

PUBLIC HEARING

JOINT FEDERAL AND STATE
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING & NOTICE OF INTENT
TO PREPARE EIS FOR
HAWAI'I INTERISLAND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM - WIND

5:30 P.M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 2011

McKINLEY HIGH SCHOOL (CAFETERIA)

1039 S. KING STREET

HONOLULU, HAWAI'I

FACILITATOR: DAWN CHANG

REPORTED BY: PATRICIA L. NELSON, CSR-465

1 CLARE GRAEF: I have concern about the
2 long-term cost effectiveness of this project due to
3 maintenance requirements because my knowledge of wind
4 turbines that have been in existence for over ten years,
5 let's say, have all been in areas that are arid and none
6 of them have been, to my knowledge, in an environment
7 where there is a tremendous amount of humidity and salt
8 air.

9 So I look at that as being a real problem
10 to this being cost effective on a long-term basis in
11 providing quality energy for our state. And I look at,
12 I'm concerned about, when this project is completed, the
13 construction of this project is completed, how much
14 energy is it really going to be able to produce, and in a
15 cost-effective manner and in an environmentally-sound
16 manner that's not going to be damaging.

17 I would like to see a comparison made to
18 passive solar panels because obviously those would
19 sustain some deterioration due to the environmental
20 conditions, but not be, I don't think it would be nearly
21 as affected by it as a moving turbine.

22 So I just don't, I've been to Lana'i, I
23 don't know how they would be delivering large pieces of
24 equipment to that area that they plan on putting those
25 turbines. There are no natural bays. Does that mean

1 they are going to construct a wharf, a harbor, and then
2 when that is completed, the cost of that to build that,
3 is it then going to be dismantled? Who gets to use it?
4 Will it be open to the public, to the people of Lana'i?
5 Does that mean that tourists then can utilize that bay,
6 that becomes a, you know, a recreational harbor? Does
7 that mean that boating people then have access to it, or
8 is that strictly going to be under the purview of the
9 turbines and the maintenance and the Murdocks who own,
10 you know, the property.

11 So those are my concerns, that and then
12 just trying to really fathom how this is really worth it.
13 I don't see it's worth it.

14 JOE VANRYZIN: My name is Joe VanRyzin.
15 I'm an ocean engineer and I work for Makai Ocean
16 Engineering. I've been in Hawai'i for 40 years, I've
17 been working on ocean thermal energy conversion and other
18 alternative energy projects for at least 30 years.

19 I was involved with OTEC in 1978 when
20 Hawai'i put the first operating OTEC system in operation,
21 and I'm currently very, very heavily involved with OTEC
22 development.

23 I've looked at this offshore cable project
24 and Makai puts in deep sea cables too. I've looked at
25 this offshore project and wind project and it's always

1 seemed as kind of a silly exercise.

2 I recognize that the State has put out a
3 statement that says that the combination of wind and
4 cables are an in-hand technology and something that we
5 can do now, and that is true, but when really looking at
6 the big picture and seeing where the world is moving and
7 how we are going and when we are trying to solve a
8 problem or a goal by 2030, do we really want to limit
9 ourselves and bet one billion dollars on what we have in
10 hand.

11 And has this review and has this billion
12 dollar decision included other near-term technologies
13 that would be a quite dramatically different picture for
14 O'ahu, and Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion can supply
15 more than a hundred percent of our energy needs for this
16 island and other islands. It doesn't involve
17 interlinking the islands with deep sea cables.

18 OTEC most importantly is firm energy, it's
19 there 24/7, it's not intermittent energy like wind is,
20 and it does not compete with the land, it does not
21 compete with water, it does not compete with food. And
22 so in terms of a renewable energy, it is probably the
23 most ideal renewable energy on earth and we've got it and
24 we are very close to it, and here we are throwing a
25 billion dollars at something that is shortsighted.

1 So I question the wisdom of this whole
2 thing. I know this group who has proposed this has not
3 really thoroughly looked at OTEC, because if they would,
4 they would have talked to me and they would have talked
5 to other people within our group, and they haven't done
6 that.

7 I think it's too much money that you are
8 risking without having done all the homework that really
9 should be done when you make a billion dollar decision.

10 That's it.

11 (At 6:25 p.m., Introductions, program
12 overview and public comments.)

13 FACILITATOR: Could we all sit down and
14 gather, please?

15 Okay. Let's start.

16 Aloha. My name is Dawn Chang. We would
17 like to please ask everybody to take their seats as we
18 would like everybody to participate and hear what's going
19 to be said. Mahalo.

20 Aloha kakou. My name is Dawn Chang and
21 I'm going to facilitate the meeting tonight. I am with
22 the consulting team that's working on drafting the
23 programmatic EIS. So thank you, all of you, for being
24 here.

25 Before we start I have asked if Kepa would

1 start us off with an opening Pule.

2 KEPA: Aloha.

3 I would like to share with you Tutu Papa
4 (speaking Hawaiian) whose (speaking Hawaiian) a native of
5 the island of Lana'i taught us before all things
6 (speaking Hawaiian) you Pule first, you ask permission
7 first. And so this evening I would like to just offer a
8 Pule in the language that Tutu Papa spoke, that we be
9 inspired, that we (speaking Hawaiian) do that which is
10 righteous, which is good pono, and if it's pono for the
11 land, pono for the Hawaiians, it will be pono for
12 everybody else. If not, Tutu Papa had a beautiful
13 saying, (speaking Hawaiian) When the hands do good work,
14 the mouth eats good food. (speaking Hawaiian) If the
15 hands do dirty work, the mouth eats dirty food.

16 So these are values, things that are
17 important that are handed down through the past for us.
18 So as we Pule tonight, I'm sorry, I'm going to Pule in
19 Hawaiian, but I'm asking you to join your spirits, your
20 na'au with me, since we are not (speaking Hawaiian)
21 tonight join me that we pray for the pono of the land for
22 the people and that our spirits be touched. (Speaking
23 Hawaiian)

24 So forgive me first for my (speaking
25 Hawaiian) I stand before you as (speaking Hawaiian) but

1 let us just pray for God's blessings on this meeting,
2 that we be at peace, that we be (speaking Hawaiian) that
3 we care for and aloha for one another and allow the
4 voices to be heard, but let us also pray that the voices
5 sink in.

6 (Pule in Hawaiian)

7 Amen. Mahalo.

8 FACILITATOR: Mahalo, Kepa.

9 Thank you very much for being here. This
10 is a wonderful group. This is the first of four public
11 scoping meetings that we will have this week.

12 Thank you so much for being here. Your
13 mana'o, your comments, are going to be really important
14 as we proceed on this process.

15 Again, my name is Dawn Chang. I'd like to
16 introduce some of the government officials who are here
17 representing the different departments.

18 We have from the Department of Energy,
19 they came down from Washington to be here at the scoping
20 meetings, Tony Como, Ellen Russell, Anne Finken and
21 Steve Lindenberg. Thank you.

22 We also have from the United States Bureau
23 of Ocean Energy and Management Regulations, BOEMRE, they
24 were formerly Minerals Management Services, we have
25 Mr. Eckenrode, Mark, in the back. He is in the back of

1 the room.

2 From the State Department of Business and
3 Economic Development and Tourism, Josh Strickler,
4 Allen Kam, Li'ula Nakama and Malama Minn, and we also
5 have Lois is here too.

6 So, again, the format of tonight's
7 meeting, again, thank you so much, we started off with a
8 little open house, we have different banners up there
9 where you can see some of the process and some of the
10 resources we will be looking at.

