U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

RE: HAWAI`I CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

Tuesday, September 11, 2012

6:00 - 9:04 p.m.

President William McKinley High School

1039 South King Street

Honolulu Hawai`i

A P P E A R A N C E S

FACILITATOR: DAWN N. CHANG

PANEL: JANE SUMMERSON
U.S. Department of Energy

JAMES J. SPAETH
U.S. Department of Energy

MARK GLICK
Energy Administrator
Hawaii State Energy Office

MARK ECKENRODE
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

REPORTED BY: JESSICA R. PERRY, RPR, CSR NO. 404
Court Reporter, State of Hawaii

INDEX OF PUBLIC SPEAKERS

P R O C E E D I N G S

MS. SNYDER: My name is Denise Snyder, and I'm very concerned that we emphasize the human health impacts and the impacts on other species particular to that individual animal or human, so make -- especially regarding the smart meters, which I've heard a lot of really negative health impacts. We are electrical, chemical beings, and we don't understand much about our electrical nature right now. And I'm very concerned that we have a lot of electrical smog already in our environment, and this will just add to it. So I want to emphasize please, please look into the human health impacts and understand that whole EMF.

I'm also concerned that we have a large percentage of renters on Hawaii, and even if we are able to opt out on certain technologies like a smart meter, what happens when that one renter leaves and another renter moves in who is electrically sensitive? Who is going to bear the cost of moving -- of pulling that smart meter out?

I'm also concerned with the close density of people that somebody might opt out of a smart meter for themselves, but their own neighbor's meter is right there so they're getting polluted by the smart

meter of their neighbor. House construction here is, you know, not as well insulated and well built as most of the mainland houses, so very concerned about that.

Also, in addition to the human health like windmill technologies, all kind of technologies, any of the technologies that are being used, I want to make sure we understand the ramifications for the individual, whether it's human or another individual of another species.

Oh, on the distribution, I'd also like to understand, I've heard elsewhere that distribution loses a lot of energy just by moving it from one place to the other. I'd like to understand what's the distribution loss going to be if we do cables or continue to use the large scale -- the utility scale renewables where there's going to be huge distribution effects and huge distribution losses versus the distributed renewals where it's more small scale and we'd have less of a distribution loss.

I think that's it. Thank you.

MS. LEPPERT: My name is Angel Leppert, L-E-P-P-E-R-T.

In reference to transportation and in reference to renewable fuels, better fuels, I'd like to just make sure that boats are covered. We talked

about vehicles, we talked about air transportation, but boat transportation wasn't really addressed. I just want to make sure that as far as environmental impacts, boat emissions affect air quality and can also impact water quality as well. So I just want to make sure that that's taken into consideration.

MR. CURTIS: Thank you for hosting these meetings. I saw a video of your presentation at Pitt College. You talked about including all reasonable alternatives and I look forward to seeing that in the draft.

The reason I ask about clean energy is under the Hawaiian Revised Statutes, under the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative and under the programmatic EIS, no definition of clean energy. Now, we do have a definition of renewable energy. It includes chopping down the Amazon rain forest to grow biofuels or the Borneo rain forest for palm oil biodiesel, but that's not my definition of clean or green or renewable, but it's the state's definition.

The other curious thing about the state's definition, they seek 70 percent RPS, Renewable Portfolio Standard, by 2030, but it's possible under state's definition of RPS to get 2000 percent renewable using only coal. So that's another

definition that really needs to be cleared up.

I hope that the EIS, the draft EIS, while it looks at all the different technologies and all the different islands, it identifies places that should be excluded, both land places and water places. Obviously there are cultural sites that should not be included. There's a channel between Lana`i and Molokai that has some very precious reefs. BOEMRE did a -- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management -- did a great study on what is there and I hope that that area is excluded.

I also hope that in your travels on the Big Island you're covering the west side and the east side. I hope you drop down to Naalehu where we have a major fight going on. I hope they have one minute left to their fight and they win, but I hope that you do stop down there during this trip or at least informally and meet with them because there are a lot of people there who really have valuable input and it needs to be at the table. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: We have Kat and then George after that and after George will be David Bettencourt.

MS. BRADY: Aloha. My name is Kat, K-A-T, Brady, B-R-A-D-Y.

Aloha, community. Thank you so much for showing up and speaking your mind and thank you to the Department of Energy. It's too bad that the first EIS didn't actually follow the law and look at all the alternatives, so we're really happy to look at everything, because we are a small place, everything is precious here, every bit of land, this Hawaiian land, and that has to be first and foremost.

So you probably know that Hawaii is the -- one of the endangered species capitals. We have more things that are extinct and threatened than just about any other place. That is why everything is really important, every piece of land is really valuable, our ocean is the last frontier.

The problems that the community continues to have is that the state pushes their way. For instance, the cable has been something that's really been rammed and jammed and when the community objected, then the legislature came out with a new bill that was really like the old bill, but they called it a new bill and it was basically to push their way. And the one discussion that we have never had in Hawaii that we need to have is should we all be connected so we can all blackout at the same time or should each island be energy self-sufficient?

So if you're going to look at all the different islands and the different resources that each island has and the different wahi pana, which are special places, we hope that that's part of the discussion, that you actually look at distributive generation. When I see the poster that says utility scale, it makes me kind of sick because it's all about these huge, massive projects and, you know, some of our islands, like the Big Island, the communities are very separated, and we think that, you know, running miles and miles of power lines is probably -- well, not only does it spoil our environment, but it's -- it would probably be better if we're going to have communities be energy self-sufficient.

It would also help energy efficiency because if the energy produced was more local, each energy could actually see how much energy they're using and it would help in the whole scheme of energy efficiency because people would be more aware of how much energy they use and for what. So we ask that you look into distributed generation really closely and at the resources and impacts on each island.

Mahalo. Thank you for being here and welcome to Hawaii.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Kat. Next

is George Nitta and then David Bettencourt.

MR. NITTA: Aloha. My name is George Nitta. Back again.

Again, there are other ways other than windmills to make energy. As you know, I'm against windmills that make Hawaii ugly. Anything is better than that. There is also new waste-to-energy machine developed in London and I am meeting with that person this month. It turns waste into energy, making electricity with no smoke, nothing. So as far as the Waimanalo Gulch and the rest of the rubbish dumps, we call that, it will be a thing of the past.

We want to start this project in Honolulu first and then go out to the other islands. And this one is not a power plant that is like Hawaiian Electric where it's one speed. This power plant is variable speed, so when you need more energy, it revs up and makes more energy. When you don't need it, it comes down. So it's variable like you're driving your car up a hill, you step on the gas, come down the hill, you let off the gas.

And at first when I talked to this guy it didn't sound so good, but the second time he called me, made sense. So he's coming in this month on the 20th and we'll see, and I would highly recommend, if

this is a good project, to look into this, getting rid of waste and making energy, instead of windmills to make energy. Okay? Let's keep Hawaii beautiful, as I stated before. I love these islands. Please, keep it beautiful. Aloha.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Nitta.

After David Bettencourt is Diane Preza and Gabrielle Barsotti.

MR. BETTENCOURT: We believe that the PEIS covered, amongst other things --

I represent the Hawaii (Inaudible) Association, last 40 years all islands, includes Lana`i and Molokai.

It would be a severe economic impact, physical impact to fly through a windmill blade, so we ask that you study the effect on our aviation.

9/11, today's the industry of 9/11. If you build this cable, a billion dollar cable that has the entire state depending on electricity, you are just making that a target for a terrorist attack. I could probably take it out with a good-sized sailboat and anchor, more sophisticated people will try to take it out. I think any system that is that vulnerable that it can be taken out by a simple just breaking the line with cable, breaking it with -- going on to an

anchor is not energy superior.

