

Maui

Warren S. Shibuya testimony to DBEDT Public Scoping Meeting, 2 Feb 2011

Hawaii Interisland Renewable Energy Program (HIREP)

Aloha members of the US Department of Energy (DOE) and State DBEDT and consultants developing the programmatic environmental impact statement (EIS).

I am a Maui County volunteer: Maui Planning Commissioner, Maui Energy Alliance member, General Plan Advisory Committee member and I benefit from a 6.9kW/hr home photovoltaic system, since 2004. I strongly support Maui's efforts to exceed 70% 2030 Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative goals. I know I cannot solve World Hunger, but I want Maui and all-Hawaii attaining 80% renewable power sustainment, ASAP. I assure Oahu listeners that I am breathing clean, fresh Kula Maui air and I am not hallucinating. I was 2003 drafter of Governor Lingle's July 2004 Executive Order allowing Hawaii's neighborhoods installing renewable power generating systems.

Installing huge wind-power converting systems on neighbor islands which are inter-connected to Oahu via undersea cables is more than hallucinating, it is exploitative of neighbor island resources to benefit Oahu consumers! Leveling electricity and fuel costs for Neighbor Islanders for equity and fairness are paramount conditions, before Oahu consumers benefit from any Neighbor Island resources.

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

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

Second, population growth, new housing developments, expanded transportation infrastructure and economic developments requires additional renewable power! All new housing developments and State facility CIP

projects, as a minimum, should have at least 70% of power generated by renewable systems to comply with HCEI goals.

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

Fourth, Maui grid has a mixture of renewable power generated by burning baggasse and imported coal, wind and photovoltaic converting systems. This is an ideal engineering environment, lowest economic risk for managing interconnected renewable power from Lanai and Molokai connected to Maui grid and leveling-equalizing power costs.

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

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

Total all-Hawaii energy view is imperative. Lacking this entire Hawaii energy view, we get current disproportionate gasoline and diesel fuel price differences where Maui, Molokai and Lanai consumers pay disproportionately higher prices than Oahu consumers for these energy products. There should be no reason for Oahu consumers not sharing in added transporting costs through equalized all fuel prices throughout Hawaii!

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

Respectfully,

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