11 This is the first, again, of a public
12 scoping meeting. We will be giving you some brief
13 overviews of both the Hawai'i Interisland Renewable
14 Energy Program for wind, as well as talking about the
15 process, the programmatic EIS process, and then after
16 that we are going to ask you to go into the, where we are
17 going to take your public comments.

18 We have a court reporter here, Patty, who
19 is reporting all of this process. She has taken people
20 who came earlier and had public comments and she will
21 continue to take the public comments throughout tonight.

22 So, again, thank you very much.

23 I'd like to ask Josh and Steve to come up
24 and they are going to give you a brief overview of the
25 program and then we are going to have Allen and Tony talk

1 about the EIS process.

2 STEVE LINDENBERG: Thank you, Dawn.

3 So this is going to be very brief. We're
4 just trying to give you the bare minimums so you can ask
5 us questions.

6 As most all of you know, the State of
7 Hawai'i is highly challenged by the energy costs
8 associated with oil. The state legislature, a little
9 over a year ago, decided that the solution was to look to
10 a renewable portfolio standard or renewable energy on the
11 islands to replace the oil, and in that process there are
12 projects being built all over the islands, rooftop solar,
13 wind power up at Kahuku on the other side of this island,
14 there's activities in Puna where they are going to expand
15 their geothermal.

16 So there is a lot going on, but tonight we
17 have got another program of investment that's being
18 conceived and the intention here is trying to understand
19 the community's interest, what are environmental or
20 cultural questions that you have as an audience, so that
21 we can put those into our study to be prepared and ready
22 to deliver it back to the community for comment.

23 I think that's about it.

24 JOSHUA STRICKLER: Aloha. My name is
25 Joshua Strickler. I'm with the State of Hawai'i's energy

1 office.

2 I always start these meetings and
3 discussions out with the price of oil just so that
4 everyone can kind of be aware of why we are here tonight
5 to have this discussion. We are here to talk about the
6 wind farms and the cable, but there's a reason we're
7 having this little discussion.

8 The price of oil today is around \$90.
9 What that means to you is that your cost of living out
10 here in Hawai'i is so much more expensive than it is on
11 the mainland. The best example I can give of that is the
12 news that came out this week that Horizon and Pasha have
13 to increase their interisland service charge costs of
14 shipping interisland as well as Matson.

15 So as oil goes up in price, we have to
16 figure out ways to get off of oil, and that's what we're
17 here tonight to talk about is one project of the many
18 that we are looking at to help us get us off the oil and
19 get us to a clean energy future so we can be more
20 self-reliant and more independent from the changes that
21 go on and the things that we have no control over.

22 So this is the beginning of a long
23 process. I want to make sure that we're very clear that
24 there is no done deal with any of this. This is the
25 start of a very long, almost a year and a half process

1 that we have to go through through the EIS. There will
2 be more EISS that follow this.

3 But we want to hear from everyone tonight,
4 what your feelings are, what your thoughts are, how this
5 thing should proceed, if it should proceed, and what it
6 needs to look like, because it affects all of us, and
7 we've got to get together and figure out a way to solve
8 this problem and get in control of the situation.

9 FACILITATOR: Mahalo, Steve and Josh.

10 I'd like to ask Tony and Allen to come up
11 who are going to talk about the actual Programmatic EIS
12 and the state EIS process.

13 Thank you.

14 TONY COMO: Aloha. I'd like to thank all
15 of you for coming out here tonight and actively
16 participating with all of us on this very important
17 project. I'll try to be very brief.

18 I work for the Department of Energy. The
19 Department of Energy is the lead agency, the lead federal
20 agency for this Programmatic Environmental Impact
21 Statement. This is the first, the first part of probably
22 a multi-year process before ultimate decisions are made.

23 We are here tonight to get your comments
24 on the issues that should be studied in our draft
25 document. Once the comment period closes, which is

1 March 1st, we then start preparing our draft
2 Environmental Impact Statement. We think we will
3 probably have one available for distribution to everyone
4 around the fall of this year.

5 Once that is distributed, you will all get
6 copies, if you would like one, we're going to open
7 another comment period. Now, during that time you can
8 send us written comments. We will also be coming back
9 here to conduct additional meetings exactly like this
10 except whereas now you are telling us what we should be
11 studying, when we come back here and you have reviewed
12 the draft document, you will be telling us how well we've
13 studied it and if we've missed something else.

14 Following that we will take your comments
15 on the draft document, address every single one of them
16 in detail, and work that into a final Environmental
17 Impact Statement, and hopefully that will be finished by
18 April of 2012.

19 This is sort of a unique process. I have
20 done a variety of these things all over the mainland
21 between the United States and Canada and the
22 United States and Mexico. This is only the second time
23 we're doing this, for a very long time, that the state is
24 an equal partner with the federal agency on a project of
25 this magnitude.

1 So this is a very unique document. It's
2 going to satisfy all of the legal requirements the
3 federal government has for conducting a programmatic
4 review of something of this magnitude, but at the same
5 time it's going to have, it's going to address all the
6 requirements that the State of Hawai'i has in looking at
7 the various environmental cultural aspect of a project,
8 of a program of this size.

9 So with that as a segue, I'm going to turn
10 you over to Allen Kam, and Allen can talk to you a little
11 bit about the state's process.

12 ALLEN KAM: Essentially what Tony was
13 talking about in terms of the federal process, the state
14 process also parallels the federal process, so there is a
15 lot of overlap there.

16 There is one notable difference, however,
17 that the state process has that the federal does not, and
18 that's the preparation of the cultural impact assessment,
19 and we will also be performing that in addition to all
20 the requirements of NEPA. And since that is an EPA, or
21 excuse me, a 343 requirement, that will be completed.

22 FACILITATOR: Thank you.

23 As you can see, we are really trying to
24 keep our comments down to a minimum. This is really your
25 time, your opportunity for us to listen to you?

1 So the purpose of tonight's meeting, as
2 you heard from everybody previously, both Tony and Allen,
3 it is DOE is preparing a NEPA, NEPA EIS, Programmatic
4 EIS, and the State is preparing a 343. It will be one
5 document but we are really here, we have not drafted the
6 document, we are at, this is just the beginning.

7 There will be numerous opportunities for
8 you to comment, but this is not a comment on a draft. We
9 do not have the draft, this is very preliminary, all we
10 have is a scope. We would like you to tell us, make sure
11 that we are including all of those concerns that you
12 have.

13 So that's what tonight's meeting is all
14 about. Your comments are going to be considered as we
15 prepare the EIS. Again, this is, it is not a project
16 specific EIS, but rather the overall Programmatic EIS.

17 I also want to be very clear, this is a
18 public scoping. This is not going to be a process where
19 you ask questions and someone here is going to be
20 answering your question. And I'm sure some of you will
21 be disappointed by that, but, again, this is really
22 intended to listen to you.

23 We have a court reporter so that we are
24 going to make sure we take your comments, but this is
25 going to be a process where you will come up, you will

1 give us your comments, you can publicly state them, you
2 can write them down on a piece of paper, there will be
3 numerous opportunities and venues for you to comment, but
4 you are not going to have someone who is going to answer
5 your question. That is what the draft EIS is for. It
6 will answer or consider your comments as we draft the
7 EIS.

8 I also wanted to discuss, as we move
9 forward in this public scoping process, I've got just
10 three people who have signed up to provide comments. If
11 you'd like to provide comments, it would be nice if you
12 would sign up, but if you don't, you are going to be
13 welcome to give us your comments.

14 This is obviously a really important
15 matter. I hope you will give me permission that before
16 someone speaks twice that everybody get an opportunity to
17 speak once. So before I acknowledge if you want to come
18 up again, I hope you will permit me to allow everybody to
19 speak once first.