The third issue is tax. I'm tired of subsidizing people like Larry Ellison and his business. That's essentially what our tax system does when we spend tax money to give him a break for building windmills so he can sell us electricity at outrageous rates. I checked with the state. They've got some place where they are paying the state contracted at the height of the dollar, the oil price to pay 38 cents a kilowatt hour for electricity right now, way above the cost of -- so we ask that you study eliminating the $4 billion tax credits given to oil as one method of getting people off oil.

I remember vividly in 2006 we had a storm here that knocked out the power on the island. I live in Waimanalo, we came out the next day via Hawaii Kai, everybody in the electric Hawaii Kai had their cars parked all over the streets because they're so energy inefficient that they couldn't get them in the garage because the garage door openers didn't work. We don't need electric garage door openers and air conditioning for the whole island. And we certainly shouldn't put windmills on Lana`i so that people in Hawaii Kai --

(Loud applause.)

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, David.

Diane, followed by Gabrielle and then Susan.

MS. PREZA: Aloha. My name is Diane Preza, and I'm from Lana`i. We flew down today, a bunch of us, and we felt it was so important to be here. I was born and raised there and I am a native Hawaiian. I humbly come before you to share my thoughts and concerns about windmills on Lana`i, and thank you for taking the time to hear my testimony.

I'm going to share something personal and it's just for you to understand, to get a snapshot of how we live over there. This is a concern for not only Hawaiians but for everyone that lives there. It's not just for Hawaiians.

So living on Lana`i has its challenges. We may not have all the conveniences as you do on Oahu, we don't have the luxury of running to Foodland when there's a sale on hamburger, but we can go to the ocean and we can fish or we can hunt for our deer and we can have supper that night. We don't have Costco gas here. It's cheap for us, Costco gas, but we don't have that, but we don't have to sit in gridlock. We don't have to. We can get to where we need to go without that. If the weather is bad, we have no barge to bring supplies in, but we can rely on our family and friends, who surely share with us everything they

had. We may not have dinner and a movie, but we can stop by the neighbor's garage and talk story and laugh.

We may not enjoy all the things that you do here on Oahu, and that's okay. Our life is simple and we love our life there. When my kids come home from school here on Oahu, they come to Lana`i and they breathe the air. "Oh, Mommy, it smells so good over here." That's what they say to me and I want to cry, because I understand how they feel about the passion for that island. When I fly over on the plane, I look at the island and I want to cry because I think, oh, all of that is going to be lost. If you put those windmills there it will.

My dad was a native Hawaiian and a fisherman, and he -- we have a long coastline and he showed us where the heiau was, where the fishing spots were according to landmarks on the land. So that land is so very important to us.

My concerns for the PEIS is that Lana`i is too small to support an industrial wind project. Development of such a large scale is asking too much of us. The area's filled with native Hawaiian cultural sites and threatened and endangered species. It has historic value and the scenic view planes are

magnificent.

Please consider the runoff of displaced dirt into the ocean. Please consider the inaccessibility to hunt, fish, gather, and meditate. Consider the potential fire hazard of having windmills at Ka`a. Please focus on energy independence for each island. Eliminate the cable. We don't want windmills in Ka`a. Explore alternatives, please. Don't make us your battery.

So what is our legacy, Hawaiian legacy on Lana`i? What mo`opuna that we will never meet? Will they forget what it was like to be Hawaiian? If we destroy Ka`a, what will they have? What will they breathe in? Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Diane. Next we have Gabrielle and then Susan and then after Susan is Carol. Gabrielle? Okay, Susan?

MS. OSAKO: Susan Osako, O-S-A-K-O. I am just amazed to see so many people here from Lana`i.

What I'd like to share with the committee is to consider these things when evaluating what energy technology is appropriate for Hawaii. Some lands here in the state of Hawaii are so archaeologically and culturally significant, the DOE must identify these areas and exclude them from large

utility scale power plants. Lands such as the Ka`a ahupua`a on Lana`i, which is proposed industrial site for the island, these lands are rapidly disappearing. They remain the last best pristine places in Hawaii. They are living museums, the last natural vestiges of Hawaiian history and culture. Large-scale utilities involve structures, light wind turbines, but not exclusive to them. On a small island it will not only destroy the last open view planes, but will have a huge negative impact on the local population.

The island of Lana'i is the smallest of five islands. Mega turbines and other large industrial structures take up massive amounts of precious acreage to produce a small amount of intermittent power. Huge areas of the island will be off limits and lifestyles that go back to beginning of humans on these islands will be obliterated. The people of the island now survive on fishing and hunting. That way of life will disappear forever.

The land can never be destroyed after it has been dynamited and bulldozed. A graveyard of rusty relics will cover what was once a pristine life-sustaining island. There are technologies out there that will not do this. Why would we put a permanent structure up that's so destructive when we

know that tomorrow there will be something half its size, and technology changes so rapidly that two years from then there will be something even half the size of that and more efficient. Any technology that we install must be removable with minimal damage to the ecosystems because of fast-changing technological advances in the field.

The Department of Energy's focus must be on making each island energy independent through the use of things like building code mandates for technology and conservation and efficiency. We need a new energy distribution model, not a self-serving expansion of an existing model that will not meet our needs in the future.

Please do this right. Do not allow projects that will make industrial wastelands of two of our most endangered islands, Lana`i and Molokai. Do not promote the destruction of culture, history and way of life that exists nowhere else.

Mega industrial projects like the undersea cable have proven to be a perfect median for graft and contract peddling at the expense of taxpayers and rate payers. Covering the islands with hundreds and hundreds of mega projects will not efficiently meet our energy goals. They will not

decrease CO2 emissions or significantly decrease the amount of fossil fuel used. The DOE needs to focus on energy independence for each land using that island's resources.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Next is Carol and then after Carol is Donna Stokes.

MS. TRUMAN: Aloha. My name is Carol Desha Truman. I was born and raised on Lana`i. Mahalo for the opportunity this evening to add my voice to the many others who are requesting that these programmatic EIS documents include a requirement that the process identify lands that should be excluded from consideration.

As a native Hawaiian and native Lana`ian, I respectfully request the Department of Energy identify to exclude from industrial and utility scale proposals lands which include native Hawaiian cultural sites, as well as areas of historic value and those areas with significant scenic view planes. Please also include areas with threatened and endangered species.

Lana`i's unique heritage, plants and history make this imperative. These precious resources must be respected, preserved, protected, and made available forever to allow for traditional

practices, such as salt gathering and fishing.

As a native Hawaiian and Lana`ian, aware of our precious past and the legacy we may leave future generations, I humbly request the Department of Energy focus on making each island energy independent. Combined with energy efficiency measures, each island has sufficient renewable resources to eliminate and preclude the use of an unnecessary undersea inter-island cable with the potential for long-term negative impact on the ecology of the ocean floor.

Finally, we specifically request the Department of Energy identify lands to exclude from industrial and utility scale wind proposals, especially in light of the disproportionate impact of scale, limited land mass and rural lifestyles. Lana`i should not be used as a pawn to feed Oahu's or any other island's increasing demands for more and more energy to run city lights and air conditioners.

Lana`i's unique rural lifestyle and abundant dark skies must be cherished and maintained. Our native Hawaiian trees, plants and species, as well as Lana`i's rare peace, tranquility and lack of urban noise must be safeguarded.

I respectfully reiterate or request that the programmatic PEIS documents include a requirement

that the process identify the lands such as those found on Lana`i that should be excluded to protect and preserve our precious island forever. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Carol. Next is Donna Stokes and after that is Carol Ah Tonng. Too many Carols.

MS. STOKES: My name is Donna Stokes. I came from Lana`i to speak for my ohana and the future generations of family to come.

