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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

RE: HAWAI'I CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAMMATIC  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2012  
5:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.

MITCHELL PAU'OLE COMMUNITY CENTER  
90 AINOA STREET  
KAUNAKAKAI, MOLOKA'I, HAWAI'I 96748

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## ONE-ON-ONE TESTIMONY

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2012

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KAUNAKAKAI, MOLOKA'I, HAWAI'I

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MR. GLENN LOUIS PINHO: First of all, I'd like to say I have a hard time expressing myself. I know what I feel inside and I know what to say, I know what to say. I have to know the proper way to say it. And I used to be very good at what I do, but I had a heart attack. Now I'm coming back to where I was. I eat good food and I try my best to return to what I was. I would get everything back in my system.

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So I'm real disgusted with everything that's going on. I want to say that I was born and raised in Hana, and my family was born and raised there. My father is from Kamuela, the Big Island, but they moved to Hana. That's how come I was born and raised there. And I'm not saying all this to act like I'm Mr. Hawaiian, because I am not. I believe in the Lord, I believe in God, and I believe I'm here right now because I want the Lord to know what I'm saying, what I feel in my heart. I don't want anybody who has guts enough to listen to it to say, "We cannot talk to you now." I don't like that, that's a lie.

1           First of all, in America supposedly -- not in  
2 America, excuse me, in Hawai'i you can say what you want  
3 when you want to, and people will hear you. You cannot  
4 talk. That's what they do nowadays, you notice. They say,  
5 "This is not the time to say anything. You have to wait  
6 until this." Hawai'i is not like that. The Hawaiian  
7 custom, the Hawaiian is not a law, the Hawaiian is freedom  
8 from the heart. Hawaiian is love. That is what Hawaiian is  
9 all about, and that's what I am interested in.

10           And I am going to learn what I can from their  
11 territory, because that's all they do, waha, waha. Waha is  
12 nothing. I want the strength of wisdom, knowledge, and  
13 goodness from God. That's what I want. That's where I'm  
14 coming from. That's why I don't want to say that much right  
15 now, because as much as I want to say so, everyone in this  
16 place can understand exactly what I'm saying. That is the  
17 most important thing in my life, and it will all come true.

18           You wait until my education -- not my education,  
19 my capabilities of my mind will come back. I promise you I  
20 will bring everything out the way everyone can understand  
21 and get it all, okay. Meanwhile, I'll just sit back and  
22 watch everybody and listen to everybody. And when I get it  
23 all together from the Lord I will bring it out. And that's  
24 all I have to say right now, because I cannot -- there's  
25 many more things I want to bring up, but that is the main

1 proposition that I want to say. And mahalo nui loa for  
2 letting me come in and talk to you.

3 MR. KIMO B. MELCHER IV: Basically I think that  
4 this whole thing is being looked at through the lens of like  
5 profit. It's like the economy and, you know, profit margins  
6 and stuff like that is being put at the forefront, instead  
7 of us just getting over this energy-reliant hump. Like, you  
8 know, it's not about making money, it's about just getting  
9 energy off the table. Like we shouldn't have to worry about  
10 energy, it's free. I mean it falls from the sky every day  
11 from the sun rays, you know.

12 They're trying to make a profit off of our people  
13 by making these huge windmill farms that in ten years  
14 there's going to be no money to fix them, so you'd rather  
15 just walk away and leave them here as empty graveyards, and  
16 that's not what we want. There's instances all over the  
17 world where these big huge farms are being put in and, you  
18 know, people are coming in and making a huge profit, and  
19 then just leaving the people worse than when they came,  
20 because they have this huge metal graveyard.

21 We don't want that metal here, it doesn't belong  
22 here. Just like we don't also like pesticides, fertilizers,  
23 herbicides, insecticides. All of that is also petroleum  
24 too, and is that even on the table? Is anyone talking about  
25 getting us off of reliance on that, because that's poisoning

1 our water and our soil and us.

2           Generations down the line our water is going to be  
3 poisoned by petroleum, because you can make a quicker profit  
4 off of it. They want to do mono crops, come over here and  
5 grow some corn that doesn't belong here. But, you know,  
6 that's not on table, is it? I don't see anything like that  
7 on any of the posters. It's all about, you know, it's all  
8 about cars and electricity and houses. It doesn't talk  
9 about how all of our food gets here. It doesn't talk about  
10 how all of our food is wrapped in petroleum and it's  
11 poisoning us at the same time.

12           The problem is that there's not enough profit in  
13 small farms, so that's not what's pushed. What's pushed are  
14 these big huge mono crops of corn that are making  
15 pharmaceutical drugs that are feeding cows so that we can  
16 eat corn in another form. It's like you know, I mean it's  
17 this huge stamp that America puts everywhere it goes. Cows,  
18 corn, you know, rows of stuff, instead of what used to be  
19 all over the world. Everyone had their own. You know, you  
20 go from 500 varieties of apples down to five, because it's  
21 more profitable to make those, because it's about yield and  
22 it's about consistency and it's about getting the product  
23 there and all this stuff.

24           I know I'm kind of going off the subject of  
25 energy, but at the core of energy is the burning of fossil

1 fuels for that energy. So we're looking at fossil fuels,  
2 not just energy. We're looking at every aspect through  
3 which petroleum enters our lives. And it's everywhere now.  
4 I mean there's no escaping it, unless you want to make your  
5 own clothes and be a total social pariah. No one is willing  
6 to step out, and who wants to be the first one to do that,  
7 you know. No one is going to give you -- I don't see  
8 getting credit for that.

9           And then switching topics, whatever, I think we  
10 misuse a lot of energy. Like personally I go around my  
11 house and there's lights on all the time. Another thing to  
12 look at would be putting some more of that money into  
13 advertising and maybe into the school system to teach people  
14 that, you know, you have to be aware of the energy you are  
15 using.

16           I don't know what the solution is. We already  
17 have gauges that tell us how much electricity we use a  
18 month. But, you know, once again, here is some money. Put  
19 some money into figuring out how to make it more in peoples'  
20 face, so that when they turn on the light, put it right on  
21 the light switch. Figure out some way to make it so that  
22 the light switch isn't draining too much energy. Find out a  
23 way to make it so that when a person turns on the light for  
24 two hours and leaves home, when they come home they know  
25 that they used this much electricity, you know. Or they

1 left that little ghost electricity on your phone charge, and  
2 you realize that, hey, I left this in for a day and there  
3 goes five bucks, or something like that. People should be  
4 more aware, you know.

5 I don't know how you can figure that out. Where  
6 capitalism works, where is the money to be made about that?  
7 But it shouldn't be about money. The way that our world is  
8 going, with our reliance on petroleum, keeping these eight  
9 million people alive that historically never existed on this  
10 planet. And you think that we're still going to have  
11 petroleum in 25 years when the estimated population growth  
12 is going to be, I don't know, 10, 15 billion people. This  
13 planet can't sustain that amount of people.

14 And because of the way that our system is set up,  
15 that's the problem, is the system. It's not the people in  
16 it, it's the rules that govern the way we work that allow us  
17 to say that you know, "Oh, it's not my fault, it's the  
18 system." So change the system, because people are just  
19 doing what is allowed, what is acceptable, and this system  
20 is not acceptable.

21 So another thing also is that right now all the  
22 ideas that I've heard involve like huge windmill farms, and  
23 huge solar panel farms, and cables under the ocean, and in  
24 my opinion that's just someone looking for profit, because I  
25 don't know where the money is coming from. I don't know if

1 the people are going to be the ones who actually, you know,  
2 if it fails the people are the ones who are going to take  
3 the bill or whatever. But we don't need underwater sea  
4 cables, and we don't need huge windmill farms.

5 Turn the electric company, who burns all the  
6 petroleum, into a company that repairs and keeps the grid  
7 up. Keep the grid up and learn how to work with solar and  
8 wind power, and get everybody to have a wind power windmill,  
9 small windmill, and solar panels their own house, and then  
10 you can become the people who repair it. You're fighting  
11 with the caps and how many solar panels people can have.  
12 You're like stopping progress just because you're going to  
13 lose some money.

14 I'm sorry, I really don't -- I mean it's (Blank)  
15 up -- sorry for swearing, but it's messed up to say this.  
16 But, you know, I honestly don't care about how much money  
17 you have, and I don't care about your comfort if it's going  
18 to come at the expense off our land and our natural  
19 resources, because that's all we have. And once you break  
20 our watershed, like you did with Kahoolawe, or something  
21 like that, or you poison our watershed, what are we going to  
22 do? We can't live without water.

23 Then you've stolen our land. But because there's  
24 no laws in effect -- well, there might be laws, but someone  
25 has got the money to have pay to have the laws changed so

1 they can make a profit, because it's all for profit, and it  
2 shouldn't be about profit.

3 I don't think by making a comment right now I'm  
4 going to change the way the whole system works, but maybe  
5 just bring some light to it. Maybe it's time for like a  
6 huge change. Maybe it's time that -- it's time for the old  
7 system, which is failing us. Obviously it's failing us  
8 because people are speaking up about it. If it was working  
9 well, we wouldn't have a polluted environment, and we  
10 wouldn't have angry mobs all around the world complaining  
11 about what we're doing, what the American government is  
12 doing so that they can keep the American people fat and  
13 happy on the petroleum and the corn.

14 They're going out there and starting all these  
15 wars over black gold so that they can, you know, so they can  
16 continue making money, and so we can continue to live in the  
17 system that we live in. But it's obviously not working,  
18 because it's not right with the world, because the world is  
19 showing us a lot of signs that things aren't going well.  
20 And if we continue to go the way we go, they're just going  
21 to get worse and worse. And the people with the money are  
22 going to, you know, disrespect and try to enrage the people  
23 who are -- not disrespectful, but to make them look like  
24 fools or to -- I don't know what to call it, to defame the  
25 people who are speaking up. The scientists and the

1 environmental people who are trying to say, "Hey, look, all  
2 this stuff is wrong."

3           They use their money to advertise, the silly  
4 commercials about corn and how good it is, you know. It's  
5 just television. I mean it's just like everything else, 50  
6 years ago there was 50 corporations that owned all the  
7 media, and nowadays it's five people who all get to express  
8 their opinions all over the world, using the media as their  
9 medium of advertising. It's just not right.

10           I mean here I go babbling on again, but it's like  
11 the one percent owns like 99 percent of the wealth or  
12 whatever. I mean that's wrong. What makes them special?  
13 It's like, "Oh, they're entrepreneurs, they deserve it."  
14 But no, they don't deserve that. The wealth of the planet  
15 belongs to all of us. We're all God's children, if you are  
16 a Christian or whatever. I mean you get into it's just the  
17 whole system is set up wrong.

18           And I'm kind of ranting. I know this is about  
19 energy. I just think the main thing is that sometimes when  
20 you break the door open you let all the dogs in, and that's  
21 not what we want. So I mean you understand like the  
22 capitalist society of America, or whatever you want to call  
23 it, has already taken over all the other islands, and  
24 destroyed our sacred lands, and taken and disrespected our  
25 ancestors, and they're doing it all over the world.

1           There was fraking, or whatever they call it, where  
2 they go on the ground and they explode all that stuff, and  
3 people have fire coming out of their tap water. And yet  
4 because the corporations have the money to pay it off,  
5 they're able to pass laws and whatever, because all our  
6 politicians are bought by all these corporations which are  
7 owned by all the banks, because of all this money. They're  
8 able to create money out of nowhere, just because of us  
9 taking out loans.

10           Like this whole system is wrong, and something is  
11 going to happen. Something is going to give. It's either  
12 like going to be a really smooth transition, or it's going  
13 to be a really shaky one. And our kids are the ones that  
14 are going to have to deal with it, which maybe is what  
15 drives them to continue doing what they're doing. One last  
16 time, otherwise I'll just keep ranting forever, thank you  
17 for your time. Mahalo.

18           MR. BYRON ESPANIOLA: My comment is in light of  
19 the political truth that has been uncovered, and the  
20 unlawful occupation of the Kingdom of Hawai'i. All land  
21 transfers from 1893 contracts, resource agreements, are null  
22 and void, and all notary offices are illegal. All state  
23 offices are illegal.

24           How could you develop land with the political  
25 turmoil and the war crimes against the conduct of, well,

1 against the Codes of Conduct of the Geneva Convention?  
2 Ignorance is not an excuse. Acts of war crimes are being  
3 committed, and will be heard in the world courts. Other  
4 than that, that's all I have to say.