20 Again, I don't know how long, we'd like to
21 get everybody off in a reasonable time, I'd hope that you
22 would keep your comments to the scope of the draft EIS.
23 And at this point in time, we've got a lot of people here
24 and so we want to make sure that we hear everybody during
25 the evening, so if I kind of nudge you a little bit, can

1 you summarize your comments. I really would appreciate
2 if you could do that as we really want to hear from
3 everybody.

4 So and the last thing, all of you, I mean,
5 I don't need to say this, but if we can be respectful and
6 courteous to everybody. The court reporter, Patty, can
7 only take one person speaking at a time. So I really
8 would appreciate if you come to the, if you come up here,
9 you state your name so that Patty, and actually spell it
10 as well, we want to make sure that we accurately get your
11 name down, and she can only take one person at a time.

12 So if you've got a comment and you are in
13 the audience and you hear something, please come up and
14 state your comment, but I'd appreciate if you not
15 interrupt the person who is speaking.

16 So with that I have, the first person that
17 has asked to speak tonight is Michael Woods. So
18 Mr. Woods, if you could come up?

19 MICHAEL WOODS: Nothing at this time.

20 FACILITATOR: No? Okay. The second
21 person I have is Alan Lloyd, and after Mr. Lloyd I have
22 Dennis Joao. Thank you.

23 ALAN LLOYD: Thank you. Thank you for
24 this opportunity.

25 Well, I'm a keiki o ka 'aina. I went back

1 east to engineering school. I put in a total 30 years in
2 the electric utility business for Maui Electric and the
3 rest with Hawaiian Electric. Basically my background is
4 engineering, my hobby is flying airplanes, and I am a
5 licensed professional engineer.

6 This project is a billion dollar project.
7 For a billion bucks we want to spend the money correctly.

8 These two things you have to think about.
9 One, the legitimate objective is to get off oil. When I
10 went to work for Maui Electric it was \$2.50 a barrel.
11 Today it's 90 bucks a barrel. So we need to get some way
12 to get off oil.

13 All right. If we can design a system
14 where these windmills along Maui and Moloka'i will do the
15 job, but we must answer the question, they cannot provide
16 power during the system peak, because I know from
17 personal studies that the Hawaiian Electric system peak
18 occurs on a light wind day, or evening. After sunset
19 solar doesn't do any good covering the peak either.

20 So if we're spending a billion bucks, we
21 have two things, one, get off oil, and the other is to
22 minimize environmental impact and to minimize visual
23 impact.

24 Frankly, Mark Twain described Hawai'i as
25 the loveliest fleet of islands otherwise anchored in any

1 ocean. I went to keep it that way.

2 If you can build a power plant that will
3 keep the lights on during the peak after sunset and when
4 the wind isn't blowing, there are two candidates. One is
5 OTEC, Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion. It doesn't
6 require a long, long cable over to Moloka'i.

7 The other one is the new kid on the block.
8 Babcock & Wilcox has just announced they are prepared to
9 build, accept an order for 125 megawatt nuclear power
10 plant, which is the perfect fit for the island of O'ahu.
11 It is designed to be installed underground. It is
12 designed to store all of its spent fuel for its 60-year
13 lifetime underground.

14 This does not mess up our vistas for our
15 tourists destination area. I'd much rather have one of
16 those than a bunch of big 500 foot tall towers up in the
17 air with moving parts that's going to mess up the vistas
18 that our tourists have spent a lot of money to get out
19 here and that this keiki o ka 'aina would love to take
20 pictures of which now powers my hobby, which is lecturing
21 on cruise liners.

22 Thank you. Mahalo nui loa.

23 FACILITATOR: Mahalo. Thank you,
24 Mr. Lloyd.

25 And the next is Dennis Joao. Dennis.

1 And the next person after that is Joe
2 VanRyzin.

3 The other thing is when you come up to
4 speak, if you could stand behind the podium so the court
5 reporter, Patty, can see you.

6 DENNIS JOAO: My name is Dennis Joao.

7 My family comes from Moloka'i. Moloka'i
8 is a very special place. It's unique. There is not much
9 there. People love it there the way it is. And I see
10 the need for electricity firsthand. I install
11 photovoltaic systems here and solar systems, solar water
12 heater systems daily, and there is a rise, there is a
13 need for the electricity, and, you know, that's a need we
14 have, but at what cost, you know. And making sure that,
15 you know, it's done right is the, is the, you know, the
16 most important thing, you know, for these people that,
17 you know, call Moloka'i home. And that's all I have to
18 say.

19 FACILITATOR: Thank you. Mahalo. Thank
20 you, Dennis.

21 And after Joe we have Robyn Pfahl. Okay.
22 Thank you.

23 JOE VANRYZIN: My name is Joe VanRyzin.

24 I'm an ocean engineer. I have been in Hawai'i for 40
25 years, and 30 years of that I have been working on OTEC,

1 Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, so I know a lot about
2 OTEC and there has been a lot of discussion about OTEC
3 and whether OTEC is a viable candidate or an alternate
4 candidate.

5 I read the material that was passed out as
6 we came in and basically the selections were this cable
7 and wind is described as the technology that is in hand
8 and ready to go, and that's true in terms of alternative
9 energy.

10 But a billion dollars invested just on
11 what you can buy off the shelf is a foolish decision when
12 you are trying to make a goal of 2030 and for the rest of
13 the century. OTEC is a much, much better choice. OTEC
14 is firm energy. The difference between firm energy and
15 intermittent energy is firm energy is there 24/7, you
16 don't have to have some other power plant backing you up.

17 OTEC is firm. OTEC does not compete with
18 water, it does not compete for other resources, it
19 doesn't compete for land. So you have got some little
20 dot out on the horizon providing power for you.

21 It's near term. The irony is that the
22 difficulty we have bringing OTEC online is money, and it
23 does cost a lot of money to get an OTEC plant, but for a
24 billion dollars you could be flooded in OTEC plants. I
25 mean, that's way, way, way more than you need to get OTEC

1 up and running for this thing.

2 And so when you are investing this billion
3 bucks, is this the wisest choice? I think that this
4 study really, really, really should go in depth and look
5 at the alternatives see how near term these alternatives
6 are.

7 Thank you.

8 FACILITATOR: Robyn. And Robyn is the
9 last person that's actually signed up, but I have Henry
10 who is going to provide a comment after. If anybody else
11 wants to comment, it would be really helpful if you could
12 fill out a card. It's not required, but that will just
13 help us facilitate the process.

14 Robyn.

15 ROBYN PFAHL: Aloha. I'm short.

16 I appreciate you convening this and
17 everybody showing up. I'm an environmental law student
18 here at William S. Richardson at UH, and I am very
19 interested in how we are going to achieve our energy
20 needs. I agree that it's going to have to come from many
21 different avenues, but as the last speaker said, I think
22 looking at the alternatives would be an important thing
23 to include in your Programmatic EIS statement.

24 A few other things that I would really
25 like to see is clarity, transparency of where this

1 funding is coming from. I heard that it's coming from
2 recovery money from the federal government and I'd really
3 like that to be transparent of who is going to foot the
4 bill for this.

5 And the availability for this to be
6 updated with new technology. Whenever you are creating
7 alternative energy you need to transport it where there
8 is a transformer or batteries, and I know it's a really
9 long cable. I talked to Josh awhile ago. He tried to
10 explain it to me. How much are we losing? How much
11 energy are we losing by having energy produced so far
12 away in Moloka'i and then transfer it all the way to
13 O'ahu?