The island of Lana`i is only 13 by 18 miles small. Ka`a is the largest, most significant and most abundant ahupua`a on our island. This is the area that you choose to destroy. In this day and age, we have to protect our areas of significance and abundance and not destroy them. This ahupua`a also includes the only and largest one and a half mile secluded white sand beach on Lana`i. We will not let this area and our lifestyle be degraded, desecrated and destroyed just to meet Oahu's increasing electricity needs.

Our Hawaiian community strives to keep this particular ahupua`a healthy and intact for future generations to practice their heritage, cultural gathering rights and spiritual beliefs. We hunt, fish and gather there because it is still abundant, whereas

other areas on Lana`i have been used and abused, have been depleted or covered with erosion and silt from previous ranching and plantation use and is no longer abundant. If you destroy the Ka`a ahupua`a you will be adding insult to injury. You will be ruining our only area of abundance, a place where we still practice our culture and Hawaiian gathering rights. Ka`a helps us to live our life the Hawaiian way, a healthy way. Healthy.

On Lana`i we don't have fast food, major supermarkets or recreation centers. Yes, the land and ocean are our food cabinets and refrigerators and it's also our recreation centers. Department of Energy, David Murdock, PUC and Hawaiian Electric, you must not destroy our island, our resources and our Hawaiian way of life, for we are a small Hawaiian minority community and we all depend on this land and ocean resources to sustain ourselves physically, mentally, and spiritually.

We have nothing else. Without these resources, we will perish. We need what's left of Lana`i. We need the Ka`a ahupua`a intact and we will fight to preserve what's left.

Oahu needs to learn how to conserve their use of energy. Many offices on Oahu have air

conditioners blasting and the employees actually have personal electric heaters to keep warm. And at the state capitol, it's so cold everybody has to wear jackets or sweaters. That is a tremendous waste of energy.

Oahu needs to tap into their own energy resources to meet their demanding energy needs. Start by mandating solar PV panels on every building. By doing this you won't be destroying what's left of our precious `aina, you won't be destroying what's left of real Hawaii, and you won't be destroying and degrading the lifestyle of many generations of Lana`i people to come.

So I say it again, we oppose the windmills because it will create irreversible damage to Ka`a, to our way of life on Lana`i, to our cultural sites and gathering areas, to our food and medicinal sources, to our native birds and turtle habitat, to our rare and endangered native plant habitat, and to our only and secluded abundant white sand beach and pristine reef.

What will you, the federal government, do to protect and preserve all of this for native Hawaiians and Lana`i's future generations? Our solution is simple. It's a no-brainer and it costs a

lot less. Photovoltaic panels on all of Oahu's public buildings and no windmills on Lana`i.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Next is Carol Ah Tonng and then after Carol -- is Denise Snyder still here? She left. After Denise will be Warren Osako.

MS. AH TONNG: Aloha, everyone. My name is Carol Ah Tonng, A-H, space, capital T-O-N-N-G. Although my comments are site-specific, I hope you'll be able to deduct what I feel are important considerations for all areas.

I live here in Ewa on Oahu. I'm a former resident of the island of Lana`i. I understand the value of lower electric bills which Oahu residents would receive from neighbor island energy sources, transported by an undersea cable, but my small electric bill savings is certainly not worth the huge burden inflicted upon Lana`i and Molokai.

When I lived on Lana`i during the '70s and '80s, I belonged to a non-profit organization called Hui O Lana`i. We regularly hiked with friends, family, elders, archaeologists, botanists and entomologists all over the island. With the proposed windmills, residents would be denied access to one quarter of the island. That's huge. With the scientists that we hiked with and Lana`i's kupuna, we

saw rare and endangered native flora, archaeological sites, the remains of an ancient flightless goose scattered in the area of the proposed windmills. It's critical that these areas be preserved and kept open for all to experience, learn from and have access to, especially native Hawaiians to practice their heritage and culture.

Lana`i is way too small a land area to lose access to one-fourth of it. The visual impact of the numerous gigantic windmills scattered across the lands will destroy the beauty, peace and mana of the lands, as it's already done to other islands. That's a price far too high to pay for the meager savings on my Oahu electric bill. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Warren and then after Warren is Deborah Dela Cruz.

MR. OSAKO: Aloha. My name is Warren Osako, and I was born and raised on Lana`i and live here, live there today.

I'm really glad that we're having this hearing in this building, because we're talking about efficiency and conservation. If you notice, it's open to the tradewinds. We have fans, no air conditioning. If you want to open the doors, you have to go and open them, and yet our state government and some of the

other governments have taken this ability away from the people. They have electric opening doors, electric flushing toilets, paper towel dispensers electrically. What are they doing to add to the efficiency and conservation of energy?

We also heard about resources. Lana`i is actually quite fragile landscape. At the time of the initial contact with western civilization, the population was estimated to be 6,000 native Hawaiians. Today the population of Lana`i is around 3,000 people and our resources are strained.

At the last public meeting on water, it was brought out that the maximum sustainable yield of our aquifer was 6 million gallons a day, and they stated that if Castle & Cooke completed build-out of all their projects, the consumption would be 7 million gallons a day. Would that make sense?

And I didn't prepare any statement before I came, but I looked around, I notice on one of the panels back there is the seal of the state of Hawaii, and I walked back there to make sure that the state motto is still on the seal, *Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono*, the life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness.

In spite of this, our governor has

advocated suspending environmental review for certain projects. We as the people of Hawaii should recognize that our leaders are not helping us. And for all of you people when I talked about this building, many of you work or do your business in air-conditioned buildings, with all the conveniences, and yet this is what we expect the children of Hawaii to live with. I think we should take the children of Hawaii as an example and recognize that if it's good enough for them, it should be good enough for the rest of us, because we're really concerned about conservation and efficiency. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Warren. Deborah Dela Cruz. Is Kelly King here or did she leave? Next after Deborah will be Kaulana Kahoohalahala.

MS. DELA CRUZ: Hello. My name is Deborah Dela Cruz, D-E-B-O-R-A-H, D-E-L-A, C-R-U-Z. I was born and raised on Lana`i. I'm a homeowner and live there full time.

Lana`i's economy is based on tourism. It depends on fewer, higher paying guests rather than a large number of tourists. They come to Lana`i for the peace and quiet and to listen to the olden days and the natural beauty. There are only three paved roads

coming out of Lanai City. Visitors love to take the north road and head out to Keahiakawelo, also known as the Garden of the Gods. If the wind turbines are built, instead of seeing a wonderful view of Maui and Molokai, they're going to be overwhelmed by 410-foot structures. And instead of being impressed by the view of seeing whales breaching in the channel, they're just going to be overwhelmed by the noise and the sight of the winds turbines.

So what affect will the wind turbines have on high-end tourists, who can probably afford to vacation anywhere in the world? They will be looking at essentially a wind energy factory taking up a large part of our island.

Lana`i has little man-made entertainment. Many people hunt and fish for both recreation and food, food which is expensive on Lana`i. Try $9.49 for a gallon of milk. The wind turbines will be spread out over much of Lana`i's prime hunting land, and Lana`i's hunting experts said they can only travel four miles. With Lana`i being only about 18 by 13, I don't expect that hunting is going to be allowed near the windmills, despite assurances to the contrary.

Lana`i is basically one big mountain and everything flows downhill. If the wind project goes

through, tons of dirt and rocks will be displaced due to clear cutting around each wind turbine and possible herbicides used to keep vegetation down. How much and what kind of pollutants will be flowing into the waters that are fish and where endangered monk seals and turtles live?

Some other concerns about our how will our native Hawaiian culture and historical sites be preserved? And how much noise can we expect? We enjoy the absolute quiet of the night and we don't want to lose that.