5 Well, because of the illegal occupation now coming  
6 to light, we should look at the executive agreement between  
7 Queen Liliokalani and Grover Cleveland as a binding war  
8 treaty between two countries, so that the independence of  
9 the Kingdom of Hawai'i is still intact with the new light of  
10 history that's being brought up by the doctors of political  
11 science of the University of Hawai'i. So I see no reason  
12 how you can develop lands that are questionable right now at  
13 this point. That's all I have to say.

14 MR. JACOB PUA'A SPENCER: Aloha. My name is  
15 Jacob Pua'a Spencer. I'm a Hawaiian home resident in  
16 Kupuakea. Kupuakea is in Kaunakakai, but I don't know the  
17 district. But I'm a resident of Kupuakea, and my concern is  
18 I don't want windmills in Kupuakea. The reason why I don't  
19 want windmills in Kupuakea is because it's going to be a  
20 humbug, and then more electric prices going up. If that's  
21 the case, more better just forget about it and hold picket  
22 signs at the high school parking lot.

23 The Hawaiian Homes, the Board of Directors for  
24 Hawaiian Homes, Wade Lee, Cammy Purdy, Mack Poepoe, and  
25 Marvin Dudoit, they agreed with me, and they say that's a

1 good idea for hold signs up by the high school parking lot.  
2 Please don't put windmills on our lands, which is  
3 Kalamaula, Hoolehua and Kupuakea and One Alii. Mahalo.

4 MR. KIMO B. MELCHER IV: So I'm back again,  
5 because there were some things I didn't feel like I said  
6 when I was here before. Basically, the question I was  
7 wondering was in the whole pie of our energy, our petroleum  
8 use, what percentage of that is allocated to the petroleum  
9 that comes to Hawai'i in the form of food wrapping, plastic  
10 bottles, wrapping our clothes? What about transporting our  
11 food here, transporting all that stuff, is that part of the  
12 things that have been the data that's been collected on our  
13 petroleum use? Is that part of it? And if it is, which it  
14 should be, because it's petroleum, and the whole concept of  
15 this clean energy thing is to get us off petroleum.

16 So what is being done to stop the pesticides,  
17 herbicides, and all those things from going into our ground?  
18 Is that part of this, or is this just there's no money in  
19 that. So is that why it's not being talked about? Because  
20 in my opinion that's even more important. Because, you  
21 know, if we don't have power we're still going to be able to  
22 live. We'll find a way, you know, like we did for  
23 millennia. But if we keep poisoning the ground, which is  
24 the most important thing, then we'll have nothing left when  
25 you're done with us.



1 waterbird movements to determine the connectivity of the  
2 island's waterbird habitats. I have been tracking waterbird  
3 movements on Moloka'i for 15 years. My database includes  
4 9,000 observations of banded Hawaiian Stilts and Hawaiian  
5 Coots, and it includes observations of over 110,000 unbanded  
6 birds. So I'm presenting data tonight regarding mitigation  
7 for bird strikes.

8           On Moloka'i waterbirds regularly traverse the west  
9 end of the island between inland man-made impoundments, such  
10 as reservoirs, wastewater ponds, and coastal areas. The  
11 east to west movements of the Hawaiian Stilt was first  
12 documented in 1969 with stilts flying over the top of  
13 Maunaloa. Since then, hundreds of observations have been  
14 made of this and other species that frequently move between  
15 Maunaloa and Kaluakoi.

16           The proposed location of the turbine industry on  
17 the west end of the island bisects these flyways. Because  
18 these species are known to travel through this area, I  
19 request that mitigation for the bird losses be increased  
20 from what is currently in place on other islands, and that  
21 it be clearly defined in the EIS. I also ask that all  
22 mitigation be completed prior to any construction, based on  
23 the fact that a Maui turbine company has not only failed to  
24 conduct their required seabird mitigation for Phase One, but  
25 they completed Phase Two with no mitigation for seabird loss

1 as yet in place.

2 Four of the five endangered endemic Hawaiian  
3 waterbird species have been documented as moving through the  
4 proposed turbine sites on Moloka'i: The Hawaiian Coot, the  
5 Hawaiian Stilt, the Hawaiian Duck, the Hawaiian Goose. Also  
6 the bird moving through that area is also the official bird  
7 of the island, the Bristle-thighed Curlew.

8 I want to thank everybody that over the years have  
9 reported bird observations to me. Data is very, very  
10 important to track our waterbirds. Thank you all for  
11 responding to my fliers in town, and thank you for coming  
12 tonight. (Applause)

13 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Arleone. If you  
14 want to submit your comments, you can. The next is Greg  
15 Kahn, Teri Waros, and then Fred Bicoy.

16 MR. GREG KAHN: Aloha. My name is Greg Kahn,  
17 G-R-E-G, K-A-H-N. I'm from the Puko'o, Lana'i side. As a  
18 community we have really come to learn much about the big  
19 wind and undersea cable projects over the last several  
20 years. We have learned that the 90 wind turbines will be  
21 built on 11,000 acres on Moloka'i. Each 435 foot turbine  
22 will be taller than the tallest building on Oahu, taller  
23 than the tallest building in 41 of the 50 United States.

24 We have learned that they will decimate bird  
25 populations, they will cut out access to hunting grounds,

1 they will destroy native plant species. We have learned  
2 that big wind will generate huge amounts of erosion and  
3 dust, require building hundreds of miles of access roads to  
4 service the turbines, and construct a deep water port to  
5 ship in materials and equipment.

6 We have learned that cultural sites will be  
7 destroyed, property values will decrease, electric bills  
8 will increase. We have learned that the high voltage cable  
9 will require dynamiting our reef, the most pristine and  
10 intact reef north of Australia. We have learned that the  
11 cable will cut off fishing access, penetrate the humpback  
12 whale sanctuary, and necessitate the construction of scores  
13 of converter stations, switching stations, and high voltage  
14 power lines, in an extremely high risk fire zone. We have  
15 learned that the \$1.2 billion dollar cost of this cable will  
16 be shouldered by the rate payers, with none of the  
17 electricity provided for Moloka'i.

18 These cumulative impacts of industrial wind  
19 factories and the sea cable do not reflect our community's  
20 position on development, and they are inconsistent with our  
21 views on land and ocean stewardship. These proposals will  
22 cause demonstrable adverse effects, which will run contrary  
23 to the wishes of our residents, thus circumventing the  
24 democratic will of this community.

25 We believe the Department of Energy should give

1 due consideration not only to our reasons, but also to our  
2 recommendations. Our stance is clear; our stance is  
3 unambiguous. Our recommendations are based on clear and  
4 direct language. We say no to big wind because we say yes  
5 to small scale community-based renewable energy. We say no  
6 to the undersea cable, because we say yes to decentralized  
7 energy generation on Moloka'i for Moloka'i. (Applause)  
8 And we say no to the industrialization of this island,  
9 because we say yes to protecting a place which others wish  
10 to destroy. (Applause)

11 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you very much. Teri,  
12 and after Teri is Fred Bicoy, and then Paul Mullin.

13 MS. TERI WAROS: My name is Teri, T-E-R-I.  
14 W-A-R-O-S is my last name. I was glad to notice on your  
15 presentation that the PEIS does include socioeconomic  
16 impacts. I will submit written testimony later tonight. I  
17 just want to concentrate on that it's very important that  
18 any project in the State of Hawai'i has an economic impact  
19 study, and this needs to be done by objective third parties,  
20 not people paid by the companies who are standing to profit  
21 from our losses.

22 We need to take into account all of the collateral  
23 damages that include non-renewable resources, such as our  
24 land. Particularly in an island state when we have limited  
25 land, and we need to think about farming and food for our

1 nation, cultural sites, endangered species, health and  
2 lifestyles of the communities, et cetera.

3 I had an expert -- I've had more than one expert  
4 from the energy industry tell me that this project,  
5 referring to the cable interisland, does not pencil out. I  
6 want to see in the PEIS the economics of this program, and  
7 what makes it sustainable, or who profits from it, and is it  
8 the right investment for us.

9 What would be the difference between doing these  
10 large-scale interisland cable, huge wind turbines projects,  
11 geothermal on the Big Island, that have huge footprints that  
12 benefit Hawaiian Electric, versus decentralizing our  
13 generation to enable us to reach 30 percent conservation.  
14 If we encourage folks to produce their own energy, they  
15 would be much more likely to conserve it. Thank you.

16 (Applause)

17 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Teri. Fred Bicoy,  
18 Paul Mullin and then Miss Swingle.

19 MR. FRED BICOY: My name is Fred Bicoy. I'm not a  
20 publicity seeker. There's an advantage of being old, you  
21 are able to know and witness what works and what doesn't.  
22 Okay, this renewable energy that you guys are talking about,  
23 we had Hana David in 1966 put up a windmill at her house.  
24 For six months she was making money and going back to the  
25 grid. After six months the salt water came over and the

1 windmill went kaput.

2           So they tell us we have better technology today.  
3 Photovoltaic, Mr. Wibkin was recommended way back then in  
4 the early seventies, he put photovoltaic. When his house  
5 was completed it was \$250,000, and today photovoltaic is  
6 still expensive. So the question is, cost-effectiveness is  
7 important.

8           For these people back here, I would strongly  
9 recommend with a new Environmental Impact Statement that you  
10 take into consideration basically what the people are  
11 saying. On Moloka'i they want Moloka'i to solve their  
12 problems and Moloka'ians to help each other.

13           I'll give you an example. A lady came through the  
14 market. She didn't have enough money to purchase her food.  
15 The lady who is the cashier said, "That's okay, Auntie," and  
16 she paid for it. No other place can be like this, and we  
17 don't want to lose this. And we are going to lose it when  
18 we get all these big ideas come here on Moloka'i.

19           Way back in 1975 the governor picked people to sit  
20 on a committee because pineapple was going to leave, and I  
21 happened to be one of those, and I was on that committee for  
22 over 20, 25 years. Now, ultimately the Chairman of the  
23 Energy Committee and the Commerce and Industry Committee, we  
24 find that there are many things that are happening today  
25 that was talked about many years ago. And the basic

1 premises is that things got to be cost-effective. (Applause)

2           And so for your recommendation, please, in your  
3 recommendation please say that on Moloka'i we don't want  
4 windmills, and all those things that will hamper our  
5 lifestyle. (Applause)

6           FACILITATOR CHANG: Paul Mullin, Miss Swingle, and  
7 John Wordin.

8           MR. PAUL MULLIN: My name is Paul Mullin. Paul,  
9 P-A-U-L, Mullin, M-U-L-L-I-N. I'm a recent arrival to  
10 Moloka'i, 13 years ago. 13 years ago we came here, and this  
11 is our only home. It is the place that we want to live and  
12 die, and so we hope you will hear our comments. Nobody has  
13 said it so far yet this evening, but all these folks with  
14 the nice white badges on their chests, they're from the  
15 government and they're here to help us, right?

16           Okay, well, considering that, my recommendation,  
17 as far as the Environmental Impact Statement is concerned,  
18 is that anything that gets any sort of recommendation or  
19 support from the government needs to be sustainable in the  
20 context of no government subsidies. We would not be having  
21 these discussions tonight if there weren't a lot of free  
22 federal money floating around, which a lot of people are  
23 trying to use to get richer.

24           So whether it's the Department of Energy's purview  
25 or whether it's the taxing power of congress, or one thing

1 or another, this discussion is going on because of the  
2 federal government's intervention in Molokai's lifestyle.  
3 (Applause).

4 I just would like to see that any proposal that  
5 gets made for alternate energy, whether it's on Moloka'i or  
6 Hawai'i in general, be sustainable without federal  
7 subsidies. (Applause) When the federal money goes away and  
8 the windmills rot over there on the hills, where is the  
9 money going to be to take the (blank) things down?  
10 (Applause)

11 FACILITATOR CHANG: Miss Swingle. Then after that  
12 is John Mullen and Joyce Kainoa.

13 MS. ARTICE SWINGLE: My name is Artice,  
14 A-R-T-I-C-E, S-W-I-N-G-L-E. My question is does private  
15 development of energy sources fall outside the tiering  
16 process that will be incorporated into the state's energy  
17 plan? As the answer appears to be "Yes," what are some of  
18 the implications? Moloka'i has personally witnessed the  
19 ravaging of its non-renewable resources by private  
20 landowners and others. Our sands form the beach at Waikiki,  
21 our rocks form the breakwater on Lana'i, and every day we  
22 witness our top soil being blown into the ocean contaminated  
23 with pesticides and herbicides, which affect the health of  
24 our reef and our people.