14 I would also like to see a health impact
15 statement or something that covers those aspects of
16 health impact statements where we look at the health
17 implications of how will this offset things with the
18 human population and the wildlife. There has been some
19 studies in biology reports and I would like that
20 clarified.

21 And I'm also on the board of the Hawai'i
22 Rural Development Council and I'm very concerned with the
23 impact on the rural communities where these farms might
24 be built. I would like to see how they would be
25 appropriately compensated for their land for putting up

1 towers to feed O'ahu's energy needs.

2 And I think that's all, so thank you.

3 FACILITATOR: Thank you, Robyn.

4 I think the next speaker is Henry, and,
5 again, if anybody else would like to speak, let me know.

6 HENRY CURTIS: Aloha. I'm Henry Curtis,
7 H-e-n-r-y, C-u-r-t-i-s. I am executive director of Life
8 of the Land founded in February of 1970. So we're in our
9 fifth decade.

10 Energy has always been a major part of
11 what we do. I was shocked when the prep notice said
12 there were two alternatives, we could do the wind with
13 planning or without planning, but it's coming. And so I
14 was surprised to hear Mr. Strickler talk today about
15 saying nothing is a done deal when the scoping statement
16 says we will either do them together or we will do them
17 separate. So hopefully that is a change in how DBEDT
18 views the project.

19 Now, there's a third one, we will do one
20 or both or either, but under both state and federal law
21 you don't have the option of just looking at the ones you
22 want. The NEPA regulations say that if a project is
23 outside of the agency proposing it for which they do not
24 have funding, they still have to look at it if it's
25 reasonable.

1 So you have to look at alternatives, and
2 the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment said in
3 1978, OTEC, all the scientific and technological
4 breakthroughs have been completed, the only thing lacking
5 is the cost, and now with oil up at \$90 a barrel, we've
6 accomplished that too.

7 OTEC is certainly cost effective today,
8 and as the price of oil rises between now and 2030, it
9 will become more and more desirable.

10 There are many other options which are
11 available. There are those who favor solar, there are
12 those who favor wind on this island, there are those who
13 favor batteries, there are those who favor hydrogen.

14 The purpose of a massive EIS is not to
15 bury these options and not to say that one option is
16 better than the other, but to lay them all out side by
17 side and look realistically at them.

18 If this EIS does that, bully for it. If
19 it doesn't, we are headed for years of litigation.

20 FACILITATOR: Thank you, Henry.

21 Does anybody else, would anybody else like
22 to provide a comment? Yes, please. And you will be
23 next.

24 And, again, if you could state your name
25 so that the court reporter can take it down.

1 MARTHA NAPUAOKALANI HAIA EVANS: Aloha.
2 My name is Martha Ann Napuaokalani Haia Evans, born and
3 raised on the island of O'ahu. Thank you for allowing me
4 this opportunity to share my thoughts and concerns.

5 Lana'i exists in the shadow of Maui and
6 O'ahu, always taking the back seat to the wants and needs
7 of these two larger islands. You all knew it as the
8 premier plantation for the Dole Pineapple Company and
9 currently as the home of two exclusive world-class
10 resorts managed by Four Seasons. Now will it be known as
11 the home of an industrial power plant for O'ahu?

12 When you look at the ahupua'a of Ka'a,
13 many of you see a desolate landscape devoid of life, wind
14 swept, with stacks of rocks and boulders spread
15 throughout. Definitely a great place for an
16 industrial-sized wind farm, what many consider best use
17 of this landscape that is blessed with world-class winds.
18 And how can one argue with the vision to meet 70 percent
19 of our energy needs with clean energy by 2030. Lana'i is
20 slated to provide for only 10 percent of O'ahu's need.
21 One-fourth of the island of Lana'i will care for only one
22 tenth of O'ahu's use.

23 The writing is on the wall. If you can
24 use one-fourth of the island, why not more. After all,
25 the aim is noble, even though the end does not justify

1 the means, or the means don't justify the end.

2 I support clean energy but I do not
3 support the current plan which calls for this mammoth
4 abuse of our trusted 'aina. Is this land really
5 desolate? Is it devoid of life? Is it a wasteland? I
6 think not.

7 Lana'i is and always has been a Hawaiian
8 island. She has so much to offer to the rest of Hawai'i
9 and the world. From the field notes of Kenneth Emory:
10 Sunday, August 7th, 1921, about 10 a.m., I took it into
11 my head to go back to Ka'a. Ruby put up lunch for me.
12 As Hector was willing to come after me in the ford, I
13 left on foot. I was foot sore by 4:00, but look at this
14 list of specimen which I now have, all but the axes and
15 two 'ulumaika stones came from Ka'a.

16 Mr. Emory collected 126 specimens,
17 including 44 'ulumaika, 19 adzes and 22 coral files.

18 He continues, I covered pretty thoroughly
19 10 acres for this collection. Mr. Munroe tells me of
20 other places like this on the top land and one which is
21 even more promising. In the above search I came across a
22 track used in playing the 'ulumaika game of bowling. It
23 was a perfectly level stretch of hard ground a hundred
24 yards or more long on the top of a rise. Along the track
25 were 'ulumaika stone, about 20, some of them broken

1 probably in the third part of the game where they are
2 rolled against each other by the opponents. I did not
3 pick up hundreds of sharpening and polishing stone and
4 board shells, only a few of the most representative or
5 unusual.

6 And from the story of Lana'i by
7 George Munroe, Captain Cook saw plentiful evidence of
8 cultivation as Cook's ship sailed northward along the
9 west coast of the island in 1779. When I first saw this
10 land there was ample evidence that it had been inhabited
11 for a long period. Small stones, obviously broken imu
12 stones, were so thick on the hard surface that we raked
13 them up and carted them to the homestead for use in
14 concrete.

15 Now, this is the area that you are talking
16 about putting an industrial-size wind power plant.

17 These two gentlemen paint the picture of a
18 well inhabited landscape, one that sustained life for
19 generations and still sustains life today. Hawaiians
20 believe, He ali'i ka 'aina, he kauwa ke kanaka. The land
21 is the chief, man is the servant.

22 We have not done a great job of caring for
23 our land, but it still gives us life. And so today we
24 offer you a sample of how our 'aina cares for us.

25 A friend with generational ties to Lana'i

1 still to this day walks along the shoreline at Polihua to
2 gather the precious salt in the same manner as our
3 ancestors. 'Aina, that which feeds. Although not native
4 to Lana'i, the axis deer and mouflon sheep provide
5 sustenance for many of our families, especially during
6 these tough economic times. Shoreline fishing, casting
7 and diving supply island families with limu, fresh fish
8 and shellfish. Yet our state and the landowner want to
9 build an industrial power plant and converter station on
10 this very landscape and along this very coastline. Is
11 this wise stewardship of such a precious resource?

12 Understand that it is from the 'aina that
13 we derive our sense of place. It defines who we are and
14 who our children will become. I speak the names of three
15 winds in this ahupua'a. Ho'omoepili, Ma'a'a and Na'ulu.
16 Will they know and honor these traditional names and
17 winds which they wish to harvest? What ancestral
18 knowledge will need to determine where best to locate
19 their industrial-sized giants.

20 I look at Ka'a and see cultural
21 landscapes, the sweeping view plane from Keahiakawelo to
22 Halawa and the grove of kukui on Moloka'i. I am reminded
23 of the story of Kawelo and Lanikaula. At Kanepu'u I
24 recall the story of how the groves of lehua turned purple
25 as a result of the smoke from Kawelo's fire. Journeying

1 down to Polihua I envision what it must have been like
2 for Pele as she took respite on Lana'i and hungrily fed
3 on the turtles along the shoreline. And walking the
4 beach and sand dunes, I see the new growth of manewanewa
5 that was the trademark lei for the people from this area.
6 Many of you look at this area and you see 410 foot tall
7 wind turbines turning constantly shadowing and forever
8 changing this treasured landscape.

