed lying and anchored through fishery Penguin Banks and Marine Wildlife Sanctuary, managed fishery and mammal protected waters.

Fourth, Maui grid has a mixture of renewable power

generated by burning baggasse and imported coal, wind and photovoltaic converting systems. This is an ideal engineering environment, lowest economic risk for managing interconnected renewable power from Lana'i and Moloka'i connected to Maui grid and leveling/equalizing power costs.

On a grid management note, several DBEDT members participated in a Maui-Sandia National Lab group in developing a dynamic simulation model for Maui or a single grid system. This dynamic electrical model is expected to characterize impacts of added wind, PV, hydro, ocean kinetic, ocean thermal and geothermal systems, along with added batteries, capacitors and flywheel energy storing systems, coupled with SMART Grid initiatives for increased grid efficiencies and effectiveness. Sandia presentation of drafted dynamic simulation model is expected next month.

Fifth, a total interisland energy interconnect plan serving all Hawai'i energy consumers must be presented. The EIS should not be parceling single leg undersea cable phase. This myopic and O'ahu-centric type of study does not support stated all Hawai'i mission and HCEI. As a minimum, undersea cabling route and ocean environment impacts should include all channels between populated Maui Nui islands.

Total all Hawai'i energy view is imperative. Lacking this entire Hawai'i energy view, we get current disproportionate gasoline and diesel fuel price differences

where Maui, Moloka'i and Lana'i consumers pay disproportionately higher prices than O'ahu consumers for these energy products. There should be no reason for O'ahu consumers not sharing in added transportation costs to equalize all fuel prices throughout Hawai'i.

Also, please try to inform the Maui Planning Commission for their inputs, because if you are going to make some improvements in coastal areas, SMA is their kuleana.

Mahalo for your time and including my points in the draft EIS.

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Shibuya. Would you like to leave your statement?

MR. SHIBUYA: I already have.

MS. CHANG: Okay. Next is DeGray and then after that Beverly Zigmond.

MR. VANDERBILT: Aloha, everyone. My name is DeGray Vanderbilt. Dawn asked to us spell our name. It's kind of difficult and I don't want to embarrass myself, so I'll just move on with my testimony.

Early in the evening I heard one interesting comment: There's a lot of wind on Maui, Moloka'i and Lana'i, but there's not much on O'ahu. Well, the reason is pretty obvious. There's so many people over there it's blocking the wind, so you've got to cut down on the number of people. And

when we're talking about people, I think -- it just seems we went through a -- and we're still going through a horrible economic time. And people were living beyond their means and everything was easy and everything was cheap and nobody took care, they were just living for today. And now we're starting to recover out of that. The stock market is back up over 12,000 points. Everything starts to look exactly rosy and now we're going for cheaper electricity at the expense of some other places just so people can live a careless lifestyle.

So at some point, at some point we've got to tell people: Live within your means. People are very wasteful, especially on O'ahu, and that's got to stop. We just can't keep feeding this big elephant with our trillion dollar debt and everything else. We're just going to go down the toilet in a few years. So I thought that this last economic downturn would be a wake-up call for people.

You start going undersea with cables, something happens, the electricity goes out; people on Moloka'i aren't going to care, but people on O'ahu will die. So what I'm trying to say is: Let's look at some economics of this thing. Nobody talks about specifics. We're not supposed to talk about specifics. Well, how can you talk about the impacts if you don't have any specifics to talk about? But there's just so much -- so much cost involved in this thing and how is that going to relate to rates?

And we just need to get some specifics because Moloka'i was put in a turmoil a couple of years ago. Governor Lingle came out with the Hawai'ian Electric president, the head of First Wind, Mr. Saunders from Lana'i Company and said, We're going to give 400 megawatts; 200 to O'ahu -- 200 to Moloka'i and 200 to Lana'i. And if one or the other can't handle, the other one gets the whole thing. Well, Lana'i wants the whole thing and now we're talking about 400 megawatts, but now Maui is in the mix.

So this has been going on for two years and you just rope-a-dope the public who comes out here on pro bono basis. I mean, it's nice that you folks from Washington came out, it's probably a pretty big expense, but these meetings are just really tough to get your arms around because there just aren't many specifics.

And I think that we've got to start looking at sort of a sliding scale on rates. I mean, for water -- for instance, on water here, there's people in lower income families, people that are concerned about the environment that take care of not using too much water. They might use 300, 400 a day. Some other folks in some of the nicer areas are using 5,000 gallons. So when we have a 10-percent cut, the guy with 5,000 just goes down to 4,500, that's not much; but 10 percent off the guy with 400 or 300, that's a lot because he's right on the edge there. So like with the electric, they

should penalize the people that are abusing the use of energy. And with the water, they shouldn't cut the guy with 400 gallons a day at all until the guy with 5,000 lowers his rate to 400 gallons a day. Then everybody is on an equal scale.

But this is something -- the social impacts of this are great and because the people with money can pay, no matter how wasteful they are, and -- but the people that are being asked to live within their means, they've got a tough time. So hopefully --

I just want to say one other thing. I hear that the big landowner that has some land that was going to be the wind farm on Moloka'i, it's on the map there, he attended -- Mr. Peter Nicholas attended the O'ahu meeting, I don't know whether he said anything or not, but he's come out on Moloka'i and said he's against the wind energy. Here's a man with a company that left Moloka'i hanging in the balance, terminated all the employees and went back to Malaysia and they have 10,000 acres that they pay the County less than a dime a year in property taxes. So if you want that land, whoever you State guys are out here, just go and condemn it. I mean, he's just out there taking advantage of the whole thing. And --

But Moloka'i survives. They asked me to come down to the meeting tonight and try to find out what's happening. Of course, you all are going over there tomorrow night and Dawn said she's meeting at Mitchell Pauole Center at 6:00.

Well, the Land Use Commission has a big meeting at Mitchell Pauole Center at 5:30. So hopefully you guys can work that one out.

But, anyway, I really -- I'm glad I didn't have to get into the good, solid analytical information, so it's really great to follow Warren in the testimony. So thank you very much.

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Thank you, DeGray.

Beverly, and then after Beverly we have Dick Meyer. Mayer. Thank you.

MS. ZIGMOND: Good evening, everyone. My name is Beverly Zigmond and I live on the island of Lana'i and have lived there for almost 20 years. Thank you for the opportunity to say my piece tonight.

I, like many other people -- and this is in direct contradiction to what the gentleman before me said -- we oppose the wind power generating plant on Lana'i for many reasons. The gentleman before that, I think his name was Warren, mentioned exploiting the neighbor islands. I call it raping Lana'i. It would be 25 percent, that's one quarter of our island. And in return they said we might get 20 jobs at the end. What about all of the endangered species? What about all the cultural sites? No, we're not for it.

Irene Bowie and I must be on the same wavelength

because I have a lot of the same points on this EIS that she had mentioned, but I am going to take the time to reiterate them because I think they're very important.

Number one, the federal and state environmental impact laws require a study of alternatives. Hmmm. I read the whole thing. I saw big wind and no action. It's not quite alternatives to me.

The second point that just also boggles my mind is the fact that DBEDT is the applicant and the accepting authority. This just -- my humble mind just can't wrap itself around there. There seems to be a huge conflict of interest there.

The document itself does not talk about the cable issues. Who is going to own it? I think we need answers to some of these things.