25 Our reef and our soil are non-renewable resources.

1 Nor should our people have industrially induced asthma as a  
2 result of contaminated dust, chemical spraying, or exposure  
3 to pollen from genetically modified crops not destined for  
4 human consumption.

5 I am not alone in witnessing the sale of land on  
6 Maui to a private investor. I have seen, as others have,  
7 the devastation and desecration of lands cared for by  
8 families who have cared for ancestral remains. They stood  
9 by helplessly as the caves they had tended were destroyed,  
10 even while there was a company-employed "archeologist" on  
11 site.

12 Pattern energy appears to be proceeding with their  
13 plans, using privately owned ranch lands, despite the  
14 probable loss of the aquifer which lies 40 to 50 feet under  
15 the ground in fragile honeycombed basaltic soil. Are they  
16 outside of the state's tiering process? What about the loss  
17 of health and property values to residents living near these  
18 energy facilities? What about the statement that the state  
19 would probably be willing to purchase the energy that was  
20 privately generated, as they no doubt will do on Maui.  
21 Where will the cable for the transmission of the energy come  
22 ashore? What will be the effects? Will there be a  
23 depletion or destruction of our non-renewable resources?  
24 What about our endangered plants and animals?

25 We know Governor Abercrombie's position on signing

1 on with 22 other state governors in committing to put  
2 renewable energy facilities in place, possibly unhindered,  
3 if they do so under the Rural Electrification Act. We were  
4 aware when the Governor signed an action giving him  
5 environmental domain over public lands when a flock of birds  
6 crossed a runway on Oahu.

7           We are well aware of Act 55 and the Governor's  
8 implementation of the quasi-government agency, the Public  
9 Land Development Corporation, which seeks to develop ceded  
10 lands into money generating projects. And while the  
11 government was created to act on behalf of the people and to  
12 protect the general welfare, we see that our rights under  
13 the Constitution have been and are being sold to the highest  
14 bidder. The depletion and destruction of our non-renewable  
15 resources has been put on the table for the highest bidder,  
16 based on greed and their short-term profit for our long-term  
17 loss.

18           The tiering process of the State's Environmental  
19 Impact Statement must exclude the development of  
20 energy-producing facilities, cables, or structures which  
21 deplete or destroy the State's natural non-renewable  
22 resources of ocean, land, animals, plants, people, and their  
23 culture.

24           FACILITATOR CHANG: Your time is up. You can  
25 always leave your statement. Thank you.

1 MS. ARTICE SWINGLE: Okay, thank you. I really  
2 appreciate everybody's talking. (Applause)

3 FACILITATOR CHANG: I appreciate all of you for  
4 taking the time to write it out. The next is John Wordin,  
5 and then Auntie Joyce Kainoa, and then Kamahao  
6 Kahooalahala.

7 MR. JOHN WORDIN: My name is John Wordin, J-O-H-N,  
8 W-O-R-D-I-N. I'll be brief. I'm concerned about the end of  
9 life if large windmills are implemented. What contractual  
10 language and how much money is needed to completely, that is  
11 including the foundation, remove the wind turbines at the  
12 end of life? We have been to South Point on the Big Island,  
13 and we have seen the dead wind turbines there. We have seen  
14 the broken blades and the rusting masts. This situation  
15 will not be allowed to occur on Moloka'i.

16 We suggest a bond fund be established at the  
17 beginning of the project of \$100 million to deal with the  
18 end-of-life removal of any of these kinds of big wind  
19 turbines. In addition, a maintenance fund needs to be  
20 established to deal with broken blades, fires, and other  
21 such adversities.

22 I'm concerned about criteria for selection. How  
23 will criteria be composed, to be used for the selection  
24 process? Who will draft these criteria? It is suggested  
25 that the following subjects must be addressed, but not

1 limited to, as part of the criteria definition: Technical  
2 feasibility, cultural aspects, social aspects, civil  
3 aspects, spiritual aspects, political, and finally  
4 financial.

5 Another concern is energy conservation on Oahu.  
6 It has been stated here in the presentation that 30 percent  
7 will be energy conservation, and 40 percent will be  
8 renewable energy. It has been proposed that as a goal, that  
9 Oahu reduce its energy consumption by 30 percent by 2030.  
10 The demand is made that 80 percent of the circuits on Oahu  
11 be fully saturated with 15 percent of PV, or other similar  
12 alternate energy solutions, before construction starts on  
13 any Big Wind project on Moloka'i, or any of the other  
14 islands. It is suggested that the goal of 30 percent energy  
15 reduction be reached before any undersea cable is installed  
16 between islands and/or any large wind turbines are installed  
17 on Moloka'i. Thank you. (Applause)

18 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, John. Auntie Joyce  
19 Kainoa, Kamahao Kahoolalahala, and then Donna Stokes.

20 MS. JOYCE KAINOA: I spell my name J-O-Y-C-E,  
21 K-A-I-N-O-A. I didn't write my comments, so I am going to  
22 be looking at another alternative, and that is  
23 hydro-electric. I live on the north shore of Moloka'i, and  
24 my sustained lifestyle is mauka-makai. I live off the ocean  
25 and I live on the land.

1           One of the things I want to mention is that a long  
2 time ago I was at a meeting dealing with the Moloka'i  
3 irrigation system, so I am going to make it short. I want  
4 the federal, well, the Department of Energy to consider a  
5 feasibility study to look into alternatives in  
6 hydro-electric.

7           Take the Moloka'i irrigation system, the tunnel  
8 itself. It's five miles long. Seal one side to the  
9 Kaunakakai side, and develop all the mechanical structures  
10 on this side to produce electricity for the whole island of  
11 Moloka'i. Free, free, no charge. (Applause)

12           And I don't know if that can happen, but I believe  
13 in miracles that it does happen, and to see all of that, the  
14 windmills, fail on Moloka'i. Biomass failed on Moloka'i. A  
15 lot of hotels failed on Moloka'i. Everything that's come to  
16 Moloka'i has failed. So I can at least say that we're still  
17 safe for a little while.

18           I recommend that the Department of Education and  
19 the State of Hawaii, Department of Energy, I think it was,  
20 the brother that was commenting here, you should at least  
21 look at the history of Moloka'i. Look at all the things  
22 that has happened to this island. And the mana of this  
23 island is spiritual, and if you come into this place and you  
24 do any kind, you not going to live here long. You going  
25 pack up your bags and leave. Mahalo. (Applause)

1 FACILITATOR CHANG: Kamahao Kahooalahala, Donna  
2 and Lance Anderson.

3 MR. KAHOHALAHALA: What is your name?

4 MASTER KAMAHAO KAHOHALAHALA: Kamahao.

5 MR. KAHOHALAHALA: His name is Kamahao,  
6 K-A-M-A-H-A-O, Kahooalahala, K-A-H-O-O-H-A-L-A-H-A-L-A. I  
7 was just going to ask him some questions and he going answer  
8 'em.

9 Kamahao, look at me. What do you think about the  
10 wind farm on Lana'i?

11 MASTER KAMAHAO KAHOHALAHALA: They're bad.

12 MR. KAHOHALAHALA: Why are they bad?

13 MASTER KAMAHAO KAHOHALAHALA: Because they kill  
14 the animals and the birds.

15 MR. KAHOHALAHALA: What else? Don't look at  
16 them, look at Daddy.

17 MASTER KAMAHAO KAHOHALAHALA: And the whales and  
18 the turtles and the sharks.

19 MR. KAHOHALAHALA: How will they, the windmills,  
20 kill all these things?

21 MASTER KAMAHAO KAHOHALAHALA: With the bad  
22 sounds.

23 MR. KAHOHALAHALA: What can we do instead of  
24 windmills?

25 MASTER KAMAHAO KAHOHALAHALA: We could set up

1 solar panels.

2 MR. KAHOHALAHALA: How do we use the land and the  
3 ocean?

4 MASTER KAMAHAO KAHOHALAHALA: We go hunting and  
5 we could go fishing and go diving.

6 MR. KAHOHALAHALA: Thank you. (Applause)

7 FACILITATOR CHANG: Okay, next is Donna Stokes,  
8 Lance Anderson, and Myron Akutagnua.

9 MS. DONNA STOKES: Aloha, Moloka'i. My name is  
10 Donna Stokes, D-O-N-N-A, S-T-O-K-E-S. I attended the Oahu,  
11 Kauai, Lana'i, and now the Moloka'i PEIS. I mentioned how  
12 the windmill and cable project would irreversibly impact our  
13 wellbeing, our culture, and our aina. So now I'm going to  
14 ask you to consider these other things, because I'm not  
15 going to say the same testimony that you already know.

16 Why do you, the federal government, come to  
17 Hawai'i and even consider implementing something bad and  
18 unwanted from where you came from? Think about it. We all  
19 know that rural communities in the continental United States  
20 hate their windmills because it ruins their lifestyle and  
21 geography, and it even causes health problems. When you go  
22 somewhere to implement a program you're supposed to bring  
23 something good to the table and leave the bad behind.  
24 Doesn't that make sense?

25 There's another point I'd like to make,

1 transportation. 70 percent of our fossil fuel dependence in  
2 Hawai'i is from transportation. So what is being done so  
3 that all of us can afford hybrid or solar vehicles? Or even  
4 what is being done so that a lot of the electric cars can be  
5 converted to solar? Instead of wasting its money on the  
6 unproven cable/windmill project that doesn't even curb our  
7 biggest use of fossil fuel, use the money and make these  
8 things affordable to us. (Applause).

9 Another important point. Why are you going to  
10 start off with this huge billion dollar project, the  
11 undersea cable and windmills, when you haven't even  
12 attempted the smaller things? Most of us have large  
13 families. I live in a household of seven. Electric water  
14 heaters make up 30 percent of our electric bills. Every  
15 home in Hawai'i should have at least a solar water heater.  
16 Figure that out. That would cut 30 percent of our  
17 electricity use, and it's a low technology that has been  
18 proven. Make these available to all of our homes, instead  
19 of wasting the money on the cable that we don't want.

20 And speaking of things that we don't want, this  
21 undersea cable is like the SuperFerry or the rail. It  
22 wasn't thought out very well, and lots of money is already  
23 being wasted on it. 250 people lost their jobs because they  
24 didn't listen to the communities about what would make  
25 sense. You only went along with what Oahu wanted, without

1 consulting the outer islands. The undersea cable and the  
2 windmills are something that our Lana'i and Moloka'i  
3 communities don't want. It won't work, and billions of  
4 dollars will be lost and wasted on this project. So if you  
5 want to bring something to our communities, bring the good  
6 to the community, and please leave the bad behind.  
7 Seriously. (Applause)

8 FACILITATOR CHANG: Next I have Lance Anderson,  
9 Myron Akutagnua, and then Inua Mawae.

10 MR. LANCE ANDERSON: Aloha. My name is Lance  
11 Anderson, L-A-N-C-E, A-N-D-E-R-S-O-N, and I am from Lana'i.  
12 I came here today, and I've made some new friends, and I'm  
13 happy about that. The fact is that we shouldn't have to be  
14 here. On Lana'i our small island has been victimized by a  
15 single tyrannical landowner for several decades. Now we  
16 have a new land owner. We're not yet comfortable with his  
17 intentions, though. This process has pitted us all against  
18 each other, island against island. On Lana'i it's pitted  
19 neighbor against neighbor and brother against brother.

20 The bullying and intimidation by Castle & Cooke  
21 and the ILWU has forced many who opposed the project to post  
22 signs in their yards and keep their mouths shut. Now that  
23 their jobs are no longer directly threatened by Castle &  
24 Cooke, their true feelings have become crystal clear. We  
25 had the same meeting on Lana'i yesterday, and every single

1 person who testified, testified in opposition to the big  
2 wind projects on Lana'i and Moloka'i. (Applause)

3           We have open space on Lana'i. The wind blows on  
4 Lana'i. It blows on Moloka'i too, but it also blows on  
5 Oahu. There's plenty of open land on Oahu, and no cable  
6 necessary. The wind profile on Oahu is what the developers  
7 call world class. They can do this there. Each island must  
8 be made energy self-sufficient. On the neighbor islands  
9 that means smaller, local production-distributed generation.  
10 On Lana'i, Castle & Cooke, they're still lying to the people  
11 saying that the wind farm -- and it's not a farm -- if it's  
12 built, their electrical rates will go down presumably  
13 because of rate levelization with Oahu.