9 Will the cultural and archeological
10 surveys cover the entire landscape or just those pockets
11 or transects that are deemed as worth preserving. This
12 is a tact that has been used and continues to be used to
13 justify the dissociation of one cultural site from
14 another, thus devaluing the importance of the entire
15 complex. Will the survey lines be drawn so that the view
16 plain from Keahiakawelo to Halawa is no longer visible,
17 thus obliterating the connection between these two story
18 places and ancestors? Will we be able to visit the honu
19 as they nest on the shoreline at Polihua and watch as
20 their young make their way to the ocean without worrying
21 about Pele devouring them?

22 Castle & Cooke assures us that the
23 windmills will be removed when they are no longer in
24 service. Will they be required to remove the 1,100 cubic
25 feet of concrete that are sunk deep into the earth to

1 serve as a pad for each tower? 1,100 cubic feet of
2 concrete for each of up to 170 pads is equal to 3,600,000
3 pounds or 1,815 tons per pad, an average of 33,000
4 gallons of water will be used for each pad. On an island
5 as dry as ours, where will that water come from?

6 Concrete for 163 to 170 pads would be
7 almost equal to the amount of concrete in the 92 story
8 tall Trump Tower in Chicago. They used a 180,000 cubic
9 yards of concrete there.

10 So my question is, when the pads and wind
11 towers are no longer needed, will they be required to
12 remediate the land and remove each and every cubic foot
13 of concrete?

14 As you consider this project, please
15 remember the story that our 'aina shares. I am
16 vehemently opposed to this plan which will forever change
17 this precious landscape. Wise stewardship? I think not.
18 Best use of the 'aina? No.

19 This is just another get rich quick scheme
20 concocted by those who already have so much at the
21 expense of every one of you taxpayers in the state of
22 Hawai'i.

23 Thank you.

24 FACILITATOR: Thank you so much.

25 MIKE MUELLER: My name is Mike Mueller,

1 M-u-e-l-l-e-r. I have similar concerns. We are using a
2 free resource decentralized and consolidate in order to
3 produce energy through maybe two payloads going from one
4 island to other islands and a perfectly sound energy
5 source will be promotionalized because the point of
6 production is removed from the point of consumption. It
7 will not be very efficient because of the loss of energy
8 going through the cables, even though those cables are
9 pretty good. But it makes more sense to produce
10 decentralized energy at decentralized locations.

11 And when I looked at the end points of the
12 cables, that's where actually my concern started, they
13 seem to be ending at the military installations Kaneohe
14 Marine Base and Pearl Harbor. Asking that question I was
15 told that they have the best transformer facilities.
16 That should not be the reason for ending those power
17 lines there.

18 Shorter power lines through the ocean
19 would probably use less energy and can be led to the
20 population centers where the energy is actually consumed.

21 Thank you.

22 FACILITATOR: Thank you, Mr. Mueller.

23 Would anybody else like to provide a
24 comment tonight? Please come forward.

25 MALIA PREZA: Good evening, everyone. My

1 name is Malia Preza. I am 19 years old, a college
2 student at HPU, and I grew up on the island of Lana'i, so
3 that's where I'm from and my family is from.

4 Sorry I am not as well spoken as perhaps I
5 should be, but I didn't really prepare anything but I
6 just wanted to tell you how I feel.

7 So all I'm hearing about is money and
8 megawatts of power, and to me, like being from there and
9 stuff, the area of the proposed wind farm -- well, I am
10 sorry. Most of you are not from Lana'i, but anyway, we
11 have a festival every year called the Pineapple Festival,
12 and if you attended this year you would see many Lana'i
13 residents wearing a shirt promoting the wind farm
14 project. The shirt was provided for free by Castle &
15 Cooke. I believe you just had to sign a paper saying you
16 support it and you get a free shirt, and there is a lot
17 of politicians there, so I'm not sure if that was the
18 image that was given, like kind of like a skewed image of
19 like support for the wind farm in our community.

20 But I just want to say that being a
21 resident from there, and I want to say that I can speak
22 for a lot of people, it's a very important area that this
23 wind farm would be built on. Like a lot of people depend
24 on it for food, and I just want that in the Environmental
25 Impact Statement that you will consider the people's

1 needs, and like the people, the community, a lot of
2 people depend on it for different resources.

3 I hope that will be considered, and I hope
4 that more extensive studies will be done in terms of like
5 the environment and the animals. I know I read that
6 there will be studies to see how much birds will hit the
7 turbines. I want to know, you know, like how the other
8 like issues from building the windmill, the construction,
9 the noise, how that will also affect the native animals.

10 And I hope that if proposed solutions for
11 problems, such as erosion, are not effective, I want to
12 know if the project will continue to take place or if we
13 will stop, and if the solutions that we plan don't work,
14 and I just want to know if this is the only way we can
15 achieve our clean energy goals. Is there a better way?
16 What's the cost?

17 I feel like maybe this project does not
18 promote the environmentalism which is important for
19 Hawai'i but more so corporate interests and consumerism.

20 That's all I have to say. Thank you for
21 listening.

22 FACILITATOR: Thank you very much.

23 Would anybody -- would you like to speak?
24 Please, come forward.

25 Just a point, Patty is recording. It's

1 really important that she see the speaker, so if you
2 wouldn't mind, just make sure she can see you as you
3 speak.

4 SCOTT GLENN: Hello. My name is
5 Scott Glenn, two Ts, two Ns, and I have three points I
6 would like to request for the EIS.

7 First is for the impact analysis. Please
8 look at climate change, please look at sea level rise,
9 and we know that sea level rise, that climate change will
10 also result in increased more severe frequent storms,
11 weather events. So please include those in the
12 engineering analyses for the viability of the cable and
13 the different construction that might go in.

14 Second, for the alternative analysis. For
15 the alternatives, Mr. Curtis made a very good point, it's
16 not just which particular renewable energy technology you
17 might prefer, but it's to look at all the available
18 reasonable means to achieve your purpose. And a very
19 good one of these is distributed generation. A great
20 discussion about that would help clarify why we are not
21 pursuing that in favor of something like, in favor of
22 something like the wind.

23 Third, for the analysis, in choosing which
24 alternative to go for, some clear reasoning would be very
25 helpful. The alternatives analysis is not a cost benefit

1 analysis, it's an environmental impact analysis.

2 So looking at certain criteria, such as
3 greenhouse gas emissions, or life cycle analysis or body
4 of energy would be very helpful for helping us to know
5 that we are making a wise decision.

6 Thank you.

7 FACILITATOR: Thank you. Again, is there
8 anybody else who would like to provide a comment?

9 We look like we've kind of gone through
10 everybody who at least has wanted to comment. Is there
11 anybody -- oh, please come forward.

12 And if any of you would feel more
13 comfortable not giving your comment in public but would
14 like to give it to the court reporter, there will be time
15 afterwards that you can do that as well.

16 DAVIANNA MCGREGOR: Aloha. I'm professor
17 of ethnic studies and I have done a lot of cultural
18 impact studies for major infrastructure. I worked with
19 two of my colleagues, one the dean of the school of
20 social work, who is also from Lana'i, and (inaudible) and
21 doing the impact, the cultural impacts of geothermal, the
22 large scale geothermal development on the island of
23 Hawai'i and which included an undersea cable, and at that
24 time the state and federal government was pushing and
25 forcing the geothermal project on Hawai'i, as well as the

1 undersea cable, and that cable was supposed to go from
2 Hawai'i island off of Kawaihae over to Maui through the
3 'Alenuihaha Channel, and then from Maui through the
4 channel to Moloka'i and then on to O'ahu and come up at
5 Waimanalo.