How much money is it really going to cost and how is it going to be paid for?

They talk about decommissioning. They kind of just gloss over that. Well, these things, from what I understand, have 60-foot diameter holes. That's like the size of three double-decker buses. So we have to take all this dirt out for 170 perhaps, where is that dirt going to go? What's going to happen when we decommission? And something that I didn't see anywhere at all is where are we going to get the water to make the cement, something like 1,100 cubic yards of cement? We

don't have that kind of water. Nobody mentioned that anywhere.

I also agree that O'ahu has to conserve. That wasn't spoken about in this report. The Booz Allen report on the financial implications, as taxpayers we probably paid for that, I would sure like to get a look at that.

What about the Kanepu'u Dry Forest Preserve? What about all the cultural and archaeological sites? The study talks about, quote, "limited field studies of the impacted area." So like what does that actually mean? Are we just going to like read through the literature, or are we going to have somebody out there doing a major analysis?

And what happens if Moloka'i decides they don't or can't participate? Are we going to get all 400 megawatts, raping us just a little bit more maybe?

And then there's that billion dollars of our state money. Hmmm. Think we can put something like 166,000 homes on O'ahu with solar hot water and just 28,000 with photovoltaic and I'm sure there's a whole lot more.

These things are 410 feet tall. That's as tall as the highest building on O'ahu. One quarter of our island.

And then there's the profit thing. The developer, who is a mainland developer, it's estimated 150 to $200 million annual profit. And so generously we recently heard Lana'i might get 1 percent.

I ask you to look at these things, please. Really appreciate it. Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Thank you. Our next speaker is Dick Mayer and then Sean Lester.

MR. MAYER: Aloha, visitors and neighbors. What I would like to do is just go through a lot of items. And if I take too long, I'll have to come back later, but let me just start.

The first issue is one that has been referred to already and that's the question of economic and environmental justice. By putting up this facility on the neighbor islands, Lana'i and Moloka'i in particular, the energy going off to O'ahu which will receive all of the benefits, I would like to see a very thorough analysis of how the people on Lana'i and Moloka'i can benefit by this project economically, employment-wise, lower rates, any other type of benefits. That should be a comprehensive analysis, a very comprehensive analysis. There should be proposals in there how they can actually benefit in the rate structure, in some of other mechanism so that the benefits will accrue equally or even more so to the people who are paying the costs.

Another issue is that of wheeling. This is something that's come up before the PUC on their dockets, and that is that if the system were to be set in, if cables were to be set in, the question that would come of who would be

allowed to send electricity through that cable. And, for example, could Maui County install some of those windmills on Lana'i and use that to transmit power to Moloka'i or Maui, for example, I'm just giving an example here, to run all the water pumps and the sewage pumps. This would be a very good use of electricity. And so they should be able to use it. It should not be something operated by Hawai'ian Electric. That should be the last entity that controls the grid, as they now do, but it should be opened up so that any entity, a County entity, a State benefit, a private entity would be able to wheel the power through it. So that should be examined in the system and discuss how the PUC can go ahead and implement this because right now in Hawai'i we do not have that wheeling concept.

I would also urge you to take a look at the Maui General Plan. I just took a quick look at one part of the general plan that's been adopted and this is already law in the county, and that's the Countywide Policy Plan where there are 29 references to the word "energy" in that plan. One of the concepts that's in there is economic self-sufficiency. And that's economic self-sufficiency for the county of Maui, not for the state of Hawai'i. And so the question should come up: What could be done to set the system -- forget O'ahu entirely so that this would be a tri-island -- or maybe some day have Kahoolawe integrated into it, but a system that would

make Maui County self-sufficient. For after all Maui people, Maui Island people are paying higher electric rates than O'ahu and certainly Lana'i and Moloka'i are paying much higher rates. What can be done to benefit the people of Maui Island first before O'ahu. And what would be done? Because Maui Island's projected to grow -- I would hope you would be looking at the population growth figures, the urban growth boundaries and other figures that are in the plan. Obviously I still am the vice chair of Maui Island's Long Range Plan, the General Plan Committee and we have a lot of numbers in there that you need to examine.

There's a question of approval. You mentioned the state and federal EIS process. What you didn't talk about is what about the County of Maui's approvals and what needs to be done there? And here we have community plans: Lana'i has its own community plan, Moloka'i has its community plan, the island of Maui has its community plan. Wherever this cable were to go, there would have to be a community plan amendment to accept it. There would be zoning questions where that would happen and there would also be SMA and CZM, coastal zone management issues that would need to be resolved within Maui County. And that's a very comprehensive analysis that needs to be incorporated into the document.

Then there's a question of segmentation, which is a major issue. What you have done is you've had this project

that will be only looking at the cable, but will not be looking at any of the wind operations or conceivably other entities that may be tying into this cable once it's built; solar, geothermal, OTEC or whatever else may go into the plan. And you'll need to look at the integration of all of those elements together. By doing it the way you're doing it and having it segmented out, you're violating I think NEPA and Hawai'i also environmental regulations by doing a portion of it, not allowing people to comment on the overall impact of the document. And you may have to reexamine the whole premises for this analysis that you're going through because what you're doing is segmentation, which I think the courts have argued that you cannot do. Especially since you know that this is only one step in a much larger project.

Then there's the issue of storage. As part of the integration of these units there will be a shifting of electricity. We all know that wind is not a fixed source. It may also eventually tie in with solar and whatever. What will be done to store electricity for those times when the wind is higher and allow that backup power to go. I would like to indicate one possible use of that storage and that is the integration of automobiles into the technology. Automobiles could be run and stored in the batteries during the -- and have electric vehicles store them at night, store them on off hours, perhaps give concessional rates and you'll have a very

large storage system. That's just one possibility, but that has to be integrated into this analysis.

Another one that was just mentioned by the lady prior to me from Lana'i is water. I'm familiar with the construction of these sites and I know that large, large quantities of water will have to be utilized to build -- to get the cement. And you're building in very dry areas. There may be a lot of wind, but there's not much water, so you have to account for where the water will come from, what effect that will have on the aquifers and on the existing residential communities, on farmers and whoever else you're taking that water from as you build the wind system. You can't just build the cable and assume that it won't have any effect on water use.

There will also be the question of truck routes. These are remote areas. You'll be using very heavy equipment to get out to these sites for construction purposes. You'll need to have probably new roads built, you'll have to have, you know, the ability to fuel these trucks, perhaps incorporating new fuel depots, et cetera. So the whole development of truck routes to develop this will have to be discussed.

Land titles, land titles are an important issue in Hawai'i. There's a lot of controversy as to who owns the land and there should be a thorough investigation to make sure that

whatever lands are to be used where you come ashore and where the windmills will be, those land titles have been researched well and documentation is there and it becomes very clear that you have the right to do what you're going to be doing.

Noise, the windmills create a large amount of noise. Will they in any way affect residents in that particular area? Will they somehow be compensated? Will they get increased benefits because of the noise from these windmills? Will construction go on at night, which means lighting. And what effect that will have on birds and other wildlife in the area. There are a number of bird species that are guided by lights and it could be very dangerous, especially since some of this construction will be done on the shoreline where there are birds coming ashore and could be misled by lights. Perhaps even turtles.

There's another -- Do you want me stop and let somebody else go?