I watched the panel of experts discuss Hawaii's energy future on PBS last year. They proposed trying many energy sources, chasing anything that will help meet the self-imposed energy targets. If wind turns out to be the least cost effective, do we become Lana`i, the wind turbine graveyard?

To me, the most important point brought up in that program is that it's difficult to site wind projects on Oahu, not because there aren't sites, but because of NIMBYs, not in my backyard. Isn't it more economical to put the wind turbine -- to put the wind projects where the energy is needed and making each island self-sufficient? Are Lana`i and Molokai to be sacrificed because our voices are small?

So I too am saying, not in my backyard. And I know this sounds sappy, but I just ask you to remember that my backyard is very small, and I can't just get in my truck and drive over and enjoy somebody else's backyard if mine is ruined.

One last point. You keep saying you're going to go look up data for each place and try and, you know, tap on -- use that. And I'm saying, good luck because they always lump Lana`i in with Maui County, so you're going to find very little about Lana`i.

Thank you for your consideration.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Deborah. Kaulana and then after Kaulana is Luwella.

MR. KAHOOHALAHALA: I have lived on Lana`i most of my life and my genealogy goes back many generations on this island. The ahupua`a of Ka`a and Paoma`i provide for me and my family as it did for my father and for my grandfather who taught me how to fish, hunt and malama natural and cultural resources in the traditional way, passed down by my great-grandfather Tutu Pili. I am teaching these practices to my two sons.

The big-wind project on these ahupua`a would end that way of life. I depend on these

ahupua`a to put food on my table, to support my wife and my two children and maintain my family, my familial connection to the land. The majority of our diet comes from the sheep, deer and fresh fish and shell fish we gather along the coast. Me and my family's emotional and spiritual well-being is tied to the well-being of these resources. The entire coastline surrounding Ka`a and Paoma`i is our life source.

I have seen how development on land damages the ocean on this island. Such damage has an impact on me and my family's well-being. Your study must also look at how the projects you support will affect each of these things at all stages, from construction through the operation of the project. Your study must look at how families like mine will be harmed by the actions that you take.

You also should study how the projects you support will affect access throughout the ahupua`a of Ka`a and Paoma`i. There are trails we use to get to the ocean to fish. There are trails that we use for hunting. There are trails that we use to access our cultural sites, like fishing ko`a and for spiritual purposes. I don't understand how these access ways will remain open to us if this project

goes through. A big-wind project will change the area forever.

What happens when the turbines stop running? We have to live with the effects of digging three stories deep into the ground for each tower. How will that damage ever be repaired? Who will be here to clean up the mess? I need answers to these -- to those questions for my children and their children after them.

As Ka`a and Paoma`i support me and my family, I support and care for Ka`a and Paoma`i. I worked on projects to restore the native Hawaiian dry land forest at Kanepu`u Reserve. How will your actions affect that dry land forest? Your study must answer this question. It is my kuleana to make sure that cultural sites there are not damaged or affected. How will your actions affect these sites? Your study must answer all of this. And for the record, auwe windmills.

MS. LEONARDI: Luwella Leonardi, L-E-O-N-A-R-D-I. Sal Kahoohalahala took us to Lana`i in 1977 and he took us on a tour to where your windmills are on that little map there. We returned in 1978. What happened here is from Manele Bay, I believe that's the name, we left Manele Bay to go to

Old Kaneloa malama on a religious access. We walked from Kalakae to Hoonaenae all the way over to Makeloa and back again, 95341, that's the religious access. So thereafter there are many protests, one being ocean thermal. They were going to build three concrete, I don't know the size, three of them the size of football fields off of Nanakuli and that was for ocean thermal. And then we had the geothermal, and they were going to tap into Pele, and that's when we said steam is water, water is steam. So we've come a long way as far as utilities.

I'm a strong advocator for -- I'm a strong advocator for (inaudible). And what we're looking at in Waianae is not more contracts with utilities, what we're looking at is no contracts with utilities. And the people that are teaching us this, that we can live -- that we can live without electricity or minimum electricity are our houseless. They know how to hookup these batteries to solar system. They know how to live without -- they know how to live without lights. They know how to live without electricity. I feel that our houseless children today will be teaching future generations how to live sustainable. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Next is Pono Kealoha,

and then after Pono is -- is it Momi? And after Momi will be Orrin.

MR. KEALOHA: Hi. Aloha. My name is Pono Kealoha. I understand that you are new to the islands and you really don't have any idea about Hawaii or our culture, but you've been studying the -- working with the Indian tribes back in the U.S. of A.

It's kind of ironic speaking from McKinley High School, because they have a statue, I don't know if you saw it before you came in, and it has a little document in his arm and that is the treaty of annexation that never happened. And so you have to understand that it's a lot deeper than where you guys are coming from.

I'm looking at my future generations and what they're going to be faced with, our resources being prostituted and left out on the street. Our `aina is a beautiful place. We try and keep it pono. What you're offering to do is turn it into some amusement park that only benefits the few, not the many.

If you need more information, I suggest that you look up Hawaiian Kingdom.org, they also have what is known as a 2 A petition that we're going to be going to Washington, D.C. next month and these are our

kupuna that spoke up against annexation and they stopped it, from our Queen Liliuokalani. So I suggest that you get to know our history before you come in, roll over our islands and leave us. You want to know more, please go ponosize, P-O-N-O-S-I-Z-E. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Pono. Next is Momi and then after Momi is Orrin. And did Shannon Wood leave? So after Shannon is going to be Christine.

MS. SUZUKI: Aloha. My name is Momi Suzuki, and I was born on the island of Lana`i. I run a rental accommodation on Lana`i. This year we had a great amount of hunters on Lana`i. They hunt for axis deer, mouflon, and maybe the reason why there were so many, they thought maybe there would be no more. I grew up on venison, one of the best proteins that you can enjoy in your diet. Anyway, it did help my business and a huge added income for our community.

Windmills would greatly decrease my business and other local businesses that depend on the hunters. I am of Hawaiian descent. My great-great-grandfather was the last Hoohiki, or one of 13 ahupua`as on Lana`i, and ahupua`a means a traditional land division, and there were 13 of those on the island of Lana`i.

Our island is small in size. 141 square miles. I read also 139 square miles. So anyway, one-fourth of Lana`i will be placed with 117 windmills or thereof. This would be harmful and damaging to an island this small. In 1851 Walter Murray Gibson herded 30,000 goats on Lana`i. Today we still see this horrible and powerful affect of this overgrazing and earlier disaster runoff into the ocean. We can't let that happen again.

200 significant historical sites are located here. The Lana`i Culture and Heritage Center is a living museum showing where these sites can be found and cared for. It is great to have tourists at the center to view films of Kekahi Kaaloa and Ka`a and hear them say, hey, I've been there, that's awesome, so beautiful there. But all of this will be lost forever if there is humming turbines built there, ruining the open serenity. Since the grand opening of the cultural center in 2010, they have had 35,000 visitors and many of them cannot say enough how beautiful the island is and how much stress has been taken off their shoulders. They feel so relaxed they want to stay.

So I ask the federal Department of Energy, identify this special ahupua`a of Ka`a and

Paoma`i and reserve this area from destruction. We want our land intact to preserve our native Hawaiian cultural sites, and Kanepuu where our native trees and plants grow. Thank you very much.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you.

After Momi is Orrin and Christine and then Patricia.

MR. KAPAU: Hello. My name is Orrin Kupau, O-R-R-I-N, K-U-P, as in Paul, A-U. Can everybody hear me all right? Okay.

Ms. Chang, the community of Lana`i have clearly spoken this evening: No windmills on Lana`i, and I support them. That's my ohana. Castle & Cooke fails on this venture on behalf of the people here this evening from Lana`i. I will wait patiently for the final draft of the PEIS to see if this community's comments were really considered while drafting it. But mahalo for this commenting scope process and period.