6 And, you know, at the time they all said
7 it could be done, but we knew at the time that there
8 wasn't even a ship large enough to carry the amount of
9 cable that would have been needed to lay the undersea
10 cable under the Alenuihaha Channel, which is the deepest
11 channel in the world.

12 And I don't know what has changed. I know
13 that the Kaiwi Channel is not as deep as the
14 Alenuihaha Channel, but I don't know that the technology
15 has really been proven for an undersea cable, that it's
16 viable. Every example that I've heard is in the
17 continental shelf or in an inland sea that is protected
18 and very much unlike our Kaiwi Channel.

19 And I think that it will make us dependent
20 on a very unreliable cable or technology, and at the time
21 they all said it could be done, but it was proven, even
22 today I've heard experts in the field say you can never
23 lay an undersea cable under Alenuihaha. Well, will we
24 hear 20 years from now we could never lay an undersea
25 cable through the Kaiwi Channel from Lana'i and Moloka'i?

1 The second concern I have is the same one
2 as the gentleman before raised. Why are these cables
3 going to the military and what's the connection between
4 the military and this development of the cable and the,
5 and provision of energy to O'ahu.

6 And my third one is I have not seen any
7 drawings of the transformer and any specifications as to
8 the transformer stations and how large they will be.
9 I've heard that it's comparable to a ten-foot high
10 building or laid out on the surface.

11 So I think that is a major impact on our
12 near shore resources on the islands of Moloka'i and
13 Lana'i, in addition to the impacts of the windmills
14 themselves, but transformer stations, I understand, are
15 very large infrastructure and would have a direct impact
16 on our near shore resources where they are projected to
17 be stationed to transmit off of Moloka'i at least.

18 On Moloka'i they are looking at 'Ilio
19 Point, which is a very pristine shoreline. And recently
20 on Moloka'i I've been involved in a group (Hawaiian) and
21 we are very concerned because first we wanted to, as a
22 pilot for the wind project, to put windmills on
23 Department of Hawaiian Homelands, and we worked very hard
24 to show that the windmills would have a terrible negative
25 impact on the cultural resources and the natural

1 resources at (Hawaiian) and also on the wildlife and the
2 bird life in the area and all of the native birds that
3 will be impacted by the windmills themselves.

4 So I think, and given that experience, if
5 when we look at the windmills we need to also look at the
6 impacts to the natural life and the cultural resources.

7 But our concern on Moloka'i when we were
8 working with that was access, access to the ocean. And
9 the companies keep saying that they won't block access
10 for fishing and reed gathering, but I don't believe that
11 because these need to be secure installations. And maybe
12 the windmills don't have to be, but at least the
13 transformer station has to be secure because our
14 electricity needs to be in a secure place.

15 So I don't think that they are being
16 honest about what will be the impact to subsistence
17 hunters, gatherers and fishers along the near shore
18 resources where the cable will be routed from.

19 And, let's see, finally I just want to say
20 that I don't think that O'ahu should place the burden of
21 generating our electricity because we have become so, you
22 know, developed that we have to place the burden on small
23 islands of Lana'i and Moloka'i.

24 I think that each island is to be
25 independent and if we were looking at truly sustainable

1 alternate energy, that O'ahu needs to be independent and
2 sustainable of our own and not depend upon and put the
3 burden of development on Moloka'i and Lana'i. They are
4 just going to make Lana'i and Moloka'i an industrial
5 wasteland by putting 40, 40 foot, 400 feet wind turbines
6 200 400-foot wind turbines.

7 It's not like looking at Waikiki, but it
8 will be a terrible impact, and in addition there has been
9 a lot of studies on the health impacts on the wind on
10 hearing and audio, the impact on our hearing and ability
11 to hear.

12 So I think those are the main points and I
13 thank you very much.

14 FACILITATOR: Thank you. Would anybody
15 else like to provide a comment tonight?

16 Please. Okay. Well, no, that's okay.

17 Is there anybody else that would like to
18 speak on the first time before I take a second? Okay.

19 CHUCK BURROWS: Hi, Chuck Doc Burrows,
20 B-u-r-r-o-w-s.

21 The organizations which I represent, one
22 of them is Ahahui Malama i ka Lokahi, which means the
23 group that cares for balance within nature. And
24 Hawaiians as indigenous peoples who are concerned about
25 the conservation and protection of native ecosystems,

1 wherever they may be, and for years since the seventies
2 to have been supported from the Gwich'in people in
3 protecting their sacred lands in the Arctic Natural
4 Wildlife Refuge, to protect that area from being drilled
5 for oil because this is the last remaining five percent
6 of the total ecosystem off the American continent, and if
7 this takes place, so would the lifestyle of the Gwich'in
8 people. Their spiritual being will be lost as well. And
9 then, of course, this is similar to what could happen on
10 the island of Lana'i.

11 I'm also a member of Kailua Hawaiian Civic
12 Club and the Kailua Civic Club is one of 50 chapters
13 throughout Hawai'i and the continent of the USA, and at
14 their last convention in November the Kailua Hawaiian
15 Civic Club introduced a resolution which was discussed,
16 debated, and then passed unanimously. This resolution
17 was to prevent the establishment of the wind farm on
18 Lana'i, especially until a proper EIS was conducted, and
19 in particularly a CIA.

20 What we also had wanted was something more
21 forceful, like a CIS, a cultural impact statement. And I
22 was told that a CIA would be considered in the scoping
23 process as far as what can be done, but when the project
24 comes into being, then that's when the EIS will be done,
25 or worked on, and also a CIA.

1 But I have questions about the CIA as to
2 how forceful it would be, because just as we heard this
3 evening, this area, one-fourth, a quarter of the island
4 of Lana'i, an area really that has not been developed,
5 still retains the Hawaiian cultural sites, archeological
6 features there, and just imagine the impact this will be
7 culturally.

8 Now, I'm also concerned about the
9 ecological impact on this island, not only on the land
10 but also in the ocean where the cables will be running
11 from two islands to O'ahu. But as a Hawaiian cultural
12 organization, we are concerned about the cultural impact
13 this will have on the island of Lana'i. And with the
14 proposed planning, especially Arthur had said, just the
15 bringing in the cement and the tons of cement that we
16 embedded, some 200 wind turbines covering this island
17 here, this will greatly impact the cultural sites there.

18 So really you need to think, we need to
19 think of other alternative resources and, you know, this
20 is where we come together in common agreement in trying
21 to find alternative resources that could develop this
22 energy. However, I think the most important thing would
23 be what, consuming less, consuming less fossil fuel that
24 adds to the global warming.

25 So these are the other bases that we need

1 to take rather than considering building these huge wind
2 towers on the island of Lana'i.

3 Thank you.

4 FACILITATOR: Thank you, Chuck.

5 Would anybody else like to speak before
6 Mr., is it Ryzin? Before Joe comes up to speak again?
7 Any other comments? Sure.

8 JOE VANRYZIN: My name is Joe VanRyzin. I
9 have to admit at first I thought it was probably a great
10 opportunity, I could come up here and give lots of
11 three-minute segments on OTEC, but instead of doing that,
12 as I mentioned earlier I have been an engineer here in
13 Hawai'i for quite some time and worked on a lot of energy
14 projects. We worked on OTEC projects in 1970 starting in
15 '79 on through, and at first it was everybody was
16 studying offshore OTEC plants, and then DOE made a
17 decision and everybody kind of changed to on shore OTEC
18 plants. And then the next scheme was to lay a cable
19 between the Big Island and here and to provide most of
20 O'ahu's power by geothermal from the Big Island. And so
21 now we have a cable and a wind project.