MS. CHANG: How much longer?

MR. MAYER: I have another five minutes.

MS. CHANG: Why don't you go ahead and finish.

MR. MAYER: Okay. Projection viability, economics. There should be a thorough analysis of the economics of it because we need to know who will pay if this thing doesn't achieve all the benefits that are supposed to be there. Will the taxpayers of the state be obligated? Will private

investors be obligated to pay up the thing? So there should be a thorough analysis and that would also include an ownership model, giving perhaps some analysis of various ownership models State, private, State and County, owned by people on an island. Perhaps the people on Moloka'i or Lana'i, as an example, might want to be the owners of this so they will make the decisions on this rather than the people on Honolulu. And a thorough analysis of the cost benefits. I think that's absolutely critical in this analysis. It shouldn't be just taking a look at the physical and cultural environment, but also at the economic cost and benefits in toto.

What is the reliability of the system? It's one thing to say that this -- once its built will be there forever if every ten years or every 20 years or whatever number of years the cables will have to be replaced, the windmills have to be replaced. That should be factored in and we should be aware of those things because that would mean at some future date there will be, A, have to be the disruption for more construction and replacement and possibly unreliability issues, et cetera.

Electric rates should be thoroughly analyzed. Right now we all know that O'ahu gets the cheapest rates, Maui the second and Lana'i and Moloka'i pay very, very high rates. What will be done to the rate structure? What will be done to

conserve electricity that could be built into the rate structure? Are there any proposals that could be made in this project?

Employment. The lady mentioned that Lana'i might only have 20 jobs. Very often projects like this are made to look very good by saying, Oh, this is a $4 billion construction project. Well, of the $4 billion, 3.5 billion is used by windmills from the mainland and cables from the mainland. That doesn't help the employment issue here in the state so I need -- you need to put in what will be the employment impact locally. Local jobs, not looking at only employment nationally. That's not going to help people here.

Those are most of my items and I thank you very much.

MS. CHANG: Thank you.

The next speaker is Sean and then Keala Kaopuiki-Santos. And Keala will be the last person that's signed up, so if anybody else wants to speak, please sign up and let us know.

Were you signed up? Okay.

MR. LESTER: Aloha. A lot of folks here I haven't seen for quite some time. Nice to see you. My name is Sean Lester, as most of you know. I'm a 24 -- 22-year full-time resident of Maui. I live near Hana and came in specifically to testify on the HIREP EIS. It's a pretty far drive, but

worth it to testify on a project that can foster extraordinary good change for the future of our island and the state.

In 1999 MECO decided to build a $400 million diesel fire generating station in the middle of Maui. This happened to be less than eight miles down the hill from my small farm in Kula. The lack of foresight in regards to alternatives to fossil fuel by the utility motivated my decision to become involved in assuring that such a plant would never be built and that alternative energy would have a future here in Hawai'i. A dozen years later, after having served on Maui County government and nonprofit boards, a whole lot of time over on O'ahu trying to get the first 2020 taken care of, I finally get to testify on what I consider a visionary project. We have all fought and worked hard to have this become a reality in one way or another. We hear different people speaking different ways and hear a lot of fear, hear some hope. The main thing is we want to ensure that it's well vetted.

As we have fought and worked hard for whatever it is that we're working to in reality and the underwater interconnect is vital to seeing our energy future become more like a real grid than hodgepodge of insulated island systems that are highly vulnerable in many ways. If you look at any part of the world now, underwater direct current cables are being utilized to interconnect generation grids serving

millions of people. In western Europe alone there are 29 medium to large HVDC interconnects already being used, built or under construction. What do the Europeans know that we don't know? Maybe there's something there. These guys have fought wars forever, they definitely don't speak the same languages, but they do understand what happens when they also don't interconnect.

This isn't rocket science. It's not something new that has to be invented again. It's simply applying technology that's available today and used worldwide. The capacity to have such an interconnect between O'ahu, Moloka'i, Lana'i and Maui would ensure the future capacity of our islands to stabilize not only the energy of a single island, but all of the islands together as a single network of energy. Really important. We do that everyplace else in the United States except here and there's a reason for that. In the future our electric circuits which now feed the customers will be sophisticated enough to buy and sell power coming from circuits, alternative energy sources and utility power is based on local neighborhood area island and statewide needs of an island-to-island interconnected grid. Your house will be able to make something that talks story with the guy next door and all of you work together to sell something down the street that's a little more to your advantage. That's what we're setting up, an ability to communicate. It's like an

electrical phone system that we're basically setting up.

An example of a positive outcome of such a cable would be the ability to directly interconnect to O'ahu and Maui Island proper. I really want to just cut to the chase on that. This is important. Our dynamics as an island community, which means many islands together, depends on our ability to work together. These systems regardless of whether you go back hundreds of years or two years ago, we have to find ways to work together. And there are major issues as to why this is a good way to do it.

It's great to look at Lana'i and Moloka'i as places for wind farms to grow; however, we have a very large area here on this island that could generate a large amount of wind for use statewide. Wind that cannot be built to due to MECO's insistence on local circuit constraints. Please remember the success of the first wind venture here on Maui. A lot of people paid blood and guts to get that taken care of. A lot of people sank trying to get it. And we've finally got a good system and it actually works. It's up and running and generating a great deal of energy. Maui itself has the capacity to generate far more and an interconnecting cable would ensure that wind generation is not discarded by the utility because there's no local use for the power generated on Maui at a time when the wind is blowing and the power is available. And this happens every single day here on Maui.

There is wind that's able to generate to stop oil from coming into the state and it's not happening.

Remember one thing: We're all interconnected in the cost of fossil fuel. It's not just the cost of gas at the pump. It's the cost in jobs and small businesses that fold when oil goes up. Remember that, we all are hit by that. So it's not just about Maui or O'ahu or Moloka'i. It's about our ability to survive in a world that dictates how many Maui or O'ahu citizens will have a job next month just due to the cost one single commodity, oil.

Honestly, there can be no dependability of the islands' infrastructure until some type of interconnect is built. It can be very well -- it can very well be the basis of a unified rate structure for statewide cost to consumers instead of the extraordinary differences between islands as we see now.

You can set the stage to help emerging technologies utilize the intelligence of an interconnected system in a very promising future. I hear OTEC and other standalone technologies offered as an alternative. They are like apples and oranges in regards to the cable. OTEC is a specific technology with a great future. On the other hand, the undersea cable is technology neutral in regards to what types of alternative energy you're transmitting over the system.

And the transmission can go both ways in the future.

Imagine no need to build any more old technology systems. If Maui or O'ahu or the Big Island as it's interconnected, which hopefully it will be one day, has had somehow -- had someone build a new technology that is significant, the technology can be built on a larger and more economic scale without the artificially applied restraints of local current low curves which utilities zealously enforce. They tell everybody stay small, stay small, stay small. It sounds familiar. We have to deal with this all the time in other ways.

This is done between utilities all the time on the mainland. Instead the power can be fed into an overall island grid. This is done between utilities all the time on the mainland at great advantage to the customers in cost and reliability. If one generation system goes down, another can pick up the load. Maui is quite vulnerable in this aspect.

Another point is the cable will allow a more rapid expansion of renewable power. People who invest in alternative energy look for system stability and the availability of alternative markets for the power. This cable simply makes alternative energy a better investment overall than it is with isolated small energy grids as we have now.