The question and hope for what the DOE will include in its PEIS a special preference to the native Hawaiian co-op and energy projects and local cooperative projects in regards to renewable energies, i.e., mass transportation or any other projects, and not allow foreign or multinational corporations of the

United States to come in here, profit off of the little money that we do have and possess economically and take it away from us and take it back to Boston, Florida, New York, wherever else they take it. Find a way to keep the money, be paid by our local residents to utilize wind farms, retaining it in the corporate offices and headquarters that belong here in Hawaii.

I support renewable pono energy solutions. Windmills included, but not on limited land base that our island home possesses. But I am strongly against fossil fuels and their corporate parents whose greed makes fuel prices so unstable, not only in Hawaii but the rest of the nation.

I do support individual island self-sufficiency concept. I suggest in my opinion offshore wind turbine projects developed and maintained, managed by native Hawaiian cooperatives because that's the only thing Congress gave us back was Kahoolawe and the submerged land. The feasibility assessment was going to be developed with the help of the SBA to see if offshore wind turbine processing facilities or energy producing facilities can be accomplished, but only with the native Hawaiian best practices concept, not with the corporate New York-minded concept of for-profit.

Jobs need to be created here in Hawaii and stay in Hawaii, so that's why during my first question and answer session I asked what you guys' position was and feeling about native Hawaiian cooperative businesses being designed for native Hawaiian benefits because it will trickle down to the rest of the corporate world here in the islands that we have to fight against.

I humbly ask the U.S. Department of Energy to check through this PEIS so that it cannot continue driving by their agendas for public interest, private interests. And I'm aware, I've worked for the government eight years in the legislature and the government's office and our voices aren't heard. They're being ignored. And Mr. Representative, please remember, the community has spoken as well. So if you're not from Lana`i, talk to your Lana`i colleague and inform them of their position.

I also support mass transportation to utilize the oceans, which our ancestors used for centuries and use a modern day ferry system that English -- and the English utilize to transport our traffic problems on the island of Oahu, but we got rail instead. So one day they'll learn and one day we can work together to unite and make these goals a

reality. Okay? Mahalo and aloha.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Christine and after Christine will be Patricia and then Martha Evans.

MS. COSTALES: I'm short. Can you guys hear me? Aloha. My name is Christine Costales, C-O-S-T-A-L-E-S. Christine with a C-H. And I am from the island of Lana`i. I am a citizen of the sovereign Hawaiian kingdom.

I grew up running on the reefs on the shorelines of Paoma`i and Mahana ahupua`a. I remember one day my grandmother said, "Hala, grandpa sick. We gotta go beach." I asked, "Grandpa, if you're sick, why you gotta go beach?" He said, "Because the ocean water makes me feel good. The ocean is my medicine."

From the ahupua`a of Paoma`i is the ahupua`a of Ka`a, the location that is planned for the so called big wind project. Within Ka`a is a place called Polihua, the largest sandy beach of Lana`i, where Pele ate the delicious flesh of the sea turtle; where history of a Hawaiian village of heiaus, burial sites, and koa fishing shrines still remain; where an anthem was written confirming the use of the manewanewa as a lei plant: "*Ohuohu Polihua I ka Manewanewa, Ka lei kaulana o ka `aina*. Polihua adorned with manewanewa, the celebrated wreath of the

land." At Nana`i, child Ka`ula, honored is the lei manewanewa, magnificent on the chest when worn. On the sacred breast of Wakea's child. Manewanewa is found nowhere else on the island except at Polihua. Polihua continues to be a place where the people of the island gather their food.

What will be the impact to the lifestyles of the people? Where else would you withhold our rights to gather, prohibit and rob us of the people's healthy lifestyle? Keahiakawelo, a place that is so breathtaking, a place where we can view our sister island, Moloka`i, and a place where our spirits connect to the land. Can you feel it? This is what you will destroy forever.

Wiliwili trees flourish in the hidden ravines of Ka`a, as do other native trees, such as the naio, olopua, ahakea, and medical plants like the pua kala. I recently showed a photo of the pua kala to a group who visited from Oahu and heard great sighs, "Oh, I haven't seen pua kala in a long time." It is used for medicinal purposes. Are you going to be protect -- are they going to be protected from the destruction of excavations? Are they going to be buried by dirt, debris, rocks and cement? Do you think about putting them in an arboretum, tell us

plant it in our backyard, or transfer them to another location? No. Ka`a has been their home for many centuries.

Lana`i is home to many endangered and threatened species, such as the Hawaiian petral or Ua`u, where it no longer exists on Oahu, but genetic testings have revealed that the Lana`i's petral was closely related to Oahu. Will they and other bird species populations that use Lana`i as a fly-by be driven down by these ridiculous monstrous machines? Is it right to compromise the take of these species? And I think you understand the take permit. I allow you to take down this much birds. No.

I refer to a brochure produced by the United States Fish & Wildlife Service. Why save endangered species? The Congress agrees to the preamble to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, recognizing that endangered and threatened species of wildlife and plants "are of aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value to the nation and its people." Let me tell you, Hawaii is a nation. Do you have the right to compromise what exists in our living environment? May I remind you that these species were here way before man and continue to lose their habitat.

Developments have been robbing and raping our lands far too much and not putting anything back for the mere sake of economics and corporate welfare. This is what you will be doing to an island that's only 18 miles long and 13 miles wide. We are a people that need the land, the water and the ocean to be sustainable. We live on an island in the middle of an ocean. Is this cable going to feed us? Right now, in my time, I do not want this for my children and my grandchildren and the next generations.

Conservation is still the solution to being sustainable. Let's get back to basics. When we take care the land, the land takes care of us. Let us take care of our mountain watershed, control erosions from entering our shorelines so we can help the reefs recover and our ocean can start to provide us with more food. Let us plant canoe plants from the ocean to the mountain so that we have food as our great ancestors did that provided for thousands. Let us bring back agriculture. As we water, we're returning water back to the land and being fed at the same time. Let us capture the sun, the old technology that is still the best solution, as did Maui, who slowed the sun down so his mother could dry her clothes. Let us have a vision of the paradise that once was and still

is for the islands of Lana`i and Molokai, where we continue to see scenic open views, where people from afar come to meditate. This is the solution that's always been there. We just need to revive it. This is sustainability. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Next will be Patricia, Martha and Stacie.

PATRICIA: Aloha. After hearing the manao from our cousins on Lana`i, I'm going to get right out here and say I was born on Oahu. I was raised in Kalihi. In fact, my dad was president here at McKinley High School. But I am here, I am an attorney and a former judge, and I am here because I dedicated those skills that I have to Hawaii's renewable energy future. I think we're in economic crises because every year we export 7 to 8 billion dollars to pay for oil. I believe we are in an energy crises for all the reasons we're all discussing.

We are here this evening because the state and the Department of Energy signed an agreement in 2008, in January 2008, and where they were required to create energy performance working groups and create also two-, five- and ten-year energy performance plans. The partnership was to identify financial, regulatory, and policy activities needed to ensure a

sustainable energy future. This all sounds good.

However, also in 2008 Governor Lingle, executives from HEI and HECO, directors from DB and Consumer Affairs cite another document, witnessed by the Department of Energy. That document is 44 pages long. It -- the purpose of that document was an agreement among all of these parties to support a stable electric grid and to ensure that the electric utility is financially sound. As I said, attached to the two-page agreement that was signed after the agreement that brought us all here this evening is a 42-page plan that the state pledged to support and that HECO outlined.