22 Now, it's interesting, these technologies
23 really haven't changed much over these many years, and
24 yet the projects have changed dramatically. And you ask
25 yourself why is that? Why are we fundamentally banking

1 on a cable and windmill and 20 years ago it was
2 geothermal and cable and a few years before that it was
3 OTEC, and the same decisions and the same opportunities
4 and the same things are here, but we as a group are
5 coming to fundamentally different decisions as to where
6 we are going.

7 And why is that, and I'm proposing it has
8 more to do with salesmanship and more to do with just
9 kind of group psychology than it really does with an
10 in-depth technical analysis. And I understand what
11 happens in a group, you get a group of people from the
12 state, you get a group of people from the Department of
13 Energy and you are kind of given an assignment, hey, make
14 this project happen. And you kind of go along with it,
15 and you are in a large group and it's difficult to stand
16 up and say, wait a minute, does this make sense. And
17 even if you do stand up and say does it make sense,
18 you're probably just going to get rolled right over
19 anyway, and you might even lose your job.

20 So what I'm asking you people who are
21 doing this study to do is to please, if you question it,
22 if you have any doubts, stand up and have the guts to say
23 so because it can't come from just public meetings like
24 this where we voice the opposition, and it can't be us
25 versus you. You are Hawai'i residents also. You have an

1 obligation, in fact, you even have a greater obligation
2 than I do and anybody in this meeting to stand up and
3 say, hey, wait a minute, I'm uncertain about this, I'm
4 having second thoughts, let's maybe do something
5 different.

6 That's all. Thank you.

7 FACILITATOR: There is another person who
8 would like to speak. Is it Kevin?

9 KEVIN KILLEEN: Hi. My name is
10 Kevin Killeen, K-i-l-l-e-e-n.

11 I wasn't planning on speaking, but I
12 thought, oh, this is a good opportunity to make a pitch
13 for a couple meetings happening in March, but I'll say my
14 concern first.

15 HECO has a one percent limit, an aggregate
16 limit, on intermittent power on O'ahu. So a big, these
17 big projects, they will eat up a big part of the
18 intermittent power. So when HECO wants to put the
19 brakes, they can say, oh, we already have so much
20 intermittent power, we can't allow more.

21 So right now only the people with money
22 can put up the PV and it's one percent limit. They are
23 saying, well, it's 15 percent per circuit, but it's still
24 a one percent aggregate limit.

25 So I don't think the benefits of renewable

1 energy should just be for billionaires, and, you know,
2 they shouldn't be the only ones that should be able to be
3 independent producers or developers. I think if you do
4 distributed power, more people have a chance to become
5 independent renewable energy developers, or whatever you
6 want to call it.

7 So the two, the two things I want to
8 pitch. One is a cause and effect thing at East/West
9 Center, March 8th and 9th. It's a kick off for
10 climate -- there's a Federal Highways Administration
11 climate change study at the East/West Center on the 8th
12 and 9th. It's going to be free. It's paid for by the
13 Federal Highways Administration. It just identifies the
14 problem if we keep on adding carbon to the air. So it's
15 saying, you know, this is a problem.

16 And then the stuff like windmills and
17 renewable energy, that will be mitigation, that would be
18 a follow-up study for adaptation, which would be moving
19 roads or building a sea wall around Waikiki, that would
20 be adaptation, that would be a follow-up study.

21 And also there's a group from Okinawa
22 coming in March. They are going to do an OTEC, ocean
23 thermal power project in Okinawa and they are going to
24 come to O'ahu to talk about that.

25 So I thought this is a good group of

1 activists, some of you guys might want to know that.

2 Thank you.

3 FACILITATOR: Does anybody else have a
4 comment? Henry.

5 HENRY CURTIS: Henry Curtis. I was at the
6 legislature a few days ago and I heard this great
7 presentation done by the proponents of this project and
8 they said that O'ahu has three-quarters of the population
9 of the state but lacks the resources. And I thought,
10 hmm, I remember a hundred miles by a hundred miles of
11 Nevada covered by solar could power the entire country.
12 Are you telling me that the state, the island of O'ahu
13 covered with solar panels could power all of California?
14 Granted, some of it's mountains and we wouldn't want to
15 do it, but sun falls everywhere, and if you just put a
16 dome over O'ahu and coated it with solar panels, you
17 could power all of California, and yet they were saying
18 that the wind on Lana'i would be more than what you could
19 get distributed wise here on O'ahu.

20 And then I remembered a study by EPRI.
21 EPRI is the Electric Power Research Institute. It's the
22 trade organization which 90 percent of all the
23 electricity produced in the United States, the utilities
24 that produce it, belong to this research organization in
25 California, and EPRI did a study a few years ago and

1 found that O'ahu can get all of its energy needs from
2 offshore wave energy systems.

3 So here you have a utility trade group
4 saying that wave could be, only wave you could solve
5 O'ahu's problems. Makai and Maki are saying with only
6 OTEC you can solve all the problems. With solar you can
7 power California, and yet for some reason the proponents
8 say there is not enough resources on O'ahu.

9 I hope those kind of statements don't
10 appear in the draft.

11 Thank you.

12 FACILITATOR: Does anybody else, would
13 anybody else like to make a comment? Yes.

14 ALAN LLOYD: Alan Lloyd. Well, thank you
15 very much for this opportunity. I really enjoyed
16 listening to all the other comments, and I found I was
17 really amazed how much I agreed with almost everything
18 that I heard tonight, and good luck on that OTEC thing.
19 I'm definitely with you.

20 But if for some reason we can't put
21 together an OTEC system that will give us nice secure
22 power in the teeth of a Hurricane Iniki, at least by
23 coincidence we have this opportunity from Babcock &
24 Wilcox to put an underground nuclear power plant on
25 O'ahu.

1 And one of the ladies pointed out, is it
2 right to put in all these facilities on Lana'i and
3 Moloka'i to power O'ahu? There are losses in the cable.
4 Incidentally, the channel depths are 7500 feet for the
5 'Alenuihaha and about 2500 feet for the Kaiwi Channel,
6 and you do have some losses in there.

7 So I'm definitely on the side which
8 advocates, hey, let's have each island produce its own
9 energy because the technology is available.

10 And the Navy has had well over a hundred
11 submarines with crewmen living within feet of their
12 nuclear reactors year after year after year. And US
13 designed, US built, US installed nuclear power plants
14 have turned out to be the safest way to generate baseload
15 electricity that has ever been invented. All the
16 operation of a hundred four nukes in the US, nobody has
17 been killed. And nobody was injured at Three Mile
18 Island.

19 So we have this rare opportunity to meet
20 the criteria of many of today's, tonight's speakers, hey,
21 let's generate our own power on our own islands, and if
22 we can do it, let's put it underground and so the ghost
23 of Mark Twain will not be disappointed and these will
24 remain the loveliest fleet of islands that I anchored in
25 any ocean.

1 Thank you.

2 FACILITATOR: Thank you. Does anybody
3 else want to make a comment? And, again, Patty, the
4 court reporter, will be here even longer if you want to
5 just provide her your comment. Instead of publicly
6 stating it, you can give it to her. Okay?