Please help to ensure all the citizens like myself that have done so much work get something that is of quality and allow it to come to fruition. Give us the flexible and forward-looking capacity such an investment and interconnect

will allow. It is really the chance of a lifetime to accelerate the great thought of self-sustainability to the next level. Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Sandra, do you need a break?

Okay. Sandra, the court reporter, she's needs a break. She's been typing for over the last hour. So this is an opportunity if anybody else want to speak, we're going to take a little -- Five-Minute break, Sandra? Five-minute break.

(Pause in Proceedings: 6:05-6:10)

MS. CHANG: Okay. We're going to reconvene. The next speaker is Jocelyn Perreira and then after Jocelyn is Keala Kaopuiki-Santos. And, again, if anybody else would like to come up and speak, it would be -- if you could sign up. If not, I'll just recognize you.

MS. PERREIRA: Aloha and good evening, everybody. This evening I'm speaking for the Tri-Isle Main Street Resource Center that has nine towns that we advocate for in Maui County. We support reasonable renewable energy with reasonable goals. We're here tonight to express our concerns regarding the proposal that has been put forth. Our organization having twin goals of economic revitalize within the context of cultural and historical preservation and advocating for these people on Lana'i and Moloka'i who have contacted us expressing -- requesting help and we do request

that you honor their rights to home rule. They are part of Maui County as our sister islands. We support the people of Lana'i and Moloka'i to receive a just and fair proposal. A proposal that clearly benefits every man, woman and child, but also benefits every business and -- as a starting point, then weigh the costs of the impacts and then do what is pono. The benefit package is a far cry from reasonable.

Setting up the scope of EIS expresses -- concern has been expressed about lacking specs. That's very true. It's very hard to not get enough information to give specific comments and we look forward to getting that. We feel you must measure flavor, character and sense of place. How do you measure that? Do you know how to measure that? Computer-generated model is something that is the very least we owe to these people.

Maui could not take this much power on because it's larger -- the 400 megawatts, larger than our entire grid. Maui has less than 300 megawatts. Moloka'i and Lana'i together would be 400 megawatts. It is our understanding that if one of the islands backs out, that means Lana'i gets all 400 megawatts. So have you looked at alternatives; solar, photovoltaics and others that has been put forth?

We want to thank Warren Shibuya because he articulated very well some of what we would want to say and agree on.

Why can't this be done on O'ahu? Why not look at conservation or look at generating power on O'ahu?

The order and the magnitude -- You can see the Kaheawa site, 20 plus megawatts, that's visible to Maui. The order of magnitude for Lana'i would be ten times. It will absolutely change the face of the island.

Prior to any agreement, the EIS requirement should be able to -- like I said generate the model. You should consider cable damage to reefs, water to use and build and operate the wind systems. They already have a tremendous problem with water. Redesigning the harbor to accept the blades and parts could result in barge delays and this is where the residents get their food and goods and services.

The wind farm change -- will change the physical environment. It will affect the birds. It's a bird killer. It's a noise generator. To what degree? We need specific information. It's physical impacts as well in looks and how this island will be perceived and scarred.

Roads that will have to be built to get the turbines and the equipment through. Will they haul it through the city? They have to cut an entirely new roadway system, scarring the land forever. Will there be -- where would they put the in-fill dirt from digging the roads? In the archeological sensitive gulches? We don't know. We need specifics. Are you changing any of the natural drainage? How

does this affect the ocean? If you place wind farms on these islands, if they become abandoned as such was the case on the Big Island, what plan do you have to recover and return the area to its natural state?

Impacts to sense of place when the local residents resist making trips to the west side part that they are -- is part of their everyday life experience, which is where they currently have a wide array of recreational activities and camping. The special view plains if you don't know that are there that are unique to that island. The impacts to the lifestyle if these areas are not available for hunting, fishing, visiting cultural Hawai'ian heiaus and one of the most beautiful beaches. It would be too hurtful for residents with Lana'i in their heart to look at the price they're paying to benefit O'ahu when they see their topography and landscapes forever scarred.

Living on Lana'i is a choice. Lana'i is critical to preserving Hawai'i's vanishing lifestyle. Many of these people cannot come out publicly to speak because they are intimidated and they are fearful for their jobs and for the homes that they rent. Community values are important here. Is there a cleanup plan? Someone must document what is there now. Support environmental nonprofits' efforts to do maintenance of erosion sites. The benefit package makes O'ahu look like the cookie at the top of the jar, leaving our

beloved Lana'i and Moloka'i the crumbs at the bottom of the jar.

Update the Lana'i powerplant so that the solar farm already on Lana'i can feed into the grid to start immediate cost savings to residents and businesses. They were promised this and yet they don't see this happening. With the same amount of money you could put photovoltaic and solar panels on each island and O'ahu homes and it will not cost the $2 billion.

Make O'ahu prove that they have studied and tried to implement alternatives or even tried conservation. They already have a horrible trash dumping situation. Please don't let them trash Lana'i or Moloka'i. It's unique in all the world. Its genuine integrity is irreplaceable and priceless. Once it's gone, it's gone.

Get real. A fair deal is important to all -- taking up -- all of the above into consideration. How about real money going towards technology for schools? Real money to pay their utility bills? 250 to $600 a month cost savings to families and small business will help local families invest in their own community, in its local businesses, services and even eat in local restaurants. Economic benefits to all.

Destroying a quarter of the island of Lana'i for ten percent energy to O'ahu is not reasonable. Come to the table with an honest and fair benefit to Lana'i and Moloka'i and

then let them hash it out and let them decide. They are the ones fortunate enough to have the resource. How dare everybody jump on board to exploit it?

Letting the cable drive the size of the wind farm to (inaudible) means justifying the need for an enormous wind farm. Lana'i residents take all the impact, significant and long-term benefits to O'ahu. It is not clear who pays for the cable, the transmission line. The price on O'ahu goes up a bit to maybe one billion. O'ahu, that is too sweet a deal. Benefits to people on O'ahu will increase over time. The burden on Lana'i severe with dropping value. What about hunting and safety issues? This project does not create many full-time jobs, approximately 20. A slug of money through the initial construction bringing in people outside of Lana'i, insult to injury, from O'ahu. Impacting on housing, restaurants, et cetera, drug use, et cetera. Few maintenance jobs to remain. A wave of money to pass through. Employment is not a long-term benefit.

Statewide we have trapped ourselves setting a high percentage of goals on renewables. Different groups have ratcheted up percentages to achieve 40 percent to come from renewables. Wind project is the only way to meet that percentage quickly. There is pressure, with capital letters, for wind farms so that the projected goal is not a failure. Without a wind farm, you needs tons of solar and this has

opened the door for opportunity for these kinds of deals.

So we ask that you should honor the requests of the people, the people of Lana'i and Moloka'i that ask for alternatives for O'ahu energy first. Fair and equitable. What do Hawai'ians know that many have forgotten? The value of our home. If we do not have community values, we cannot value our communities. Thank you.

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: The next speaker is Keala and then Isaac Hall.

MS. KAOPUIKI-SANTOS: Aloha mai kakou. My name is Keala Kaopuiki-Santos and my 'ohana has lived on Lana'i for over a hundred years. I spent my early childhood on Lana'i and although I no longer reside there, I still consider it home.