14           Last night on Lana'i a number of people detailed  
15 what they did in their own homes to basically get their  
16 electrical bills down, and it made me wonder if the people  
17 on Oahu have to do the same thing. Then people told stories  
18 of Honolulu offices where people, the AC is so cold, some  
19 people run heaters, and then other people run fans because  
20 they sit too close to the people with the heaters. So  
21 basically you cannot extinguish a fire by giving it more  
22 fuel. Oahu must come to grips with its energy consumption.  
23 (Applause). We're all really one big connected ohana, which  
24 is what they tell us when they want to rape our aina. They  
25 should levelize rates now, and bring our rates down to what

1 their rates are right now, before anything else.

2 I'm almost done. We are all Keiki O Ka Aina,  
3 whether you're Hawaiian or Hawaiian at heart, like myself.  
4 If you love this land you are its child, and we must protect  
5 Moloka'i and Lana'i, and keep Oahu's energy gluttony from  
6 destroying our lands. Thank you. (Applause)

7 FACILITATOR CHANG: Myron, and after Myron, Inua,  
8 and then James Mawai.

9 MR. MYRON AKUTAGNUA: I want to give him maybe two  
10 minutes of my three minutes. Myron Akutagnua. My comments  
11 is I saw biomass as clean energy. It's not clean energy,  
12 the environment. I worked there with Moloka'i Electric at  
13 the time, and we all had hope for biomass. But when we  
14 finished with all that, it was based on steam. I saw a tree  
15 at Kilohana School, a big tree, and within two hours they  
16 got it chipped. Then they filled it up on the belt. The  
17 engineer told us it had a 45 revolution cycle. Meaning that  
18 they piled up that big tree on top of that, meaning it will  
19 get rid of that tree within 20, 25 minutes. It went up the  
20 chute, and the tree, like the one in Kilohana, went down in  
21 25 minutes. I told myself oh, no, this place will not have  
22 trees anymore.

23 Then they picked on a place where I grew up,  
24 Kamuela, the stream. At one time you could throw a stone  
25 across the stream. Now you cannot. They started bulldozing

1 trees right next to the stream. They started piling up it  
2 together, loading it up, chipping it over there. We have a  
3 bridge that overflows every year. It took the erosion right  
4 down to the ocean. And I said, oh, no, that was it. That's  
5 the place I grew up and that's the place I love, and I was  
6 against it from that time. I couldn't feel more sorry than  
7 what I did.

8 We earned a lot of money making that power plant,  
9 but it did not last. And I thank God it did not last, it  
10 broke down. So even that broke down. With all the  
11 maintenance over there, it broke down, one million.

12 Okay, since I have only one minute, everybody over  
13 here going to comment about the wind have family in Lana'i.  
14 We had an expression before, they call that suck wind. You  
15 can tell the Honolulu people I'm so sorry that they have all  
16 the voters. They picked on the island where we have the  
17 least voters. I am telling them this trip they can suck  
18 wind, but suck their own wind, not ours. (Applause)

19 FACILITATOR CHANG: Inua Mawai, James Mawai, and  
20 then Amy Maeda. I hope I'm pronouncing the name right. Is  
21 Inua here? Is James here? Is Amy Maeda here? Okay, Amy,  
22 and after Amy is Stacie Kaonui Nefalar, and then Susan  
23 Osako.

24 MS. AMY MAEDA: Aloha. Amy Maeda, M-A-E-D-A.  
25 I'll be short and sweet. I would like to see the research

1 that creates an impact statement addressing water usage on  
2 Moloka'i. The total residential consumption of Moloka'i for  
3 the year, plus total agricultural consumption on Moloka'i  
4 per year compared with windmill project water use needed for  
5 one year. And this would include the number of gallons  
6 needed for all that cement, road widening, dust control. I  
7 would like to see your plan to mitigate or prevent water  
8 rate increase and water rationing to the residents and ag  
9 businesses on Moloka'i. (Applause)

10 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. Stacie Kaonui  
11 Nefalar, Susan Osako, and then K. English.

12 MS. STACIE KAONUI NEFALAR: Aloha, Moloka'i. My  
13 name is Stacie, S-T-A-C-I-E, Koanui, K-O-A-N-U-I space  
14 Nefalar, N-E-F-A-L-A-R. I got married and didn't want to  
15 leave my name, so I just added on the other name. Okay, I'm  
16 originally from Waimanalo, Oahu, and have lived on Lana'i  
17 for almost 20 years. My maternal ohana goes back several  
18 generations on Lana'i.

19 I've testified at a couple of other scoping  
20 meetings, and have expressed my opposition to the massive  
21 wind farms and undersea cable for Lana'i and Moloka'i. I  
22 also want to express my concern and opposition to any energy  
23 project which will destroy our land, ocean and air. Each  
24 island needs to be self-sufficient, and we should not have  
25 to power any part of Oahu. (Applause)

1           My Hawaiian spirit has been hibernating for a long  
2 time, and I have been living a happy life with my family. I  
3 hate public speaking, and I'm angry and upset that we always  
4 have to fight for our lifestyle and culture. We may come  
5 across as respectful and polite, but watch out, we can  
6 become warriors and fight when we need to. (Applause)

7           History has taught us that individuals,  
8 corporations, and government put on these community  
9 meetings, act as if they're listening to our concerns, but  
10 do the opposite of what we talked with them about, and  
11 ultimately do whatever they want, which benefits them and  
12 not us. The more money you have, the bigger their ears are.

13           I beg and ask my Moloka'i cousins to help us to  
14 preserve the last two undeveloped islands from further  
15 destruction. Mahalo. (Applause)

16           FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. Susan, K. English,  
17 and is it Olevor Young? I'm sorry if I have said it wrong.

18           MS. SUSAN OSAKO: My name is Susan Osako,  
19 O-S-A-K-O. Hello, everybody. I, too, am from Lana'i.  
20 That's a picture of our project, and that just left me  
21 horror struck. And then I happened to see this  
22 (indicating), and I didn't think anything could frighten me  
23 more than that. But you know what? This does.

24           Some lands here in this state are so  
25 archeologically -- my husband is an archeologist, and it's

1 culturally significant that the DOE must identify and  
2 preserve these areas by excluding them from utility-scale  
3 power plants. These are living museums. They're the last  
4 vestiges of Hawaiian history and culture. They're the last  
5 best pristine places in Hawai'i. We cannot lose them,  
6 they're irreplaceable. They're rapidly disappearing.  
7 Lana'i and Moloka'i are just the last pristine places in  
8 Hawai'i.

9           The problem with these big large utility-scale  
10 projects, and particularly big wind, is just the massive  
11 infrastructure. The land can never be restored after being  
12 bulldozed and dynamited. The other thing to note is that  
13 400 megawatts, which is approximately what these two  
14 projects the capacity is, would actually only deliver about  
15 36 to 50 megawatts after going through a cable to Oahu. Is  
16 this worth \$16 billion or more of our tax dollars? That's  
17 just crazy. We can't justify, nothing can justify  
18 destroying two islands, and particularly not 36 to 50  
19 megawatts.

20           And please know that there is technology out  
21 there, and instead of taking up 7,000 acres of our precious  
22 land, it would only take up 700 acres to produce the same  
23 amount of megawatts. That's so small it can go on Oahu, and  
24 there won't -- we don't need to take 7,000 acres of what  
25 technology today can actually produce for 700.

1                   And in conclusion, I have about six of these.  
2     It's a study that was done, it's about wind all over Europe.  
3     They did job studies, and they found that wherever big wind  
4     goes in there's a net loss of jobs. That may seem to not  
5     make sense, but if you read this report it will begin to  
6     make sense. And I do have about six copies there, so thank  
7     you very much. (Applause)

8                   FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Susan. K. English,  
9     Olever Young, and Carol Hinton. Is K. English here? Okay,  
10    Olever Young? Olever Young? Maybe I'm spelling it wrong.  
11    It looks like O-L-E-V-E-R. No, okay. Carol Hinton. After  
12    Carol is Kathie Flynn, and then Kanoe Davis.

13                  MS. CAROL HINTON: Aloha. My name is Carol  
14    Hinton, C-A-R-O-L, H-I-N-T-O-N. First, I advocate that Oahu  
15    reduce their use, for starters. And also, if the wind money  
16    could translate to solar it would be marvelous, because  
17    obviously sun is our answer for energy. But if they insist  
18    on having windmills, they can put them in the ocean by where  
19    they want to produce the juice. We do not need them and we  
20    won't have them. Thank you. (Applause)

21                  FACILITATOR CHANG: Kathie Flynn, Kanoe Davis, and  
22    Elaine Callinan.

23                  MS. KATHIE FLYNN: Aloha, everyone. Kathie Flynn,  
24    K-A-T-H-I-E, F-L-Y-N-N. You mentioned earlier about  
25    transmission systems. Transmission systems are obsolete.

1 The whole technology boom is there's so much in the works  
2 that we don't even know about. For instance, one of the  
3 things I heard on the radio was within three to five years  
4 batteries will be operated, run on sugar water. And the  
5 newscasters even quipped that it was -- that they would be  
6 run on Cool Aid. So we don't really know. Most of the  
7 things that we have today are obsolete that we're trying to  
8 put into work.

9 Another thing is that Moloka'i has three natural  
10 resources. The Hawaiian culture is the first one, the sea  
11 cliffs, and the reefs, and it shouldn't be disturbed at all,  
12 not at all. And another thing I want to say is that Hina is  
13 watching, and she's not happy. (Applause)

14 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. Kanoe Davis,  
15 Elaine Callinan, and then Ronald Rapanot, Senior.

16 MS. KANOE DAVIS: Aloha. I'm Kanoe Davis,  
17 K-A-N-O-E, D-A-V-I-S. I just want to point out what's the  
18 difference in economics and environment 37 years later? In  
19 1974 you say the High Energy Resources Commission through  
20 legislature did the plan for energy. 37 years later did you  
21 predict this? What will be the difference 18 years from  
22 now, 2030? Can you predict that? The idea of convenience  
23 and now are only temporary.

24 How can a man-made thing help a man-made thing?  
25 It's a cycle. You want renewable resources using man-made

1 things to store and distribute elements, when it's natural  
2 elements that have obvious strong powers that can store and  
3 give back through natural elemental energy and forces.

4           You ask what additional energy efficiencies are  
5 wanted? You need to take away in order to restore energy.  
6 What happens when you put too much water in a single cup?  
7 It overflows. It does damage. It wastes more water, more  
8 time. Uncle said to plant trees. Well, how about we use  
9 the gorilla o'o.

10           You asked about cultural significance. Well, the  
11 whole island is spiritual. Nobody wants to talk about  
12 spirituality because you cannot write that on one piece of  
13 paper, you cannot do research and find that in a book. You  
14 like to do research, you come here for five years. Take  
15 away everything that is convenient to you, then you  
16 understand spirituality, because there's a difference  
17 between them. What is the community impact? We suffer as a  
18 single unit. It will deplete our energy, physical, mental,  
19 spiritual, and environmental. (Applause) It will taint our  
20 soils.

21           There's a chant, (Hawaiian language spoken). That  
22 which is above will come down. (Hawaiian language spoken)  
23 That which is below will rise. (Hawaiian language spoken)  
24 The islands shall unite. (Hawaiian language spoken) And the  
25 walls shall stand upright.

1           Those were uttered years and years and years ago.  
2 They knew what was going to happen today. That's where your  
3 research needs to start, back there. (Applause)

4           (Hawaiian language spoken) (Applause)

5           FACILITATOR CHANG: Next is Elaine, and then  
6 Ronald Rapanot, and then Gladys Rapanot.

7           MS. ELAINE CALLINAN: I am Elaine Callinan,  
8 C-A-L-L-I-N-A-N. We do appreciate this scoping meeting,  
9 and we're grateful for the opportunity to impact future  
10 decision-making. Moloka'i is a small island, only 37 by 10  
11 miles, and it prides itself on being the most Hawaiian and  
12 the Friendly Island because of its community emphasis. It's  
13 not an island that can accommodate industrial-scale utility  
14 or wind proposals.