What then is left for Hawaii and the DOE to discuss at this point? What's the purpose of working groups, time tables and other measures when those issues are resolved by a separate agreement in 2008? And who is missing from these agreements? Let's answer that question.

Although there is window dressing mentioned of the interest of the rate payer, there is no concrete attention to how the interests of the rate payer are to be considered. We all support renewable energy future. That's a no-brainer. We have heard more times than we wish to hear that we, the rate

payers, that's us, pay the highest rates for electricity in the nation, but nobody mentions that among the 50 states we use the least amount of electricity, which means we pay the highest and we use the least. So if one of the two primary goals of this -- of the agreements among these various energies to reduce usage, what should we do? We can deal with the capitol folks wearing sweaters.

But what about the other folks that we've been hearing this evening? Those who have self-imposed blackout periods during the day where they don't use electricity, those who are choosing between paying their utility bill or their rent or their mortgage. How much lower can we go in usage when families are making these critical choice?

The rate payers' interests needs to be integrated into any PEIS in a fashion that is realistic and not merely philosophical. We all support renewable energy, but our support is not a blank check to pay for renewable energy at any cost. For example, the conversion to biofuels, that the costs that the conversion to biofuels will bring about. Think about this logically, if it is cheaper to bring food that is grown in multiple places across the ocean to Hawaii and sell here, how is it going to

be economically feasible to grow the crops that are going to be used to make biofuels? And how is biofuel going to replace Hawaii's 90 percent dependency on oil? The rates are projected to remain the same for the foreseeable future; we pay that.

That's our primary recommendation is to consider the interests of the rate payer, who in essence is footing the bill for renewable energy future. The rate payer is entitled to a cost-benefit analysis of any recommended renewable energy source. As it stands, if there is any cost-benefit analysis being accomplished, we suspect that the cost goes to the rate payer and the benefit goes to the utility.

The public policy of the state of Hawaii has changed. Our legislature and current governor have taken giant steps to achieve a renewable energy future. The 44-page document from -- it's not just a document, it's an agreement, from 2008 ties the hands of the state and the Department of Energy and must be reconsidered. That document does not consider geothermal for power and yet our legislature this year modified the public policy with the state of Hawaii so that geothermal must be considered for power, an agreement that doesn't consider, it is at odds with the public policy of this state, is, in my opinion,

against public policy, and that can be a basis for declaring it null and void.

Any measure, finally, that replaces one form of energy with another that will continue to place heavy cost burdens on the rate payer should not be supported. Geothermal energy is the only power source capable of replacing fossil fuels and oil. Neither the PEIS or DOE nor any prior 2008 agreement should interfere with this state policy. A renewable energy future must provide more than psychic income. That's income that makes you feel good. There must also be a reality of dollar savings to the rate payer and a utilization of the island's available power sources. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. We have seven more: Martha, Stacie, Anela, Daviana, Stuart, Mike, and Mary. So Martha and Stacie are the next two speakers.

MS. MARTHA EVANS: Aloha ahi ahi. My name is Martha Ann Napuaokalani Haia Evans. I was born and raised on the island of Oahu and I was a resident of the island of Lana`i for 35 years. Thank you for allowing me this opportunity to share my thoughts and concerns.

Lana`i lies in the shadow of Maui and

Oahu, always taking the back seat to the wants and needs of these two larger islands. Have either of these islands, or rather the people who currently live on these islands, including me, and those who call themselves decision makers, have they ever considered what is best for Lana`i and Molokai? How can desecration of sacred sites, cultural view planes, and both near and offshore resources be best for our island home?

This industrial utility scale proposal that impacts cultural and historic sites is unacceptable. To top it off, it is last century's technology. We are too small and our resources are too unique and too significant to our history to be devalued and cast aside. A friend of generational ties to Lana`i still to this day walks along the shoreline at Palehua to gather the precious salt in the same manner as our ancestors. `Aina, that which feeds.

Although not native to Lana`i, the axis deer and mouflon sheep provide sustenance for many of our families, especially during these tough economic times. Shoreline fishing, casting and diving supply island families with limu, fresh fish and shellfish, this is why stewardship of the land, not the

construction of a mammoth wind-powered generating facility, which in the end will net only a small fraction of the power needed for Oahu.

As a native Hawaiian, I understand that it is from this `aina that we derive our sense of place. It defines who we are and who our children will become. I speak the names of three winds in the ahupua`a of Ka`a, ho`opili, ma`a and na`u. Na`u, will you know and honor these traditional names and winds which you wish to harvest? What ancestral knowledge will you use to determine where best to place your industrial-sized giants? Do you even care?

As you consider this project, please remember the story that our `aina shares. I am humanly opposed to this plan which will forever change this precious landscape. Wise stewardship? I think not. Best use of the `aina? No. A one-way cable at rate payer and taxpayer expense is not a sound solution. 70 miles of cable between Lana`i, Molokai and Oahu will cost us at least 3 billion dollars, when the 350 million mile voyage of NASA's Mars curiosity rover cost only 2.5 billion. Pursuing this obscenely expensive project means that taxpayers, that's all of us over here, will pay 65 percent of the development costs for industrial scale wind on Lana`i and Molokai,

and, people, wind is not even a reliable supplier of firm energy. I support clean energy, but I do not support the current plan which calls for this mammoth abuse of our treasured `aina.

I demand that the PEIS demonstrate that the construction of these windmills is the best and most efficient use of our land. I demand that the PEIS demonstrate that wind is the best alternative source for energy. I demand that the concerns of the native Hawaiians and Lana`i residents have be addressed adequately and appropriately as part of this PEIS.

I do support clean energy, but I do not support the current plan. Instead, why don't you work to make each house, each neighborhood and each island energy self-sufficient. That should be our goal. Thank you very much for this opportunity.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. Stacie and then Anela Evans and then Anela, Davianna.

MS. NEFALAR: Hello. Testing. Testing. Aloha. My name is Stacie Koanui Nefalar, N-E-F-A-L-A-R. I am of native Hawaiian ancestry and raised on Oahu in Waimanalo. I'm a wife, mother of three, I have one grandchild and I'm currently a 20-year resident on the island of Lana`i in which my

maternal family dates back several generations.

We, as people of Hawaii, have a responsibility to our past, our present and our future. We learn from our past and execute what we've learned during the present for our future generations. People of the past didn't consume more than what was needed. As Hawaiians, we were taught to take care of what was given to us, the land, the ocean, the wind, everything in them and never take more than what you need.

If you care for it properly, you can grow food, hunt and fish and have clean water. You cannot harness or control one of them without destroying the others; for instance, if you try and harness the wind by building monstrous wind turbines has a ripple affect. The destruction of the land to build and install these bases would remove any and all traces of artifacts and Hawaiian history of our declining native people, causing runoffs into the ocean, killing and destroying our reefs, ocean life and the blades could cause native birds to be extinct, not to mention destroying the land forever, eliminating the possibility of ever being cultivated. Our lands are so scarce and slowly disintegrating, we cannot afford to lose and destroy them any more.

If we look back at our past again, choices that people made in our past caused irreplaceable damage to our native animals, native plants, native people and our simple way of life. Just because our simple way of life may be considered too native, not ambitious or motivated enough, doesn't mean we're ignorant or lazy. It just means we're not driven by money or greed at the expense of others, but by our families, our values and who we are as a people of culture and heritage.

Hawaii and its people have always been sustainable even before the invasion of foreigners. Sustainability, that's what will help us not be so dependent on other countries. America needs to base more of its trust on its own individual people and not so much in corporations and big businesses to get us out of this recessive economy. We need to be wise and mindful of big businesses and corporations, unions and government officials who aim to make a lot of money on these energy projects. Money, especially big money, tends to make people do things which are not necessarily in the best interest of others.