7 And, again, just state your name and it
8 will be helpful to spell it too.

9 BRETT HITZMAN: Brett, two Ts, Hitzman,
10 H-i-t-z-m-a-n.

11 I too agree with most people that O'ahu
12 should produce our own power. A couple things we didn't
13 touch on, I believe, is biodiesel. I believe it's
14 running in some of HECO plants already. Let's get some
15 more biodiesel. And also waste energy, we all know we
16 have a waste problem. Convert all of our waste energy.

17 I think the math is pretty close, I might
18 be off, but I believe Hawai'i is about 1200 megawatts a
19 day, 40 percent is roughly about 450 to 500.

20 So if you look at what we currently have
21 online with H power, the first winds, the new winds
22 coming up on the North Shore, some new solar projects, we
23 are already like almost 300, 200 to 300 megawatts
24 already. So to get to 40 percent we're only a couple
25 hundred away, and that's without, that's without an outer

1 island.

2 So we know H power has the third boilers
3 coming in, that's about a hundred megawatts, and all
4 these other things. So really when you do your study,
5 find out, do we really need to run a cable for a billion
6 dollars when we already have like two to three hundred
7 renewal already on O'ahu, and use that billion dollars to
8 push more solar, more waste energy and more energy we've
9 got on this island.

10 And I'm from Waianae, so I believe, you
11 know, we shouldn't have all the garbage dumps in Waianae,
12 which we do, but I don't believe we should also say Maui,
13 Moloka'i, you guys have all the windmills and we get your
14 power, so definitely look into that.

15 FACILITATOR: Thank you. Anybody else
16 that would like to make a comment?

17 You know, we said we were going to be here
18 until 9:00, so if you want, we still have the banners,
19 you can talk to people, or if you want to give comments
20 to Patty here that are just you and Patty, please come
21 up. If not, I'd like, before you leave, Tony would like
22 to say something.

23 Tony is going to kind of close this formal
24 portion, and, again, you can, you are welcome to stay. I
25 think there are still some snacks, but I'm going to ask

1 Mr. Como to close with some words.

2 TONY COMO: Thanks, Dawn.

3 Well, I just want to thank all of you for
4 coming out tonight. Probably most of you haven't gotten
5 home from work and you would rather be home.

6 I've been doing stuff like this for the
7 better part of 30 years and I have to tell you, I don't
8 think any group, there's a lot of issues, a lot of
9 passion on both sides of this issue, but I have never
10 heard such focused, insightful comments that we can
11 actually take back and start doing something with it in
12 our impact statement. And I want to thank all of you for
13 all of your comments. It wasn't easy or convenient
14 coming out here today.

15 I'm trying to think of what's coming --
16 yeah, we are going to be back again when we publish this
17 draft. I said that when I opened up, so we are thinking
18 sometime in the fall, whether it's October, November, or,
19 you know, we're not quite sure, but we will be back. We
20 will be distributing the draft document and we will be
21 coming back to collect comments on that document at the
22 time.

23 So I think that's just about it. I want
24 to thank you again. We are going to be in, let's see, we
25 are in Maui tomorrow, Moloka'i on Thursday and Lana'i on

1 Saturday. So I think all of you have the schedule of
2 events, so if you care to come out for that, we'd
3 appreciate and like to see you again.

4 Also we will be hanging around here for a
5 while. If you have any questions about the process, you
6 want to talk to us about the story boards, we will be
7 glad to talk with you, and more than anything, if, you
8 know, over the next hour you have a thought that you want
9 to get on the record, please give it to our court
10 reporter because we really need to have your comments.

11 Again, thank you so much for your time and
12 attention.

13 FACILITATOR: Wait, before you leave.

14 Again, I, like Tony, I really want to
15 thank you. I appreciate everybody's courtesies tonight.
16 We all listened, we were very respectful, thank you so
17 much.

18 I know this is a really important issue,
19 not only to you, but as Tony said, we are going to the
20 other islands as well. There are going to be numerous
21 ways in which you can comment. Please come up to the
22 story board, there's other flyers, there's a website you
23 can comment, you can fax your comment, you can e-mail
24 your comment, and you can mail your comment.

25 Not everybody feels comfortable coming up

1 here and standing up and giving their mana'o or their
2 comment, but that doesn't mean you don't have something
3 to say, and we really, really want to hear what you have
4 to say.

5 So, again, take advantage of these
6 numerous ways to provide us comments. Patty will be here
7 tonight, well, not all night, but at least for another
8 hour. Please come up if you feel more comfortable on an
9 one-on-one and talk to her.

10 But, again, thank you so much. We are
11 very impressed with the number of people that came up,
12 but, again, thank you again. Aloha.

13 (Formal meeting concluded at 7:38 p.m.)

14 ANNETTE KAOHELAULII: The things I'd like
15 to see addressed are what the effects are going to be on
16 the birds, the migratory birds, the sea birds and the
17 shore birds, because there's going to be shore birds
18 along the water too. And so what will the transformers
19 on the shoreline and what will the wind turbines do to
20 the birds.

21 And then I think that we need to address
22 the idea of conservation. We've all been doing
23 conservation right now to cut our energy costs. I have
24 been doing that for a long time. Everything I've done to
25 my house, I've tried to make it more sustainable.

1 And then I'm concerned about the rural
2 lifestyle of the people of Lana'i and Moloka'i. I don't
3 know if this has anything to do with that, but, you know,
4 those people live different than we do on this island and
5 what's the impact going to be like.

6 I know when they built the resort over
7 there, there was a lot of problems with the construction
8 workers and drugs and stuff came in that hadn't been
9 there before, so those are things that need to be
10 addressed.

11 And then I think the EIS should talk about
12 who is going to pay for this. It's not going to be
13 Hawaiian Electric, it's not going to be Castle & Cooke,
14 it's going to be the ratepayers of O'ahu, and we are not
15 making that clear to them. So that needs, I think that
16 needs to be brought out.

17 And then I'm really concerned for the
18 cultural sites. I've been going to Lana'i for years and
19 years and years, and even though it looks like a dry
20 barren island, it's not. There's a lot of stuff there, a
21 lot of spiritual type things and cultural things, so
22 those things need to be addressed, and we can't take
23 those away from those people. That's it.

24 CYNTHIA LOWRY: I would like to put on the
25 table the question of where has the funding come from

1 until this point to put this large scale approach to
2 solving O'ahu's power problem on the table?

3 My understanding at least five million was
4 spent on the ocean floor studies. Where did the money
5 come from and how were the decisions made? Were they
6 made in an open and transparent manner? And how can the
7 public understand better how this project, which everyone
8 that has stood up tonight was not in favor of, get as far
9 as it has? Was it transparent and open? Where did the
10 money come from? Did it, was it from the legislature or
11 was it not from the legislature? So where is the
12 transparency? And that question needs to be looked at
13 and backed up on in this analysis.

14 Maybe one more, the fundamental early on
15 question of the fork in the road distributed generation
16 approach on O'ahu itself versus large scale central
17 approach to a very huge power project with a billion
18 dollar price range, that choice point early on, was that
19 an open and transparent fork in the road or was the money
20 just spent on one fork without properly studying the
21 other fork?

22 And where did the money, like I said
23 earlier, where did the money come from? Was the
24 legislature involved? Is it the people's money of the
25 state, or whose money was it, and taxpayers need to have

1 an answer to that question.

2 (Proceedings concluded at 9:00 p.m.)

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STATE OF HAWAI'I)
) SS
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU)

I, PATRICIA L. NELSON, do hereby certify;
That on February 1, 2011, at 5:30 p.m. the
above-referenced proceedings were held; that the
proceeding was 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 23rd day of February, 2011, in Honolulu,
Hawai'i.

PATRICIA L. NELSON, CSR-465