15           In light of the small scale and overall  
16 environmental fragility of the island of Moloka'i, I submit  
17 that our planning focus on meeting our future energy needs  
18 be on distributed renewables. In this way we can avoid a  
19 long list of potential associated environmental, cultural,  
20 and socio-economic impacts incurred by large-scale projects,  
21 such as envisioned by off-island investment bankers and  
22 large construction firms.

23           I have not seen a state-based plan assessment  
24 island by island of energy resources and projected energy  
25 needs. How can Hawai'i plan responsibly for its future

1 without this data? This Programmatic Environmental Impact  
2 Statement should focus on local economic development of  
3 renewable energy resources based on an island-by-island  
4 assessment of current and projected energy use. Thank you.  
5 (Applause)

6 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. Ronald Rapanot,  
7 and then after Ronald is Gladys, and then Robin Kaye.

8 MR. RONALD RAPANOT, SR.: My name is Ron Rapanot,  
9 Senior. I'm born and raised on this island. I'd like to  
10 say I know you guys been talking about the biomass, which  
11 was put into effect in 1982. I worked for Moloka'i Electric  
12 for 34 years, and I seen the ups and downs already. The  
13 biomass did work, but the only fuel that it would work with  
14 was keawe. If you used eucalyptus you could fuel a home or  
15 furnace at a steady rate, okay. So my suggestion to the  
16 company at that time was going to coal, because it was just  
17 going to cut down our keawe trees, and we wouldn't have any  
18 more trees to cut.

19 And I seen the windmills come on this island. We  
20 used to run them down at the plants. They had three on the  
21 west end. It didn't work out. The sea breeze with all the  
22 salt took over, and it really wiped out the windmill. We  
23 had a few in Hoolehua. The only one that worked out was Dr.  
24 Langer up in Kalae, where I come from. But he had his one  
25 way up there.

1           Okay, the windmill, you know, I went to Maui about  
2 a month ago, and going through Lahaina going over to the  
3 airport I think I counted like 34 windmills, and only three  
4 were working, you know. So the people have to realize to  
5 get wind, you know, you have to -- for the windmills to work  
6 you have to have wind, you know.

7           So for me, like I said, I worked for the company  
8 for 34 years. We started off when it was down here and then  
9 they moved. I think the windmill is all right, but I don't  
10 think it's so good for our island. If it's going to be in  
11 our hunting area, what's going to happen if a deer runs  
12 between the windmill and someone shoots our windmill? And  
13 then, you know, the birds flying around and running into it.

14           You know, we had two or three different companies  
15 came to us at our non-commission meeting. I don't know if  
16 you guys know, but I represent the hunters on the island,  
17 the whole island of Hawai'i. I represent the hunters. So  
18 when there's the hunters, if they have any kind of questions  
19 it comes to me at our non-commission meeting. And a lot of  
20 these guys came to us and they said, "Oh, we want to put up  
21 our windmill." Okay, my first question is, "Did you talk to  
22 the landowners?" They said, "No, we want to get it passed  
23 through you folks." But I think they're going backwards.  
24 You know, you have to get the okay from the owners, and then  
25 eventually work your way up and come to us.

1           So as for me, I'm born and raised here. I live  
2 only about a mile from where I was born and raised, and I  
3 want to keep Moloka'i the way Moloka'i is. Thank you.

4 (Applause)

5           FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Rapanot. Robin  
6 Kaye, Beverly Ferguson, and is it Miss or Mr. Medeiros.

7           MR. ROBIN KAYE: Aloha, everybody. My name is  
8 Robin Kaye. I'm with Friends of Lana'i. I'm obviously not  
9 from Moloka'i. That is a picture of what you will see if  
10 Castle & Cooke gets its way. I came up here, I don't want  
11 to take any of your time. We had our opportunity last  
12 night. I really just came to say thank you to Moloka'i and  
13 to I Aloha Moloka'i. You have been our guide, and we love  
14 you, and we are going to keep this fight together. They're  
15 not going to break us apart. Thank you, Moloka'i.

16 (Applause)

17           FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Robin. Beverly  
18 Ferguson and then, I'm sorry, Medeiros is the last name.

19           MS. BEVERLY FERGUSON: I'm Beverly Ferguson.  
20 That's Beverly, B-E-V-E-R-L-Y, F-E-R-G-U-S-O-N. I was  
21 hoping there would be a little potluck, but I'll stay and  
22 give my thoughts anyway, because this is an issue that's  
23 very dear to my heart, and I'm not impressed with the  
24 large-scale windmills. In fact, my whole issue with this is  
25 the scale of it. And it seems like the whole process is

1 designed to look for large-scale solutions that will provide  
2 energy to large-scale power plants so they can sell the  
3 energy to us. I would like to see that turned around,  
4 because what we are trying to do is self-sufficiency, which  
5 is very akin to sustainability, but self-sufficiency is  
6 where you produce what you need yourself.

7           And so what our family does is we grow our  
8 vegetables, my husband hunts, we have a solar water heater,  
9 and we hang our laundry on the line. But when we came to  
10 apply for solar energy, the electric company was allowed to  
11 turn us down. We saved up for the money for it, we put in  
12 our project with Rising Sun Solar, the project was  
13 submitted, and it was only for I think seven solar panels  
14 for our house, enough to power us at about 125 percent of  
15 our needs. So it would cover our peak use and then put some  
16 into the system, okay, and contribute. And this was with  
17 our own monies, and of course the tax helped with that, but  
18 that comes after.

19           But anyway, the problem is that the electric  
20 company was allowed to deny us and to say that there has to  
21 be a 15 percent cap. And so what I would like to see is  
22 pressure put on the electric companies so that anybody that  
23 wants to do any sort of project that helps themselves  
24 produce their own electricity on any island, that they not  
25 be denied. (Applause) Thank you.

1           I would like to see small-scale operations be  
2 funded for this. The money that's put in to help large  
3 scale, if it was done on a small scale helping communities,  
4 maybe a small windmill in the community to power local  
5 needs. If this was done on Oahu, they would not need a  
6 cable.

7           So in short, I am in opposition to large-scale  
8 windmills. I oppose the idea of putting cables. I would  
9 like to see each island be self-sufficient for energy.  
10 Thank you very much. (Applause)

11           FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. Ms. Medeiros.

12           MS. PRISCA MEDEIROS: Aloha, Moloka'i. I love you  
13 all. I was born here, and I know what we had, what we lost,  
14 and what we could have had. So whatever little land we  
15 have, we have to treasure. You know, I'm very sympathetic  
16 of Oahu, because Oahu is nothing like us. We are  
17 inter-dependent upon each other, but like a survivor. So  
18 whenever there is a need, we should be there to help.

19           But in this case, because Moloka'i is such a small  
20 island, it's not that we don't want to share what we have  
21 with Oahu. No. But, you know, if these monster towers were  
22 placed in their own city, they're fine. But for Moloka'i,  
23 it's the wrong place for these massive towers to be on this  
24 island. And I lived in Maunaloa, and you know what, if  
25 these things are going to be realized, we are going to be

1 changed.

2           When I was in grade school we studied about  
3 climatic regions. But Kaunakakai, and it was considered  
4 dry, and from Kaunakakai to Kapo'o it's tepid, and Kapo'o to  
5 north shore that's rain forest. Because we are in this dry  
6 area, these monster towers, they emit heat. It will make  
7 our land much drier. But what it does is it draws moisture  
8 from the soil and leaves the soil hard like clay. Of  
9 course, we have problems with our water or our system, and  
10 it also draws moisture from the vegetation. Well, it kills  
11 birds. It prevents our deer from roaming in their natural  
12 habitat.

13           Well, you know, no matter how much we rationalize  
14 this issue, it's going to leave us in a very devastated  
15 state. Very, very. It will be very sad. And also our  
16 atmosphere, I'm concerned about the wind turbine. Okay,  
17 thank you. (Applause)

18           FACILITATOR CHANG: Auntie, your name is Prisca,  
19 P-R-I-S-C-A, Medeiros. So the next three people are  
20 Patricia Palmer, Sybil Lopez, and Mahina Hou Ross.  
21 Patricia? Sybil Lopez?

22           A VOICE: Patricia is going to submit.

23           FACILITATOR CHANG: Okay, thank you so much.  
24 Sybil? I saw her earlier. Okay, I'll wait.

25           Well, I'll take Sybil -- do we have Mahina Hou

1 Ross?

2 MR. GANEHARVA MAHINA HO ROSS: Aloha aina.

3 (Hawaiian language spoken)

4 Greetings, friends of the land. My name is  
5 Ganeharva Mahina Hou Ross, G-A-N-E-H-A-R-V-A, M-A-H-I-N-A,  
6 H-O-U, R-O-S-S, and I think it's taking up precious time to  
7 spell my name, so I hope I get a few extra seconds. Anyway,  
8 I wear a few different hats tonight. The first thing I want  
9 to comment on is I comment as a person born and raised on  
10 Moloka'i in Wailua Valley. All my life we've been off the  
11 grid. We have small scale solar, we have our water come  
12 from the stream, and I have never paid a utility bill in my  
13 life. (Applause) And I think the whole of Moloka'i can do  
14 that too. And I think we need to seriously give our  
15 community a chance to take the time and invest their mana  
16 and their powers spiritually, mentally, physically looking  
17 into these options.

18 I'm also a teacher at Moloka'i High School. I  
19 teach in the Hawaiian language immersion program, and my  
20 students have submitted testimony. So I'll leave that here.  
21 I will submit written testimony by the October 9th deadline,  
22 but I'm here today to say that as many people have spoken  
23 before, Moloka'i is against utility-scale renewables and  
24 underwater transmission cables. We are willing to look into  
25 other alternatives, specifically distributable renewables,

1 energy efficiency and alternative fuels. So I think there's  
2 a lot of options on the table that give the people actually  
3 the time and energy. There's not enough time for us to  
4 present these options, because we haven't been given the  
5 time to research. But we have lots of smart people in our  
6 community, and lots of start-up businesses that are getting  
7 the ball rolling. We can produce these types of plans for  
8 our future.

9 We do know that we want to remain sustainable. We  
10 have been fairly sustainable for most of the last thousand  
11 years, so I think we kind of know what we're doing here on  
12 Moloka'i. The problem is we have people coming from the  
13 outside always telling us what to do and what they think is  
14 best for us. And it's not providing electricity to other  
15 islands. It's not putting any type of large projects that  
16 will impact our many resources. And there's a long list in  
17 the EIS, the call for the EIS, and I think every single one  
18 of those will be impacted by large utility scale renewables,  
19 as well as the transmission cables.

20 So there's not enough time to pinpoint this and  
21 that about the specifics, but every single one of the things  
22 that are listed on that document will be negatively impacted  
23 to our utility scale and cables. And we still need time to  
24 investigate renewable types of energy for our island, and we  
25 can definitely become 100 percent sustainable. Mahalo.

1 (Applause)

2 FACILITATOR CHANG: Mahalo. Sybil Lopez. After  
3 Sybil, Adolph Helm, and then Janeel Hew.

4 MS. SYBIL LOPEZ: Aloha. My name is Sybil Lopez,  
5 S-Y-B-I-L, L-O-P-E-Z. I am going to try to be done within  
6 the three minutes, but I have actually a demonstration that  
7 I want to show to you guys to know what is ethanol. Not  
8 everybody has seen it. It's never been available to the  
9 State of Hawaii, especially for the island of Moloka'i.  
10 Nobody has seen it in its 100 percent purity, and whatever  
11 the Internet says we are going to prove it here tonight,  
12 just to show you guys.

13 This is the first demonstration that's ever been  
14 made in the whole state of Hawai'i. I did it before in  
15 front of Maui Toyota, and I did it with a couple of groups  
16 on the island of Maui, but I want to show you guys for you  
17 guys to know what ethanol is all about.

18 So ethanol is made from sugarcane, corn, green,  
19 and other plant matter which can be mixed with or combined  
20 for gasoline. Ethanol is one form of renewable energy that  
21 is becoming widely used, and is formed from a natural  
22 resource. Ethanol is a form of alcohol that can be burned  
23 in engines, just like gasoline. It is the same alcohol used  
24 in alcoholic beverages, vodka, rum, you name it.

25 Flexible and easily mixed, it's called an

1 admissible product, meaning that it is better for car  
2 engines, petroleum fossil fuels, or crude oils. Ethanol's  
3 permanence, more than gasoline, will give you more than 50  
4 percent increase in mileage. Ethanol is a high octane fuel  
5 in the market, and is known as an octane booster. Ethanol  
6 does not leave any gummy deposits. Ethanol helps to keep  
7 the vehicle's fuel system clean for optimum performance.  
8 For example, ethanol is the cheapest coolant octane booster.  
9 It helps to reduce air pollution, and ethanol is available  
10 in Hawai'i and Moloka'i today.