Let me start out by saying I support alternative energy, but when it comes to a wind farm on Lana'i, I think we need to look at other alternatives. I understand the need to reduce our reliance on fossil fuel, but should it come with a $1 billion price tag, 170 massive turbines built across 22,000 acres of land and an expensive undersea cable?

With that being said, the following are a few concerns that I hope will be addressed in the environment impact statement. Will the current dirt roads that lead to the prime fishing, diving and cultural sites of Polihua,

Awalua and Kaiena still be accessible? Will beach access continue to be ensured?

In the digging of the 170 holes for these giant turbines, what will become of the excess or displaced dirt? How will the possibility of runoff be managed? Will the reef and shoreline and the surrounding area be affected by runoff? Polihua is also a famed turtle nesting spot dating back hundreds of years. Will their nesting habitat be altered?

Will hunting and fishing rights within the proposed 22,000 acre area be limited? While the majority of families no longer subsist on hunting and fishing alone, it is a way of life for many on Lana'i. Will access to the area immediately surrounding the turbines be restricted as it is at the Kaheawa wind farm here on Maui? How will the numerous cultural sites within the proposed wind farm be preserved and will they still be accessible?

How will marine life be affected by the building of undersea cables to transfer energy to O'ahu? What will the impact be on marine mammals since the cable runs right through the Humpback Whale Sanctuary? Will bow access and fishing in these areas be restricted during the laying of the underwater cable and afterward? Will the 170 turbines pose a danger to the 'ua'u, the native petrel that nests on Lana'i? The Kanepu'u Forest Reserve borders the proposed area and is home to a number of threatened and endangered species, including

na'u, a native Gardenia. Are these plants in the neighboring landscape of Keahiakawelo, Garden of the Gods, threatened by the development of the wind farm or possible runoff?

When gathering information for the EIS please consider the impact on the aina, the native species, the ocean and the people for Lana'i is one of the few places where the environment is still a huge source of leisure and recreation and the cultural sites are still intact and undisturbed. Mahalo.

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: The next speaker is Isaac Hall and then the last person that is signed up is Hokuao. And then, again, if anybody else would like to speak after that, please let me know.

MR. HALL: Good evening. My name is Isaac Hall. It's all well and good to open a meeting like this with a Hawai'ian chant, but the real test is the test of time and that is how honest you state and federal agencies are with these communities that they're dealing with. When they stand up here and tell you this is not a specific document and that they don't know where the cable is going to go and they don't know where any of these wind farms are going to go and they're discouraging you from coming up and presenting your specific concerns, they're subverting the EIS process 'cause they're discouraging you from doing exactly what you're supposed to be

doing in this process, which is to present your specific concerns about this whole project. And I totally agree with the new energy coordinator for the County, the whole point is you give us the specifics so that the impacts can be addressed. A programmatic EIS is intended to study the cumulative impacts of every component of this project as a whole in detail and with specificity particularly when you know, the state and federal agencies, what the details of the project are. And the project as whole are the wind farms on the three islands, the cable, and the infrastructure on O'ahu.

The EIS PN that is the document that opens this whole process is a disappointing document. It's disingenuous. It pretends not to know a lot of information that you know is known by these agencies. And I could hardly get past the project summary. I'll just read you some of this. "Location of the project: Island of O'ahu and Maui County." That's all you know about the location? "Tax map key: To be determined by project specific proposed wind projects." You don't know where the Lana'i wind farm project is located? "Project site areas: To be determined. State land use districts: To be determined by project specific proposal wind projects. County zoning: To be determined by project specific wind projects. Special designations: To be determined by project specific proposed wind projects. Required permits and approvals: To be determined by project specific proposed wind projects."

And then the state official or the federal official stands up and says, "We don't know where this cable is going." And then I look at this document and I go, "Gosh, I remember something in here way in the back. Oh, yeah. A map." Here it is.

And then I remember something else 'cause we were -- went through this before. The State funded a study with our money of alternative locations for the cable project. We wrote a letter to the state DBEDT or whatever, said we'd like to see a copy of this document where you studied the alternative locations for the cable outside of the EIS process. We'd like to see a copy of that document.

"Sorry. You can't see it." This is how public this whole process has been.

And then they say, "Okay. We don't know where the cable -- where it's going to come out of the ocean, where it's going -- where the landing sites are." And I look on this and I go, hmmm, that looks a lot like Kaneohe Marine Corps Base to me. You know that's where it is, don't you? Right? Why don't you just say? Or Pearl Harbor? You know where that is, right, Pearl Harbor? Why the military locations, can you tell me that? Are we going to have a discussion of why you picked military locations for the cable to come in and out on O'ahu or we just going to pretend that you don't know?

Then you say, "Oh, we don't know Maui, either."

Looks like Kahului Harbor to me. Is that where it is, Kahului Harbor? So we can start to get to some specifics here.

And as far as Lana'i goes, they know in detail about the wind farm on Lana'i. They know where it's going to be, where all the towers are going to be, where the tax map keys are, where the zoning districts are and everything else. They know that already and yet they're going to tell you, "Nope. This isn't specific. Let's not get into specifics. Oh, no." There is an 'ua'u colony. "Oh, no, no. Don't tell me about that because we're not going to study that." That's a sure way that you're going to have to do a supplemental EIS at the end of this whole process.

So study the impacts that you know about and don't make us tell you what those specifics are when you already know what they are.

MS. CHANG: Thank you.

Hokuao. Would anybody else like to provide comments?

MR. PELLEGRINO: (Hawai'ian statement.)

Aloha mai kakou. I'm Hokuao Pellegrino. I'm from the ahupua'a of Waikapu known for its gusty winds. Kaheawa farm probably would not be in existence if it weren't for the assistance of the wind from the ahupua'a that I reside in, the Kokoaleo, which means strong gusts. I have a vast background in cultural and natural resource management and I'm here to

share specific mana'o on the wind project pertaining to Lana'i, believe it or not.

I'm married to a beautiful wife whose family is -- has long genealogical ties to the island of Lana'i, known as Kaopuiki 'ohana. And my sister-in-law Keala came up and shared some mana'o. And I feel it's my kuleana to come up here and like how my wife has supported me for the water issues that we've had here on Maui, I want to give my support back to the island that her 'ohana has genealogical ties to. Her family -- Keala was, I think, quite humble saying that her family has been there for a hundred years. I think her family has been there for much longer than that genealogically, spiritually connected to that aina. Their grandfather's name is Solomon Kaopuiki and he's still very much alive and well on the island of Lana'i in his 90s along with his two sisters, who are probably the most knowledgeable about Lana'i and their cultural resources and environmental resources and the people of Lana'i. If you don't know his name, I suggest you learn it quickly.

Genealogy is very important to us because it's not about a name, it's not about who our grandfather or great grandfather was, but it's about understanding the history the knowledge that comes down -- that comes down from each generation. I have had the privilege for the last four years to spend time on Lana'i with my wife and her family and her

grandfather and to have him take us around and share about the important sites on Lana'i.

I am very much for renewable energy along with my family. I myself, along with my wife's family, grew up in a home that has been completely off the grid using solar photovoltaic panels. I drive a hybrid. I look at the wind farm every day I go to work and as I go down to Lahaina or Kihei and so on. And I had some challenges when that project first came up, but I came to realize that it was quite beneficial to our island and to realize that that energy was going to be utilized here on Maui.