We also need to work together to come up with nondestructive ideas and solutions for our environment. I was able to bring down my electricity

bill by over $100 a month. I notice and I cut back on unnecessary usage in my home. My electric bill was over $400 a month. I went down to last bill was 311. My -- what I do is I teach my children to notice their energy use and how they can do things differently to use energy more efficiently.

I heard several times that what was mentioned here was specific projects have been -- have not been identified, but we're not out of the woods. Since the sale of Lana`i from David Murdock to Larry Ellison, it included the rights to a wind farm, so we're not out of the woods.

And also our senator, Kalani English, he threw us under the bus and publically said it's definitely -- it's definitely -- our senator, Kalani English, threw us under the bus and publically said, "It's definitely a no for Molokai, but for Lana`i a yes." So we're not out of the woods and our government is not listening to us, so we're here to hopefully somebody will hear us and help make our economy better without destroying our land and our environment. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: We have five more people who wanted to speak, and I want to be real respectful. I know a lot of you have come here

regarding Lana`i, but we do need to vacate here by 9:00. We've got to put all the tables away, so those of you are going to have help us and kokua, okay?

But the last five we have Anela, Davianna, Stuart, Mike, Mary, and Kepaa. So we have been -- we've tried not to cut anybody short. Although I've stood up, but please remember that we really have to come out leave by nine. Anela, Davianna, Stuart Scott, Mike, Mary and Kepa.

MS. ANELA EVANS: Aloha mai ka kou. My name is Anela Evans, and I was raised on the island of Lana`i. Mahalo for this opportunity to share my perspective on the industrial wind power plant proposed for the island.

Just to be clear, I support any effort that will in fact move Hawaii on the deliberate, responsible and appropriate path towards energy efficiency. Notice I said "responsible." I do not, however, support this project because its limited benefits come at much too great a cost to a legacy passed on to us by our ancestors, our `aina, our way of life, and our future on the island of Lana`i.

Lana`i is my home. Although I don't currently live there, it still remains my people, my connection to my kupuna, my ancestors. Up to 22,000

acres of my home island is being proposed to be used as this industrial power plant, and it will be -- the ahupua`a Ka`a will be irretrievably disturbed by these windmills. On this dry island, no one talks about where the water is going to come from to lay the concrete pads. We have no water. Water is our most precious resource. That's the source of our wealth. We don't have much of it on Lana`i, but we make do with what we have. If these windmills come in, that will deplete a lot of our water resources.

The project is only expected to produce a minimal amount of Oahu's energy. It will wreak havoc on our landscape, destroy numerous cultural sites, replace hunting grounds and limit access to the ocean for food gathering and impact fishing grounds as well.

I grew up in that ahupua`a. My father took me there every day when I was learning how to drive. And on Lana`i you don't learn how to drive when you're 16. I knew every rock in the road, every puka in the road, and even though driving is not culturally significant, to us that was visiting the land. When we were driving, my father would tell me stories of how he rode horseback, where he went hunting, things like that, where they could find certain trees, certain hunting ground, where there

were arc sites that he stumbled upon, et cetera. Future generations, my children, when I have children, will not have that opportunity if this wind farm is developed. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Davianna, then Stuart, then Mike.

MS. MCGREGOR: Aloha ka kou. I'm Davianna Pomaika'i McGregor. I'm a professor of ethic studies at University of Hawaii Manoa, and I live here on Oahu and on Molokai and care for Kahoolawe.

I would like to suggest that the -- in developing the programmatic EIS, there are principles that can be adopted to guide the process. One is that each island should be energy self-sufficient. We shouldn't be looking to having Oahu be supported by the industrialization of our important cultural resources on Molokai and Lana`i.

The second is that the plan needs to address not only the 40 percent of the oil that's imported that's used for electrical generation, but the 60 percent that's used for transportation. And that's the real need in an energy self-sufficiency plan, and very little attention is given to that. And in looking at that, you know, we understand that from the oil processing there is a residual sludge of oil

and that's what's used largely in the generation of electricity. And if it's not used for generating electricity, then it would have to be transported elsewhere with great potential damage to marine life if there's any kind of accident in the transport of that crude oil. So there is some -- until we solve the transportation problem, we're not really going to be able to address the energy generation -- electric generation problem.

The third is that the plan needs to assess the special impacts to native Hawaiians as the indigenous people of Hawaii, and that would mean that there would need to be a federal cultural impact study conducted. And I have -- in conjunction with a colleague who was at the time the dean of the school of social work and another colleague -- John Matsuoka, and another colleague from the department of urban regional planning, we produced this -- what's called the *Hawaii Externalities Workbook* for the Energy Research Group for the Hawaiian Electric Company, the Maui Electric Company, and the Hawaii Electric Light Company.

And this was done to -- because the integrated resource planning process in 1996, I think is when it was being done, this was completed in 1997,

but that process acknowledged that as the indigenous people, there are special impacts of the generation and distribution of electricity to the native people. And so this workbook was done to show what are the impact -- what are the various ways in which energy distribution will impact native Hawaiian cultural practices and customs. And I offer this to you as a guide because it is very thorough analysis of all the potential kinds of impacts.

And then what we did was because we couldn't -- they wanted us to come up with a way to monetize the impacts. We said you can't put a monetary value on the impacts to our cultural practices and beliefs, and so we came up with a system to map where are the cultural sensitive areas, the lands that are our ancestral lands, the native species sites and conservation lands.

So if you look at Lana`i, for example, which everyone is talking about tonight, you can see that the area that there is of concern is a very important culturally sensitive area, according to this mapping. But it shows the cultural sensitivity areas for all the islands.

And then also because my time is up, but I want to talk about there's another study that I was

involved with, with the other two professors and as well as with Pualani Kanakaole and Mary Kelly, and that is the *Geothermal Cultural Impact Study*, and it was done to assess the impact of generating geothermal energy on native Hawaiian cultural and spiritual customs and practices.

Because the geothermal study never -- geothermal process never was completed and the entire -- well, the project was stopped by a lawsuit. At that time Governor Cayatano signed an agreement that the state would not, in his term, take up geothermal projects or an cable project during his term, and I think those suits -- the basis for those suits still have validity.

But this study -- the PEIS was not completed because the geothermal project was stopped at that point, but the cultural impact study was completed because we talked to all of the kupuna and we wanted their manao to be represented. So I advise you that you also use that study in your assessment, especially for with regard to geothermal energy generation, and I'll be glad to make that available to you, hard copy or electronically. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Please, if you aren't able to make your comments, you can always write them.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you. My name is Stuart Scott. I am a pro bono consultant on climate change and sustainability. I'm also a farmer and I've lived on Oahu since 1987.

The last time I testified before the DOE was in 1978 when Jimmy Carter was president, and I was the first environmentalist stockbroker on Wall Street. It is amazing to me how far we have failed to come since then. I agree that each island should be energy independent. I believe projects that distribute energy production should be favored over those that concentrate it. The wealthy corporations and individuals prefer the latter. Government tends to favor the preferences of the rich players.

We and our children face two immense threats: climate change and what is called peak oil. Climate change is well-known but has been effectively obfuscated in the public mind and all but ignored by government thanks to money economic interests, most notably the American fossil fuel lobby.

Peak oil is less well-known, in plain language we are beginning to run out of oil. The DOE knows this as evidenced by its own Hirsch Report, commissioned by the DOE and released in the 2005. The ramifications of peak oil are huge and will be made

more chaotic the longer we delay a coordinated response. We are still in the early stages of a meaningful response.

I believe and will firmly state, as I did in 1978, that conservation is the simplest, most cost-effective, lowest hanging fruit on the tree of energy security. It is a solution to both climate change and peak oil. But we are a society of individuals and institutions addicted to wasteful consumption of material things, energy-intensive conveniences, fossil fuel-based transportation and the like.