11           So this is from our Chevron gas station. This is  
12 Plus gas Premium. What my lovely Vanna White assistant will  
13 do is pour a couple, not much, to show you guys how does it  
14 look like in your engines, and what your engine is actually  
15 producing. Okay, so this is the gasoline that he'll be  
16 firing up. And as you notice, you can see black smoke  
17 already instantly coming out of the gasoline. If you can  
18 notice that the gasoline will produce black around the  
19 glass, okay. And this is actually ethanol, 100 percent  
20 ethanol straight from Brazil. This is made from sugarcane  
21 ethanol.

22           And we'll light up ethanol, and this is what  
23 ethanol would look like in your vehicles. It's smokeless,  
24 odorless, and it is clear. So after it's done you guys can  
25 see the difference between the black gasoline that you guys

1 run in your vehicles right now, and the ethanol that you  
2 guys are going to do in you guys' future vehicles. And I  
3 have -- you guys know that I own a 2005 Toyota Tacoma, and I  
4 did nothing to convert my engine, and I run 100 percent  
5 ethanol. And that is a study that I did on my own to prove  
6 that ethanol actually really works. (Applause)

7           And he has another testimony that he does 50  
8 percent ethanol and gasoline in his Toyota truck. I have a  
9 triple catalytic converter, and I also customized my own  
10 vehicle, but it also -- sorry, wait. I never even come to  
11 my conclusion yet. But for the Hawai'i Clean Energy  
12 Initiative if you guys go on the website, you can see the  
13 projects that are going throughout the whole state of  
14 Hawaii. You guys got to know that there's only one project  
15 that they actually recognize, and that project is Energy  
16 Moloka'i Properties Limited, meaning that they will support  
17 that.

18           Other than that, with NPR highly recommended, I  
19 highly recommend and consider that we should actually look  
20 into distributed renewable energies, biomass, and biofuels.  
21 You can also do this from waste to energy. All of the waste  
22 that we have can be converted into that fuel. So you have  
23 two different types, meaning distributed energy or  
24 diversified energy sources that we can actually use and  
25 grow. Our landfills are building up. We don't have any

1 capacity for our land space. Hawai'i waste is being shipped  
2 out, imported and exported outside. That's where Oahu's  
3 waste goes. They don't utilize this kind of technology.

4 I'm letting you know that advanced technologies is  
5 here on the islands, and we can do it. So if you guys can  
6 do it, and this is a utilization where we can ask for  
7 funding, and you guys can look at the alternative, she's  
8 going to submit it. (Applause)

9 FACILITATOR CHANG: I've got Adolf Helm, and then  
10 Janeel Hew, and then Kimo McPherson.

11 MR. ADOLF HELM: Aloha. That's a hard act to  
12 follow. But anyway, Adolph Helm, first name A-D-O-L-P-H,  
13 last name H-E-L-M. Mahalo nui for allowing the opportunity  
14 to give testimony. I won't go into detail, but I'd just  
15 like to point out one critical part that I think is very,  
16 very important, especially for the federal government and  
17 the state, is to really look and weigh heavily on what the  
18 community stand is on renewables on this island. I say that  
19 because this should be the community and the peoples' effort  
20 to drive the renewable energy plan for Moloka'i. (Applause)

21 And I just want you to make -- I just want to be  
22 perfectly clear that the burden is on you guys to ensure  
23 that the community drives the energy plan for each island.  
24 Mahalo. (Applause)

25 FACILITATOR CHANG: Next I have Janeel Hew, Kimo

1 McPherson, and is it Luigi Manera? I know I'm saying that  
2 wrong.

3 MS. JANEEL HEW: Now when I spell my name is that  
4 part of my three minutes?

5 FACILITATOR CHANG: No, I won't count it against  
6 you, but I will remind you.

7 MS. JANEEL HEW: I want to thank you all again for  
8 coming, and for your dedication, time and research on this  
9 very important energy issue. My name is Janeel Hew,  
10 J-A-N-E-E-L, H-E-W, and I am a resident of Maunaloa,  
11 Moloka'i. Please let it be noted that I stand in agreement  
12 to the fact that our DOE should focus on energy independence  
13 for each island, preventing the need for an undersea cable.

14 The DOE should identify, exclude, and protect the  
15 lands that contain native Hawaiian cultural sites,  
16 historical value, significant scenic view plains, or  
17 threatened and endangered species from industrial  
18 utility-scale projects. The DOE should also identify lands  
19 to exclude from industrial utility-scale wind proposals, due  
20 to the disproportionate impact of scale on limited land mass  
21 and rural lifestyles.

22 I would also like to add that as Hawai'i seeks to  
23 fulfill its goal in achieving the Hawai'i Clean Energy  
24 Initiative, it should be true to the definition of clean  
25 energy. All the energy resources, even if it is proven to

1 be renewable, should first and foremost be proven as clean,  
2 from start of construction to transmission of and usage of  
3 the power.

4 Hiding behind the word "renewable" is not going to  
5 protect our environment. All resources being considered  
6 should not be given the right to take advantage of falling  
7 under Act 55, and should be forced to uphold the strictest  
8 environment protection laws. The undersea cable should be  
9 removed as an option, for its true environmental impact  
10 cannot fully be determined without decades of oceanic  
11 studies, and all the wind turbines have already proven to be  
12 a danger to the environment and to people.

13 Programs and organizations that are not directly  
14 affected by project and energy should be exempt from  
15 receiving any benefits or payoffs. Ban all non-energy  
16 efficient appliances for sale in Hawai'i, and place an  
17 immediate cap on over-development on Oahu. Even the roads  
18 need energy. Thank you. (Applause)

19 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you very much. The next  
20 speaker is Kimo McPherson, and then I think it's Miss  
21 Manera, and then Kanohowailuku Helm.

22 MR. KIMO McPHERSON: Kimo McPherson, K-I-M-O,  
23 M-C-P-H-E-R-S-O-N. McPherson is the last name. I got a  
24 real good education tonight from all you people. I think we  
25 have got some very intelligent, knowledgeable people here in

1 this community, and I'm quite awe struck by the knowledge  
2 you people have. I love you all. But I'd like to focus on  
3 -- well, first of all, I was born and raised in Waikiki, and  
4 that was before there was any hotels in that area. Now  
5 we've got the Ilikai. The Ala Moana Shopping Center was  
6 being dredged. All the mud was where the Ala Moana Shopping  
7 Center is now.

8           So guess what? When I came to Moloka'i in the  
9 fifties my father was going to retire. I came to Moloka'i.  
10 I said, Daddy, this looks like where we were born and  
11 raised. You know what, now you would never recognize the  
12 place. Hotels all over there. Tourists all over the place.  
13 And there is no mana in the land there. It's all to make  
14 money to sustain big corporations.

15           So when I come before you tonight I'm really -- in  
16 fact, I was here at the last meeting that you had, and it  
17 was all hypothetical. The Department of Energy was giving  
18 us all this information and saying, "You know what, we don't  
19 want no -- we are not going to answer questions, we just  
20 want your comments on all this information we have right  
21 here for you. In two seconds disseminate and let us know  
22 what your comments are." So I kind of went home, because  
23 how are you going to comment on something you have no  
24 information on, no background on?

25           But what I wanted to focus on is, "The Department

1 of Energy welcomes comments on the scope of the Hawai'i  
2 Clean Energy PEIS. All comments received will be considered  
3 in the preparation of the draft PEIS and will be made  
4 publicly available, including on the PEIS website."

5 Now, you know, the Department of Energy, it's all  
6 analytical. Is it incentives for homeowners or is it  
7 incentives for government subsidies? Is this for big  
8 corporations, or are these tax credits for those  
9 corporations to succeed? Very broad review process. It  
10 doesn't give us any meat for us to put our manao on. The  
11 Hawai'i Clean Energy PEIS, it doesn't mean anything to me.  
12 I don't understand what that means. Distributed renewables,  
13 what does that mean? For homes, utility scale renewables.

14 I'd like to make this comment. Now, is this PEIS  
15 analytical approach for the people like us or is it for the  
16 corporations to exist? Is it for the electric companies to  
17 be sustainable, or is it for the small man who has to pay  
18 his electric bill, which is very high on our island.

19 The Department of Energy is saying the role is  
20 only informational. What does that mean? I mean is there  
21 any teeth in this PEIS document? I'm trying to comment on  
22 what you're telling me. If there's any teeth in this PEIS  
23 document, will it be a tool for corporations, or will it be  
24 a document that reflects the wishes of the people?

25 Okay, I'm almost finished right now, because the

1 PEIS tool, is this a tool for the Department of Energy only  
2 for incentives? Tax credits for who, who is it for? They  
3 don't say. They're not committing themselves. There is no  
4 warranty. There's nothing on their word that shows they're  
5 going to take it back in closed doors and they'll let you  
6 know what they come up with.

7 But I am going to make comments, quite a lot of  
8 comments before the deadline, which is --

9 FACILITATOR CHANG: October 9th.

10 MR. KIMO McPHERSON: October the 9th, which is  
11 pretty soon, two or three weeks. Well, okay that's my three  
12 minutes. Now I can go home. (Applause)

13 FACILITATOR CHANG: Okay, the next speaker is, and  
14 I'm sorry, I cannot read the first name. Is it Miss Mamera,  
15 Manera? I apologize if I'm saying it wrong. The first name  
16 is L-U-I-E-A-I.

17 A VOICE: Luigi.

18 FACILITATOR CHANG: Luigi, I'm sorry, Luigi.  
19 Luigi is here? He went home, okay. Kanohowailuku Helm, and  
20 then I have Nancy, but I think it might be crossed out, and  
21 then Brian Espaniola.

22 A VOICE: Byron.

23 MR. KANOHOWAILUKU HELM: I'll just keep it short.  
24 I just attended the two meetings, one in Maui and then one  
25 on Lana'i, and it's very good feedback from the people. And

1 I was encouraging them to not just speak their comments, but  
2 to write it down, and write as many comments as possible so  
3 that you can have your concerns heard. I think the deadline  
4 is October 9th, okay. So the deadline is October 9th. I'd  
5 like to encourage everybody to submit comments. I'll do  
6 that as well, and hopefully some of you will submit comments  
7 as well.

8 With that, what more can I say? Who over here  
9 supports the industrial wind farm and the cable running to  
10 Oahu? You can raise your hand if you do. It's okay.

11 (No response)

12 Wow, I just hope that can go on record. As of  
13 what time is it now? 8:30. Whatever people is left here, I  
14 mean I asked maybe 50 or 60 people are here left at the  
15 meeting. Nobody supports the industrial wind farm and the  
16 cable. I hope that can go on the record.

17 Who over here supports energy specifically for  
18 Moloka'i, looking at renewable energy, clean energy small  
19 scale, who over here supports that? (Applause).

20 Very good. And one more question. Who over here  
21 supports the wind farm and the cable, and the death of  
22 11,000 acres of our land, and possibly the exodus of our  
23 Maunaloa town people and our West Molokai people? Who would  
24 support that, who would trade that in for any benefits?

25 (No response)

1                   Okay, no one. That can go on record as well.

2 Thank you so much. Aloha. (Applause)

3                   FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. After that I have  
4 Mr. Espaniola, and then Roshani Nash, and Jacob. Next to  
5 Jacob it says he's "In the gym, need to get him." So can  
6 somebody go get Jacob? He only put Jacob, first name.

7                   MR. BYRON ESPANIOLA: Aloha. My name is Byron  
8 Espaniola, B-Y-R-O-N, E-S-P-A-N-I-O-L-A. One of you guys  
9 was talking about working for the executive being with the  
10 president. Who was that? Oh, knowing the executive order,  
11 I've always stood on the executive order. The executive  
12 order, the agreement that Liliokalani made with President  
13 Grover Cleveland. It was a treaty back in 1893. It was a  
14 treaty that was supposed to have been made.

15                   The laws of the United States, the president was  
16 supposed to administer a Kingdom law that all land titles of  
17 1893 until now is null and void. Meaning that because of  
18 the executive order, which you understand, is an executive  
19 agreement with a president. You have to administer Kingdom  
20 law. So everything after that is null and void. The only  
21 contracts that is legal is our birth certificate, our  
22 marriage certificate, our death certificate.