When I started to look into about a year ago what might possibly happen to Lana'i and the ahupua'a of Ka'a, which is the largest ahupua'a of the 13 ahupua'a on the island of Lana'i, it concerned me because the ahupua'a of Ka'a is roughly between 20 and 22,000 acres. The ahupua'a of Wailuku, which we are currently in right now, is just a few thousand acres more. And the proposed wind farm site in the ahupua'a of Ka'a almost encompasses that entire area. So could you imagine this whole area of Wailuku being covered in windmills? Imagine what that would do to the cultural landscape, to the viewscape and everything else.

I can understand the renewable energy initiatives that we need to take here in the state of Hawai'i and I support that, but not at the cost of so many different

resources. And I would like to speak specifically about the cultural resources tonight because that is my background. I would love to speak, as Mr. Shibuya did, on all the specific and systematic approaches and so on, but that's not my background. So I have very specific concerns about the cultural impact that will occur.

Now, if you're familiar with the Ka'a ahupua'a, the Ka'a ahupua'a is a very dry region similar to the leeward regions that we have on the Haleakala slopes like Kahikinui and Kaupo and Hana'ula as well as part of the Moku of Kula. Now, if you're familiar with the dryland or dry regions of each island, some of the most rarest of Hawai'i's native species fall in these areas. It is why the Leeward Haleakala Water Shed Partnership does what it does in protecting the ahupua'a of Hawai'i in the Kahikinui Moku because nowhere else on this island has as much biodiversity in terms of its native species of plants and animals than that particular area. And you could very much say the same for Lana'i and the ahupua'a of Ka'a.

Earlier -- I was going to say earlier this year, but it's 2011. In March of 2010 my wife's grandfather was honored at the dryland forest of Kanepu'u because it was he that helped preserve the Gardenia Brighamii which is also known as the na'u. The only place that the native Gardenia can be naturally found is in this area on Lana'i in the ahupua'a of

Ka'a in the forest reserve of Kanepu'u. Amongst the na'u there are lama, olopua, kuaika, aalii and a vast number of native species that are also found outside the reserve. And I'm worried, I have deep concerns about how the natural habitat will be affected in those areas alongside the cultural resources. A lot of times when you go to different cultural sites -- and we're not speaking particular of heiau. Many times when you come to situations like this, you have a lot of people speaking about heiau and the very sacred, sacred sites. But to me as a farmer -- that is my background. I'm a kalo farmer -- sites like dryland agricultural systems are very important. Waikapu, where I'm from, had the largest dryland agricultural system on all of West Maui. Ka'a, interestingly enough, in the Ka'a ahupua'a of Lana'i also held the largest dryland agricultural system of that island.

Now, if you know, if you're familiar with Lana'i, water resources are very slim. Monolea is one of the only places you will find water resources. How did the people, how did our kupuna survive on that island for almost a thousand years? It wasn't by growing kalo. It was growing uala and they formed mala, vast tracks of mala. And I wish I could bring up the book that I bought in the back done by Kepa Maly, a cultural resource specialist on Lana'i, that has a photograph from the early 1900s one of the only photographs that shows the remnant dryland field systems of farming uala

or sweet potato in the ahupua'a of Ka'a. It's beautiful. You can see mounds and mounds of uala for as long as you can see. The picture is about this big, so it wouldn't help if I brought it up. But these particular places and the cultural sites and the environmental resources are very important. They may not be utilized as they once were, but like Keala and others have spoke, one of the best -- it's like going to a Bishop Museum with no walls when you go to Lana'i where the artifacts are just laying upon the ground. And the artifacts are those agriculture sites, the dryland agricultural systems, the heiau, the walls, the trails. And the people of Lana'i know these very, very well.

I'm concerned that by building the wind farm in this particular area is going to more so obliterate these resources. Because the resources, the natural and cultural resources are so rare throughout Hawai'i, why not leave a particular area such as Ka'a on the island of Lana'i to be a model to show what once was, the way our kupuna were truly sustainable. Why not go back to those lands and look at food security and redevelop those dryland field systems that once fed the island of Lana'i?

I'm also concerned specifically regarding the CIS or the cultural impact statement. I have seen too many times people in -- people in my lahui, our lahui, our Hawai'ian culture to sell out and to come forward and do these CIS's

because of their -- their own fame. And I don't want to see this happen with this particular area. Because whether it's going to be impacts on Maui, Lana'i or Moloka'i, I don't want to see a mainland firm come in and do the cultural impact statement. I also don't want to see one firm in particular come and do that, because there are people and resources on the island of Lana'i who are very well versed in doing these particular things. I don't want to see somebody from Maui going over to Lana'i and trying to understand what those resources are when there are people right there that will be able to do it.

This idea of this O'ahu centric mentality that rapes the resources of our outer islands is not something that I support. On Lana'i, on Moloka'i and Maui we still have the potential to be completely self-sustainable. You could put a few windmills on Lana'i and make that island completely self-reliant on itself. I mean, it just baffles me why we have to destroy resources from another island to make another -- to make O'ahu ten-percent self-sustainable when we could do a fraction of that to make Lana'i or Moloka'i or Maui the first sustainable island. There's no state in the United States of America that is completely self-sufficient. Now, the likelihood of us doing that here in Hawai'i, there's potential, but why not start by one island? And I don't mean O'ahu because you'd probably have to rape all the resources of

every single island to get that island to be self-sufficient and I don't think that is worth it.

So in going forward with your draft environmental impact statement I would like you to look closely at the cultural and environmental impacts that this may have on all islands, but specifically Lana'i because the most impact, from what I can see in the models and the research that I have done, will greatly impact the island of Lana'i. So mahalo.

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Thank you.

We have Dave Doyle. Again, if anybody else would like to speak.

MR. DOYLE: Hello, everybody. My name is David Doyle and I am in the PV and renewable energy field. And I'm a new resident to Maui. I've been here about a year and a half. And I have four comments, I guess, to make about tonight. And, first of all, thank you for coming and thank you for having me here and allowing me to speak.

The first comment is I have lived in a number of places around the United States and upon coming to Maui one of the things that's really striking to me is the culture, the prevalence of culture having Native Hawai'ians, you know, speak at meetings just -- I have never seen that anyplace else I've been. I've been in Colorado, Iowa, Maine in lobster towns and Southern California and all over the place and I

have never seen the amount of culture imbibed into just local meetings. And I think that it's a very important thing that should be considered in the review process. And I think that one other thing I have noticed is the different cultural perspectives of the different islands. They're very unique. Even though I haven't visited all of them, I see that they're vastly different. Even on this island, you go to Hana and it's completely different. And so I think that maybe more than anyplace else in the country it's my belief culture is very important and determining, you know, what happens in the future for people who live here. So that's my first comment is culture and hopefully it will be adequately addressed in the review.

Secondly, as part of my work in the renewable energy field one of the things I look at is home energy audits and -- in preparation for putting in a PV system or some other kind of renewable energy. And the first thing that we look at is how can we reduce the current consumption that we're using not only to reduce the cost of the system that we might put into place, but it just -- it just makes sense not to use so much energy and are things that we aren't doing now that we could do. And I hope that that would be looked at. A number of other people have mentioned that, that basically are there -- We're talking 400 megawatts. What would have to happen on O'ahu for 400 megawatts of savings to be realized? I may it

may be very painful, but I think that it should be looked at, you know. What would it take rather than spending money on some kind of -- some wind project? So energy conservation.