We can solve both of the huge problems of climate change and peak oil at the same time. Put a price on carbon emissions. This can be done by taxing all carbon fuels at the wellhead, at the mine, or at the port of entry. Distribute all of the money collected back to the public on a per capita basis to offset the increased costs of energy, fuel and goods. This proposal originated with Dr. James Hanson, the first governmental scientist to sound the alarm about climate change in the early 1980s. Putting a price on carbon will quickly promote conservation habits and technologies alike. For the sake of our children, and their children, please put a price on carbon. Thank

you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: We've got ten minutes. I'm going to take the last three, Mike, Mary, and Kepa.

MR. DEWEERT: Aloha again. My name is Mike DeWeert, D-E-W-E-E-R-T. I'm with the Environmental Caucus for the Democratic Party of Hawaii. I am the chairman of the energy subcommittee. I'm also a working scientist. I have a degree in theoretical physics and engineering calculations and physical analysis.

In our environmental caucus we are concerned about the big wind project. We're concerned because the environmental and cultural and social impacts, and we believe that if we're going to ask our fellow citizens to bear these impacts, to see their islands covered with wind turbines, we need to make darn sure that it's cost effective for the people of Oahu.

I live in Kailua. I could possibly benefit from big wind, and so I asked myself the question, in a hard-nosed engineering calculation is big wind really more cost effective than solar photovoltaic on my roof would be? The answer came back no. When you account for the cost of the cable,

the cost of the wind, and the cost of buying oil while you're waiting for it to be built, you're much more better off buying solar panels today. And that's what we did. We put solar panels on our roof. We got fuel efficient appliances, we changed our lighting, put fans in our ceiling. We don't sit in the dark and swelter and not watch TV. We're very comfortable. We have solar and we make more energy than we use.

And so what's true for me is true for all of Oahu. If we, as citizens of Oahu, next week took all the money that they're planning to put into big wind and cable and put it into solar photovoltaic, we could be employing these steps next week, install solar in six weeks, even after it's on the grid. We're not waiting. We're not paying for oil in the meantime.

And so what I'm trying to say is with our caucus we're concerned about the environment, but just as a hard-nosed engineering calculation, wind and cable from Lana`i don't make sense. Buy the solar photovoltaic and our future will be much brighter and more comfortable for everyone. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Mary.

MS. GUINGER: 16 dollars. 16 as in teenager, 16 dollars a month. Possible. Okay. My

name is Mary Guinger, G-U-I-N-G-E-R, and I'm -- I represent the Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party. Therefore, I also represent the Democratic party, and I would like to have you know that they voted unanimously to do an objective evaluation of sustainable energy to prioritize the alternative energy systems. And Michael is an example of that.

So when you take a look, to me it's kind of like Consumer Guide, when you want to buy a car, you look at the Consumer Guide to see, okay, so what do you have here. And as far as -- so you get your facts, you get to the efficiency, and you get what you want. And that's true in the democratic legislation, the evaluation of the sustainable energy is that that's true for each island. So we want facts and we want facts for each island because each island has the right to decide.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Our last speaker.

MR. MALY: Aloha. My name is Kepa, K-E-P-A, Maly, M-A-L-Y. I'm only going to take a minute.

You've heard a lot of stories. A lot has been tied to Lana`i. This is very important because Lana`i is often overlooked, under heard from, and so it's so heartening to see so many ohana from that

island come here to spend the money to get here tonight, it's that important.

We're talking about things, and this Professor McGregor mentioned, this is an example, trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs supported a program for a small, community grassroots non-profit heritage program on Lana`i to conduct an ethnographic study of one ahupua`a traditional land division. That study resulted in -- and this is Lana`i, remember -- it resulted in a study of just about 400 pages of historical documentary narratives, traditional Hawaiian language accounts, historical events describing the landscape of Ka`a, Lana`i, things that had never been heard before except from the very oldest of our kupuna on the island, the last of whom are now 95 and 96 years old, and those that have gone before them that are the sources of many of these traditions, stories, the mo`olelo, these are the stories of your life, the history of the kupuna that came before them and how they named the land.

So this is available as an example, this is one ahupua`a, and we need to do these kind of studies seriously. And the reason that Onanoa, my wife, and I actually chose to do this one, this wasn't paid for by the grant. This was done for aloha

because we knew that if people weren't dealing with Hawaiian language materials, that they weren't going to be getting the full story. Kupuna were writing their stories and their traditions because they wanted them known and passed on, not so that they would be forgotten.

This account is available at the lanaichc.org. It's called Ka`a ethnographic study. Just take a look at it. You'll be amazed at the stories and traditions that have been handed down. And there are many pukas, more knowledge has been passed down in some areas. Lana`i, Warren Osako mentioned just real quickly, population statistics 1793, 6,000 people; 1823, 3,000 people; 1832, 1600 people; 1840, 600 people; 1893, 175 people living on Lana`i. Did any of the ohana here that are married to or descended from Hawaiians of Lana`i, like those ladies right there, that they have survived is a fricking miracle in itself. And to have these histories here is so important.

So we need to recognize that the `aina is more than just a commodity, that it is -- it is the way of life. It is your life. Everyone else has someplace else to go to. Hawaiians, this is it. So what I would just hope, hope is that as part of the

PEIS, and which I was really afraid of, it would seem like everything is going to be jumbled together and sort of overlooked. I've heard you say that that's not going to be the case. I hope that you will require, the Department of Energy will require the detailed ethnography and a detailed understanding of the cultural landscape.

I know I said I wasn't going to be long, but let me just tell you one quick story. This is Lana`i. Keahiakawelo, it is a storied place on the landscape which a priest on the island Lana`i lit a fire in response to a fire that was burning on the island of Molokai. Molokai's priest, Lanikaula in this account, was praying to death the people of Lana`i. Kawelo lights his fire, burns that fire to ward off the prayers from Molokai at Lanikaula, the place now bearing that name. And eventually Kawelo learns a secret, and he is, in this Lana`i account, able to defeat Lanikaula and he takes a bit of Lanikaula's kukae, his excrement, and burns it on the fire of Lana`i. And from that fire a black smoke erupts and one of the southerly winds blowing across the landscape at that time, that black smoke erupted out of the fire and we know where Keahiakawelo is, where that actual spot is, it erupted from that fire,

went across the forest and turned the lehua blossoms of that region of Lana`i purple. Unheard of throughout the island.

That view plane, though, it's more than the biggest pile of stones and bones that make a cultural place significant to the native people of this land. It is even those view planes, to look from Keahiakawelo to Mokuho`oniki, a little island, a speck of island from Lana`i off of Molokai, that view plane with this all in front of it is no longer -- no longer has the mana.

And I'm sorry, Jane. Jane, you need to come to Lana`i. People need to come and be touched by the land. We hear this kind of crap, it wastes time, yeah, it just burns up energy. So lanaichc.org ethnographic study, do this kind of work and bring back some of the traditions of the land throughout Hawaii and speak them and live them again. Mahalo.

MS. SUMMERSON: All I would like to say is thank you all very, very much. This was much appreciated and very enlightening.

(Off the record at 9:04 p.m.)

STATE OF HAWAII)
) ss:
CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU)

I, JESSICA R. PERRY, do herby certify:

That on September 11, 2012, at 6:00 p.m., this public hearing was taken down by me in machine shorthand and was thereafter reduced to typewritten form by computer-aided transcription; that the foregoing represents, to the best of my ability, a full, true and correct transcript of said public hearing.

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

DATED this 26th day of September, 2012, in Honolulu, Hawaii.

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Jessica R. Perry, RPR, CSR No. 404
Notary Public, State of Hawaii