23                   So with that, you guys showing up, you trying to  
24 shove it down these good people, and we'll take it into  
25 court that because the Kingdom still stands as a sovereign.

1 The independent Kingdom of Hawai'i still stands. The United  
2 States has no power here. The State of Hawaii is going  
3 through a political paradigm shift where they're looking at  
4 the Kingdom of Hawai'i re-establishing themselves here in  
5 Hawaii.

6 So with the Kingdom of Hawai'i, and executing  
7 these laws, I'd like to say everything going to be done in  
8 court if our people decides. From Moloka'i, we'll decide  
9 for Moloka'i. If not, we'll take this matter into court and  
10 we'll have a heyday. (Applause)

11 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. I have Roshani  
12 Nash, and I said Jacob isn't here. And then Wayde Lee, and  
13 then after Wayde is Trina Meinsen.

14 MS. ROSHANI NASH: My name is Roshani Nash, it's  
15 R-O-S-H-A-N-I, my last name is N-A-S-H. I just wanted to  
16 add my voice to all those who have spoken this evening  
17 against big wind. I say no to big wind and no to the  
18 undersea cable. Our community does not support any  
19 large-scale industrial wind project brought to our island by  
20 big banks and private corporations. We do support  
21 decentralized solar power. We would like to see solar power  
22 or PV on every rooftop in Moloka'i. Please consider that  
23 our whale sanctuary will be affected.

24 I would like to know if the PEIS will put -- will  
25 talk about whether or not the cable will put out any kind of

1 frequency. All across the U.S. today when people live close  
2 to the wind power they complain about illness because they  
3 can feel the thrum of the wind in their chest if they live  
4 close by. And I just wonder what it will do to the whales  
5 when they are in our channels between Moloka'i and Maui.

6           It does not take a genius to see that putting  
7 towers over 400 feet will cause erosion, terrible erosion  
8 into our reef and into our water and into the ocean.  
9 Blasting the reef also will affect our fish populations. So  
10 I just wanted to again say that we're against it. Thank you  
11 very much. (Applause)

12           FACILITATOR CHANG: Next is Wayde Lee, and then  
13 after Wayde is trina Meinsen, and then after Trina is Walter  
14 Ritte.

15           MR. WAYDE LEE: Aloha. My name is Wayde Lee. I  
16 represent the Moloka'i Sustainable Farm Project, and I'd  
17 like to suggest some things. Some of the things is growing  
18 up on this island I was farming with my dad, tomatoes,  
19 farming tomatoes, and then we went into alfalfa. We lost  
20 our butts, almost my father lost his house. The problem was  
21 never had -- we were owned, Young Brothers went own us. We  
22 had to ship everything off island.

23           So I want to suggest something. Moloka'i  
24 Sustainable Farm Project, we like grow biofuels now,  
25 biodiesel. And a couple of things about that. Have

1 economic growth for Moloka'i in the farming infrastructure  
2 by creating a market on Moloka'i for Moloka'i. Moloka'i  
3 Electric, \$9 million we spent on fossil fuel.

4           The other thing I want to say is that biofuel and  
5 transportation will help incorporate native Hawaiian plants  
6 into our research. And not only for fuel, but medical and  
7 for food. The thing is, after you press out all the seeds,  
8 80 percent is protein. It can be fed to our livestock,  
9 okay. So that's a good thing. And that's something that no  
10 other alternative energy can give back, okay.

11           Third, if we plant kukui nuts and squeeze that, we  
12 can bring back the rain, and the rain is gold. Kalei Na'u  
13 is what grandmother talked about from Kahoolawe to Lana'i to  
14 Moloka'i and back to Maui. How many of you guys seen the  
15 rain cloud from Maunaloa to Hamakua? Come about 9:00 and  
16 then the thing disappear. That's what we got to take care.  
17 So we are not only looking at renewable energy, but to bring  
18 back and enhance the resources of Moloka'i so that we can do  
19 better.

20           What else products we can use in biodiesel? All  
21 the grease traps that they're throwing in our land fill.  
22 The slaughter house, all the skins they're throwing away  
23 that you can squeeze oil. They waste cooking oil from all  
24 the restaurants. That you can turn to oil. The oil from  
25 mechanical waste oil, that you can squeeze to biodiesel.

1 Our electric plant, sure, right now the electric plant runs  
2 100 percent biodiesel, okay. 100 percent they're running  
3 biodiesel in Maui. What's the price for us on Moloka'i?  
4 Real simple. We pay \$5.60 at the pump. \$4.80 straight from  
5 Chevron, from Standard Oil. We can get it a dollar cheaper  
6 with biodiesel, one biodiesel distributor over here, so that  
7 we can afford for our farms, our tractors.

8           The last thing I like to say to the Department of  
9 Energy, as a native Hawaiian you need to respect our  
10 cultural rights and our rights to our resources. It should  
11 be if anything come to Moloka'i, any project, even when  
12 suggested, it should be under review. And if any that  
13 imposes upon native Hawaiian rights, resources, and  
14 spiritual should be a reason to have a contested case  
15 hearing that we can protest, and make sure that they're not  
16 encroaching upon our water rights. Water rights, spiritual  
17 and cultural.

18           Next, last thing, projects on Moloka'i we should  
19 vote on on Moloka'i, and only by Moloka'i, to accept the  
20 projects by Department of Energy or to deny. Mahalo.

21 (Applause)

22           FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you very much. Trina,  
23 Walter, Kamalu, Conrad, and then Aunty Judy.

24           TRINA MEINSEN: Aloha. My name is Trina Meinsen,  
25 T-R-I-N-A, M-E-I-N-S-E-N. And I just want to say my husband

1 and I live on west end Moloka'i, and if you go outside to  
2 view the stars at night Oahu just looks like a beacon out  
3 there, like a space ship, it's so bright, and it drowns out  
4 the stars. Just the sky pollution. It's just terrible.  
5 They just need to just use less power, and then we won't  
6 have to share our wind with them. They took the sand from  
7 Papohaku, and now they want our wind. It's terrible.  
8 That's all I have to say. No windmills on Moloka'i. It  
9 would just take -- why should we have to give up our  
10 lifestyle for them, for their lifestyle? It's just not  
11 fair. Thank you. (Applause)

12 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. Walter, and then  
13 Kamalu, Conrad, and then Aunty Judy.

14 MR. WALTER RITTE: Aloha. My name is Walter, last  
15 name Ritte, R-I-T-T-E. I have some comments for the  
16 Department of Energy. First of all, when it comes to the  
17 island of Moloka'i, they should recognize the Aha Kiole as  
18 the consultation that needs to be consulted whenever they do  
19 any energy projects. They need to also put in their  
20 guidelines that each island is separate, and they need to  
21 get permission from the island of Moloka'i before they do  
22 any energy projects.

23 Also, under the guidelines there needs to be an  
24 area or a subsection called subsistence perfection. The  
25 island of Moloka'i has more than one economy, it has two

1 economies. One is the cash economy and the other one is the  
2 subsistence economy, and both needs to be protected,  
3 especially the subsistence economy. Traditional activities  
4 need to be protected if they're going to do any energy  
5 projects on Moloka'i. Taro fields in the valleys and on dry  
6 land, fish ponds, hunting, gathering, fishing. There are  
7 two very valuable resources on Moloka'i that need special  
8 protection, and one is our reefs. We have over 11,000 acres  
9 of reefs. We have the largest contiguous reef system in all  
10 of the United States.

11           The other is the valleys of the north shore of  
12 Moloka'i. They need to be protected. These valleys have  
13 between four and nine million gallons of water running  
14 through these valleys every day. It has a wall-to-wall  
15 infrastructure grid by our elders that needs to be  
16 protected, and the waters in each of these valleys is  
17 pristine. You can actually drink the waters.

18           Each guideline should be not only statewide  
19 guidelines and county guidelines, but you need to reflect  
20 island guidelines. We need to have a section for island  
21 guidelines. You cannot allow bigger islands like Oahu to  
22 push their way up to our islands. This is very, very  
23 important, because each island is different. This is not  
24 the United States of America where we're going to drive from  
25 one place to another and you're not quite sure where you

1 are. Over here each island is different, it's significant,  
2 and those differences need to be protected.

3           For the guys from the Bureau of Ocean Energy  
4 Management, you need to understand that our second economy  
5 also depends on the ocean as well as the reefs. And the  
6 ocean goes -- where are you guys from the ocean management?  
7 I don't know who that guys is, Mark. The ocean doesn't end  
8 at the shoreline, it goes at least a mile out into the  
9 ocean. And the state has some jurisdiction over it, but the  
10 feds would be involved in some kind of a partnership with  
11 the state.

12           The most important thing we need for you guys to  
13 understand is that the island really comes under Molokai's  
14 jurisdiction. If they're going to put windmills on the  
15 island, if they're going to put wave length energy and those  
16 kinds of things, all those kinds of things, this island  
17 needs to give their consent. This island, through the Aha  
18 Kiole, can provide a free and informed consent. That's  
19 critical. We don't want to have the governor making  
20 decisions for us, or the County of Maui making decisions for  
21 us. We have our own governance on this island called the  
22 Aha Kiole. Okay, thank you. (Applause)

23           FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you very much. Next is  
24 Kamalu, then Conrad, and then Aunty Judy.

25           MS. KAMALU POEPOE: I have lozenges in my mouth,

1 so if it clicks, because I have a sore throat. So anybody  
2 after me, use this mic. Everyone spoke so eloquently about  
3 -- sorry, Kamalu, K-A-M-A-L-U, P-O-E-P-O-E. I think it's  
4 pretty clear what this island wants and doesn't want, and  
5 we've made it clear this evening definitely, and mahalo  
6 Lana'i for coming out as well and joining us. What I want  
7 to speak to something not that's been said already, but  
8 something that is different, to bring something more to the  
9 table here for you to hear about, and that is the culture,  
10 the cultural impact.

11 First of all, I'm not sure what the measure is in  
12 the assessment for the creation of a guide. Each island  
13 knows itself. Certainly there are protocols in Hawaiian  
14 culture that should be followed. The first of which is  
15 anything that happens on that island is that island's  
16 kuleana, and that should certainly be looked into. It is  
17 that island's kuleana. Because for another island to come  
18 in and tell this island what to do, that's called war.  
19 That's an act of war. And in Hawaiian protocol no one ever  
20 went, without the exception of war, to someone else's place  
21 and called the shots. It's not only well known as the  
22 Hawaiian way, I mean it's universal, ubiquitous. It's the  
23 way things are, and I think you should look into that very  
24 carefully.

25 Also, the people who are the ones, the experts in

1 the cultural assessment should come from each island,  
2 because those people will be the ones who know what's going  
3 on on that island culturally. And this is generations. So  
4 I'd like to recommend that as well.

5 One other thing I'd like to say with my one minute  
6 is that there are a lot of people who are not here, but who  
7 would love to weigh in, and deserve to weigh in as Moloka'i  
8 residents. And so the Aha Kiole, which is the group that  
9 represents all of the moku of this island, would like to  
10 propose a second -- we've already done a survey on the  
11 windmill energy project, and had a resounding "No."

12 But we would like to propose -- because it's what  
13 we do and it's the way we ask our communal neighbors on this  
14 island, this is how it's done here -- if we can do a second  
15 updated survey that deals with, addresses directly the PEIS  
16 issues in a scaled survey, that's the kind that does --  
17 okay, I'm almost pau -- strongly agree to strongly disagree.  
18 If you would be interested in that. Because this is what we  
19 do, and we would like more of this island to be represented  
20 than the people who come here. Especially those who don't  
21 normally involve themselves, or don't feel comfortable with  
22 coming out to political or, you know, this kind of thing,  
23 this kind of forum. So that's my question. Mahalo.

24 (Applause)

25 FACILITATOR CHANG: Mahalo, Kamalu. And the last

1 three speakers are Conrad, Aunty Judy, and Halona Kaopuiki.  
2 Does anybody else want to speak after that, that hasn't  
3 signed up? So you can sign up your name.

4 MR. CONRAD AQUINO: Aloha. My name is Conrad,  
5 C-O-N-R-A-D. Mahalo. (Hawaiian chant performed)

6 We need federal help, peace for our Hawaiian  
7 people and everybody else. The state is running us over.  
8 Help us, please, federal. Put us Hawaiian people back on  
9 our lands, make us productive. We can produce the food.  
10 Please, because the state isn't doing nothing for us  
11 Hawaiian people. Aloha. (Applause)

12 FACILITATOR CHANG: Aunty Judy and Aunty Ruth, and  
13 then after that I have Halona. Would somebody else want to  
14 speak?