Thirdly, who is using the power over there? Obviously the demand is -- at least from my perspective, is O'ahu, that's why the cables are going there. So who is using that power? I've heard here tonight that it's probably the military. Well, my question there and comment would be: Is the review process going to have access to what the military thinks about this issue, energy supply on O'ahu? Because I -- my personal feeling is that they've probably thought about it a lot. That they had -- and they -- I mean, energy security a national security issue and I -- the military has thought in detail about what happens if the grid goes down, what happens if we have $200 oil, $400 oil, because they are going to survive over there. And if they are the biggest consumer over there, they know very well what they are going to do. And I think that, granted, it's probably a secure, you know, documentation, but I think it's vital to answering the question of whether or not this is a good thing that we should be doing to have access to what the military has thought about that. So that would be my third comment.

Oh, and another comment there is that not only do I think they're probably planning for, you know, eventualities, but in my work with renewable energy I see across the country

at military bases they're putting things in place, they're going to renewables right now. And so my question there is that: If the military is the largest consumer on O'ahu and they are because of national security going to renewable systems, that seems to me that they would -- that would reduce to some extent the amount of demand on O'ahu. So will those things that the military is currently planning on doing be folded in and taken into consideration in this review? That's another question of how much power do we really need.

The fourth comment is basically I've heard it mentioned here tonight that there might be a billion dollars or $2 billion spent. I don't know what that -- I mean, I'm -- this is my first meeting here on this topic, so -- but a billion dollars, we could -- you know, we could put a lot of PV systems on people's homes. And instead of giving the money for a huge project or even a study, we could subsidize the -- through a tax credit or just give people money, give people $5,000 bucks to put a system on their house. A billion dollars would -- I don't know the math, but that's a lot of systems. And it may be 400 megawatts right there, I don't know. So I would like to see that, alternatives using that amount of money.

So the culture, the energy conservation, the military involvement and alternatives for that amount of money is the four things I would like to see and would hope that

they are addressed in this review which I -- my final comment is that it seems to me maybe we've got the cart ahead of the horse here. We've already decided that we want wind when maybe we should be deciding whether or not we really need to do this whole thing. So that's my comment and thank you very much for listening. Appreciate it.

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: My apologies. Rob Parsons had actually signed up very early, so Rob is at this point the last person who signed up. If anybody else would like to provide a comment, please let me know.

Rob.

MR. PARSONS: Thank you.

Aloha. My name is Rob Parsons. I'm an environmental coordinator with the Office of the Mayor. I'll be very brief. Actually, I'm glad I got called up last because this is about community input here. And as our Energy Commissioner Doug McLeod explained earlier, we're listening as much -- we will be submitting comments just as many of the rest of you will. And I think it's fair to say that the comments of the administration will be shaped as much by what we've heard here tonight and what we hear also tomorrow on Moloka'i and Saturday on Lana'i as by our own analysis. And we do have -- we actually are -- our energy coordinator is here. We've got a lot of expertise, but clearly there's a lot

of expertise in this room as well. So thank you all for being here and sharing everything that you've shared.

I'm wearing this lei tonight by virtue of accepting an invitation from our friends on O'ahu at the office of -- at Al's office, DBEDT to assist them with some logistics here. And I guess this is my reward for getting them to a good lunch spot and making sure they didn't get lost on the way to the hearing tonight. So it's been good spending part of the day with you and hearing more about where you're at in this process. And now you've got to hear where this community is at. And the mayor's office will also have staff on Moloka'i and Lana'i in the next couple of days helping you in the same -- serving in the same regard that I have been.

Mayor Arakawa is probably done with his TV show by now, that's why he couldn't be here tonight. I think Council Member Baisa went to be on that show.

Anyway, I'm greatly appreciative for all of you in this community that share so much and for taking the time to come out and speak. Thank you.

MS. CHANG: Thank you, Rob.

I have Kimokeo.

MR. KAPAHULEHUA: Aloha kakou. I just wanted to say that I'm for renewable energy. I think that you have to address the concerns we have put before you tonight. Everybody shared a great deal of concerns. But I also want to

come up before and not to let you go without telling you that there's an 'Aha Ki'ole, this is members of the Hawai'ian community that's made up on each of the islands' 'Aha Moku. It's their kupunas that in each of the mokus have a -- a target from the mountain to the sea and you should go to them and get their concerns on each of these islands that you're talking about because that would give you a better insight of all these concerns we're talking about. That we need you to go to them so they can address their cultural concerns and the lifestyle we have in each of these islands, each of these mokus and each of these ahupua'a. And so I hope that you go and find this structure of government that we have called the 'Aha Ki'ole.

I myself am supportive of renewable energy. I would like to have our kupunas and the people of each of the mokupuni, which is the island, and the moku and the ahupua'a to address to you on a one-to-one level. It's very difficult for them to be here. This is not the kind of type of meeting they would come and share their mana'o with you. Maybe not saying that they're intimidated. They're not intimidated by any of this, but they're -- they have their own environment that they will sit down and share their mana'o and their concerns. And this is not a particular area that they would come from the island, come from the moku or come from the ahupua'a.

So I just wanted to bring that to your attention and your concern so that that could be addressed. It would greatly help some of the things that we as a host people, the Hawai'ians, have a way of talking to you in our environment. So I would like to share that with you. And thank you very much for coming here. We appreciate you being here. But we hope that my concerns will take you to our kupuna and be able to kuka and share their mana'o with you in this process you call today. So mahalo and thank you so much. Aloha.

MS. CHANG: Mahalo. Okay. Our next speaker is Ekolu Lindsey.

MR. LINDSEY: Aloha, everybody. My name Ekolu Lindsey and I just had a few thoughts. I mean, everything has been well covered tonight. And Dick Mayer and Irene Bowie, if you can answer their questions, I think you might have a chance. But, more importantly, if you can get past the people of Lana'i and Moloka'i, you might have a better chance.

The way I see this, our islands, Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i, we're all paddling our canoe. We're moving along, moving along nicely. Lana'i and Moloka'i could be paddling their koa canoe and they're fixing 'em as they move along, they're fishing, they're having a good time, they're enjoying life. Maui's canoe is a bit brighter, nicer colors, 'cause we've done a little better planning, have more people and we're moving along. Now we have our kolohe brother over there

living on O'ahu, he's having good fun on his canoe, yeah, plenty people on that canoe, but he's not taking care of his canoe very well. Now he's asking for our help. Do we help them?

Now, there's a psychology change that has to happen on O'ahu. I forget the gentleman who spoke earlier about waste, you cannot change 'em, they're going to waste that energy. So if we decide, the communities need to decide that we want to help our kolohe brother over there who's not taking care of his canoe and the people on that canoe and if we decide to help him, is there going to be a change? I don't think so. I don't think that's going to happen.

Now, I'm all for renewable energy and all the different opportunities that present itself as presented by the former speakers. It's been -- I think it all should be looked at. But I think what it comes down to is: Did you guys ask the people of Lana'i and Moloka'i that -- if that's what they want? Now, if I going to your house in Michigan and I like put one canoe in your back yard for whatever reason because you have a lake, I gonna ask you first. There's a proper protocol. And protocol is nothing more than simple basic rights, simple things that you gotta do to live in society. You gotta ask. If you no ask, you're not -- correctly, then you're not gonna get.

So, you know, when I think about it, what do the

people of Lana'i and Moloka'i have to gain from helping their brother on O'ahu? Nothing. So why they gonna help? Well, then take a step back. How can we help the people of Lana'i and Moloka'i? How about -- I've always wanted to say this publicly and this was my chance -- so I wasn't going to say it, but I'm going to say it. So I'm not representing my father for most of you who know me. Okay? People of Lana'i and Moloka'i, what's their problem over there? Why not give 'em free energy? You're using their land.

(Applause.)

MR. LINDSEY: You know, free energy to a certain extent. What's the average household utilize? X amount of kilowatt hours. Over that, hey, then give 'em a cheaper rate.

"Hey, I'm interested. What else you got?" What about their future? "What about my children?"

"Hey, I'm gonna send your kids to University of Hawai'i for free. I'm going to give them an opportunity for an education so that they can decide what they want to do. I'm also going to give them a job back home." These guys, they like hunt, they like fish, they can sustain themselves off of the land. And most of us cannot. That's why we're in this predicament in the first place.

Now, free electricity; helping their children go to school, whether it be, I don't know, a break or completely free, that would be great; can give them a job. But the more

important thing for their culture and the society there is access. They gotta have access to their fishing grounds. They gotta have access to their hunting grounds. Once you put these things up, gone forever, not going to get 'em back.

So I put the people on those islands on notice: Whatever you give up, you're not going to get 'em back. So what the selling price? Is it worth it for them? That's for that community to decide. But I wanted to throw that out and let you know that maybe if you talk to the right people, you talk to the people that Hokuao mentioned. The kupuna over there know. You cannot send somebody from the mainland to go take care of local knowledge. You need local knowledge to take care their own place.

The people of Lana'i, okay, there's a large land owner over there that wanted to make all the decisions. That's wrong. He may own the land, but the people own the spirit. And it's for -- it's the responsibility of those people to rise up and let the spirit be known to those people who want to build. I think some -- a point can be reached where a compromise can be reached if there's willing parties to sit down. But you're going to have a very challenging situation over there on the outer islands, so be mindful.

Oh, and thank you, Hokuao, for that wonderful talk. I always listen to his talk. I learn so much from his mana'o.

But a four-year-old child asks his kupuna one day,

"Grandpa, why is saving these things important? Why is it important that we save the plants, that we save the archaeological sites, that we save the tales, that we say the mana'o, the stories and everything of that area? Why is it important?"

How do you respond to a four-year-old child with that question? I know some of you have heard this before. This is my dad talking. It's because it's who we are. That's why we save that. If these things are lost; we have lost our foundation, we have lost our stories, we have lost who we are. And we will be like many other native cultures out there who are lost once we give this up. But if you can find a way to maintain its integrity. Not just this is a significant cultural site, build all around them. This is significant why? Because everything else around it provides the significance and the people and the plants. Save those things, find a way, I think can happen. But it's going do take a lot of work and you guys got to ask nicely. Mahalo.

(Applause.)

MS. CHANG: Thank you so much.

Would anybody else like to provide a comment? This is your opportunity. We actually published in the notice that we were going to be here 'til 9:00, so we will here 'til 9:00. Sandra, the court reporter, is going to be here 'til 9:00. If anybody else after this would like to give your comment to

just Sandra, you're free to do that.

Before we close, Tony, would you like to make any closing comments?

Well, again, once again, last chance? Anybody want to come up.

Okay. Tony.

MR. COMO: Thanks, Dawn.

Again, I just -- I don't want to keep you any longer, but I want to thank you for coming out. We got tremendous comments. I've been doing meetings like this, conducting environment analysis on various types of energy structures for way too many years. Between last night on O'ahu and tonight, I don't think I've ever had two meetings run where we got absolutely the kind of things that we need. We got comments, we've got passion, we've got information that we need to consider when we're doing our job. So I just want to thank you for the tremendous amount of valuable information you have given us and good night and aloha.

MS. CHANG: One last thing before you leave, we are having a -- the public comment period is going to be open 'til March 1st. On this board, one of the banners there's a whole -- numerous ways for to you submit your comments. I think somebody said very appropriately, Kimokeo, for many local people, public meetings like this is not the most comfortable way for them to tell their mana'o. That doesn't

mean their mana'o is not important. So we would urge you if you have 'ohana or if you have family members or community members that still want to give us their mana'o, they can e-mail it, check our website, they can fax it, they can mail it, but please comment. I mean, we can't even begin to do justice and honor without getting your mana'o so we genuinely do mean that and we really would like your participation.

I think as many of you know, we had a meeting on O'ahu last night, we will be on Moloka'i tomorrow night and we will be on Lana'i on Saturday. So we do want to go out to those communities and we're trying to do this in a very respectful way.

And thank you so much. I just appreciated the courtesy and the respect that everybody provided to each other. This was really a wonderful meeting. And, again, we will be here 'til 9:00. If you want to look at the banners, take material, talk story or give your statement, your comment to Sandra, please do so. Thank you so very much. Mahalo.

(Pause in Proceedings: 8:04-8:05)

PRIVATE STATEMENT OF PAUL PAGAY: My name is Paul Pagay. I'm a former island resident from Lana'i. I live on -- I live in Pukalani right now. So I'm trying to give the perspective from a fisherman, from a hunter standpoint. I've got a lot of family and friends still on the island. So they talked about access, so there's a couple access that goes to

the fishing grounds there: Kaena, Awalua, Lapaiki, Kahue. And I just want to know: Who's gonna maintain the roads? Who's gonna -- Is it gonna be open to the public? And, again, who's gonna maintain, who's gonna spend money on maintaining these roads?

Also, right now the State leases the property, which they do game management. I'm an animal lover, but, yet, I'm a hunter. So now you got about 2,000 deers in that area, maybe about a thousand or so feral sheep, Mouflon, so the State provides seven -- or not in that area, they provide about five water troughs right now for those deers and animals. So being that the -- if the wind farm come in, what they going to do with the dear? If eradication is involved, who's gonna eradicate? What they gonna do with the meat which the people use as stable food on the island? Again, what's going to happen to the water? If they do eradication, I don't think there's hundred percent they can kill all the animals, so that small percentage, if you pull the water troughs, is that cruelty to animals? So what's going to happen to the animals. That's all.

(Pause in proceedings: 8:07-9:00)

MS. CHANG: Okay. That's it.

(The proceedings were adjourned at 9:00 p.m.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF Hawai'i)
) SS.
CITY AND COUNTY OF MAUI)

I, Sandra J. Gran, Certified Shorthand Reporter for the State of Hawai'i, hereby certify that the proceedings were taken down by me in machine shorthand and was thereafter reduced to typewritten form under my supervision; that the foregoing represents to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing matter.

I further certify that I am not an attorney for any of the parties hereto, nor in any way concerned with the cause.

DATED this 21st day of February, 2011, in Maui, Hawai'i.

Sandra J. Gran
Hawai'i CSR 424
Notary Public for Hawai'i
Commission No. 200-198
My Commission Expires: 5/14/12

SANDRA J. GRAN STATE OF HAWAII NOTARY PUBLIC Commission Number 200-198