15 MS. JUDY CAPARIDA: My name is Judy, J-U-D-Y,  
16 C-A-P-A-R-I-D-A. Aloha, Moloka'i. I really want to thank  
17 the Lord for all of our blessings. I want to say that I  
18 remember them saying this for 20 years about this windmill.  
19 But you know what, the Lord give us the wind and it's free.  
20 We don't have to pay money to have these things generate,  
21 and it doesn't work. I went to the mainland and I heard --  
22 the car was kind of vibrating, so I told my daughter,  
23 "What's happening?" And the sound was going whoosh, whoosh,  
24 whoosh. I said, "Wow, what is it?" She said, "Oh, just  
25 wait until we turn the corner, mom, and then you're going to

1 see." And she said, "Look up." And I looked up and I  
2 couldn't see anything. I said, "Park the car on the side so  
3 I can see," and I saw these monstrous windmills. And the  
4 sound went whoosh, whoosh, whoosh. It was inside, it was in  
5 the desert.

6 But you can imagine that on Moloka'i. Our island  
7 is so small. I say everybody will be irritated by that  
8 sound. Because you cannot keep still, that stuff make you  
9 move too, you know. That's why it was bad for the health.  
10 So I really want to say that we should be contented with  
11 what we have. We thank the Lord because through all the  
12 things we went through on Moloka'i, we still survived. And  
13 we still can do it, because we are contented with what we  
14 have. There's a lot of things that we had to do away with  
15 to get ourselves in line to what we can afford. And because  
16 we are here, because Moloka'i is best. We are best from the  
17 mountain to the ocean. We have all the land, and that is to  
18 make food so that we can survive.

19 I really thank the people for coming here, but we  
20 ain't living somebody else's life. The governor, the  
21 president, whoever, can do what they want to do, but we live  
22 here, so we have the say whatever we feel comfortable with  
23 and what we can afford to live with. Thank you. (Applause)

24 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Aunty Judy. State  
25 your name.

1 MS. RUTH MANU: My name is Ruth Manu. Aloha,  
2 Moloka'i and Lana'i. I really want to thank God, first of  
3 all, he's the number one in our lives, and all the people on  
4 Moloka'i as well as for Lana'i. We're here against the  
5 windmill. We have been doing that for quite a long while.  
6 The point is this, would any one of us give up our birth  
7 right or the inheritance that we, our forefathers passed on  
8 down generations. Would you give up that right? Answer me,  
9 hello. Are you sleeping? Excuse me, we are in a meeting.

10 Of course not. Why should you give up your  
11 inheritance or your birthright to somebody outside of our  
12 island, that just come in and tell us what we want? We, the  
13 people of Moloka'i, has the right. You have a right to  
14 everything that's happened on this island. And we're here  
15 to stand as kupunas on Moloka'i, letting you guys know you  
16 tell us what you like, and we say you are on our turf, and  
17 you listen to what we say. (Applause) Lana'i, thank you for  
18 coming over, and all from Maui, and God bless all you guys.  
19 (Applause)

20 FACILITATOR CHANG: And let's see. I have got  
21 Halona, and then after Halona I have -- is it Tory?

22 A VOICE: Tony.

23 FACILITATOR CHANG: Tony. Okay, Halona, state  
24 your name and spell your name.

25 MR. HALONA KAOPUIKI: Halona Kaopuiki,

1 H-A-L-O-N-A, K-A-O-P-U-I-K-I. I'd just like to thank all  
2 the Commissioners who came, you know, you Malahinis who came  
3 over. I want this on record, my testimony. Tonight is --  
4 I'm a native Hawaiian cultural practitioner. My kuleana, my  
5 concentration is on the west side of the ahupua'a of  
6 Kaluakoi. I'm a descendant from there. I'm an  
7 archeologist. I had to go to MCC to get the certificate to  
8 be notarized in archeology, but it was a home study.

9 I was raised traditional. When I was born my  
10 mother gave me away to my grandparents, and that was the  
11 law. She had no authority when my grandfather got me. The  
12 knowledge that I have on the west side is very deep in me.  
13 The lands on the west side, what my father told me was this  
14 whole island is sacred, and the power that depends on the  
15 magic is the taro. That is the mana'o of these lands.

16 So I'd like to acknowledge and go on record that I  
17 am a cultural native Hawaiian practitioner, and my whole  
18 knowledge is on the west side of this island. And again,  
19 I'd like to thank the Commissioners for being here. Please,  
20 Commissioners, take all the advice and all the information  
21 that you got from the Moloka'i people. I think you guys are  
22 doing a great job. You know, much mahalo to the island of  
23 Lana'i. Look at all the testimonies that you guys heard  
24 tonight, what's happening. And I thank you again,  
25 Commissioners.

1 Dawn, thank you for being patient with us. Even  
2 though we traded jabs, we are very patient, very humble  
3 people. Mahalo, thank you. (Applause)

4 FACILITATOR CHANG: Mahalo, Halona. The last  
5 person I have is Tony. Is there anybody else who has not  
6 spoken that would like to speak?

7 MR. TONY LANGELLA: Tony, T-O-N-Y, Langella,  
8 L-A-N-G-E-L-L-A. Italian. I'm not Hawaiian, but Hawaiian  
9 at heart. Anyway, I just want to share a poem that I wrote  
10 when I was volunteering for the National Parks Service as an  
11 interpretive ranger in Eastern Washington. It was back in  
12 1998. It's just something to kind of end the night for  
13 everybody to just think about. It's called "Ode To Our  
14 Mother."

15 Earth, our home, Mother Nature as its keeper.  
16 Making life, taking life, while we search for things deeper.  
17 The ocean waves crash molding the land. Lightning bolts  
18 flash burning an ancient stand. The winds blow silent as  
19 dirt meets sky, whispering. Take good care, for all light  
20 brings hope and truth, on which we all rely. (Applause)

21 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Tony.

22 MR. TONY LANGELLA: It's something to think about,  
23 and basically you can't get energy without using energy.  
24 Energy revolves all around the world, and in space and in  
25 the universe, everything is energy. And so this is what

1 we're -- I know we're talking about renewable energy and all  
2 that, and I think that's all great. And of course no to the  
3 windmills and no to the cable, or anything that is going to  
4 take away from the culture, the people, and the earth.  
5 Thank you. (Applause)

6 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Tony.

7 MS. PAT PALMER: My name is Pat Palmer, and I was  
8 going to speak before, but I don't do so good in front of  
9 the mic. I have only one short statement -- Aloha, Auntie  
10 Judy. It's no windmills on Moloka'i, no additional cable  
11 installation on Moloka'i, no disturbing the reef, no  
12 interference of the whale sanctuary. That's my statement.  
13 (Applause)

14 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Pat. Joe? Does  
15 anybody want to speak after Joe? Okay, thank you, Joe.

16 MR. JOE KALIPI: Aloha, everybody. Joseph Kalipi  
17 from Maunaloa, Moloka'i. Born and raised on Moloka'i. But  
18 God let me move around, so now I'm in Maunaloa for almost 20  
19 years now. This is my backyard that is being proposed right  
20 now, and so it does take an offense for me that this is  
21 being proposed in our backyard. We don't want it; I don't  
22 want it.

23 When you listen to a lot of stuff and you do a  
24 little research of it, it seems like a really big scam. I  
25 don't know if this is falling on deaf ears or we're just

1 going through the motions. Sometimes it feels like how much  
2 meetings that you have got to come to, how much different  
3 fights Moloka'i got to go through. I mean we've been  
4 through La'au, and maybe still ongoing, who knows from other  
5 issues and everything else. But Imua Moloka'i, imua. Stand  
6 strong, onipa'a. And it's just wonderful to see the spirit  
7 of Moloka'i in here. Some wonderful speakers that gave the  
8 mana'o, their information.

9           And again, I hope these federal agents or this  
10 federal department are listening to what is being said and  
11 not being swayed. Please don't make us criminals. Please  
12 don't make is criminals, because when next step going  
13 happen, other people going have to make the next step.  
14 Please don't make our people criminals. We just like aloha  
15 the process, and I hope people are listening that they can  
16 fight for our behalf.

17           I really think we're in one of the largest and  
18 greatest fights we've ever been into, Moloka'i. We've been  
19 against Molokai Ranch, we've been against different  
20 developments, but here we are. And not only against Molokai  
21 Ranch, we're against the state government. And who knows --  
22 thank you, sir -- who knows if the federal government is  
23 jumping on the band wagon, please federal government, do not  
24 piggyback and join these guys. Help us. We plead to you.  
25 Thank you, aloha. (Applause)

1 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Joe.

2 MR. CONRAD AQUINO: Sorry, Aunty. I told her I  
3 got to say one more thing, and she said, "No, no, no." I  
4 told her, "Aunty, I got to talk one more time." Please  
5 again right now they're selling out our Hawaiian Home Lands  
6 on Oahu to people that not supposed to be on Hawaiian Homes  
7 land. The mission statement was to put Hawaiian people on  
8 the land. Now the state is selling them out.

9 FACILITATOR CHANG: Okay, Conrad.

10 MR. CONRAD AQUINO: I'm not through yet, Aunty.  
11 Please, again, listen to this. The State of Hawaii  
12 department of whatever, keiki o ka aina, they're not taking  
13 care of our native Hawaiians. We have got to go back to the  
14 federal. They're not doing nothing for us. Aunty, I so  
15 sorry, but I had to say this. The Hawaiians down there is  
16 fighting. They're stealing the land and they're selling  
17 them out for their gain, when people are dying on the  
18 waiting list for years. My 79 year old uncle still never  
19 get his homestead yet.

20 FACILITATOR CHANG: You know what, can you take  
21 this up with the Hawaiian Home Lands Commission?

22 MR. CONRAD AQUINO: They're under the state,  
23 Aunty. They're not doing anything for the Hawaiians, so I'm  
24 talking to the federal government right now. Please help  
25 the Hawaiian people, because we're a dying race and we're

1 losing everything, and they're just running us over like  
2 dirt. (Applause)

3 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Conrad, mahalo.  
4 Okay.

5 MS. CORENE HELM: Aloha. I'm Corene, C-O-R-E-N-E,  
6 Helm, H-E-L-M. I just want to say a couple of things. From  
7 what I've heard tonight, 100 percent were not for the  
8 windmills. So I just wanted to put that down for the  
9 record. And I also wanted to say that my grandfather, his  
10 roots are from Moloka'i. My grandfather is pure Hawaiian.  
11 He's passed already, but I want to share a couple of things  
12 that's very personal and for us to learn from.

13 You know where the stadium is on Oahu? My  
14 grandfather had eminent domain. He was forced to sell his  
15 land there. Consequently we have that beautiful stadium.  
16 But he had no choice. The government paid him a little bit  
17 of money, and so the stadium sits there. The Hana Ranch has  
18 just sold out. Well, some land from Hana Ranch was  
19 adversely possessed from my kupuna. That's my grandfather.  
20 Where I was born and raised before Kahekili Highway there  
21 was a stream coming from the Koolaus down to our aina there.  
22 My grandfather was forced to sell his water rights.

23 I know that we all have our own personal  
24 histories, and that is just a little bit of mine that I'm  
25 sharing with you, and it was a very big thing in my family.

1 But how sad it is that things, resources were taken away by  
2 the government because of this and that. And I want to say  
3 that how proud I am of all of you here in this Mitchell  
4 Pau'ole Center, that you have all stood up and said what you  
5 said, how you felt about our precious island here, Moloka'i,  
6 and thank you very much for allowing me this little bit of  
7 time. Just food for thought for when you go home. You all  
8 have your own histories, and I have mine. Mahalo.  
9 (Applause)

10 FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you very much. I have  
11 greatly appreciated all of the courtesies that you have  
12 extended to each other and to us. You have up until October  
13 9th to submit your comments. I think on the screen there  
14 were different ways. You can fax your comments, you can  
15 email it, you can mail a hard copy. We will be in Honolulu  
16 tomorrow, so I will be in Castle High School tomorrow. So  
17 if you want to come tomorrow, you can still submit your  
18 comments. But thank you very much.

19 (Hearing concluded at 9:10 p.m.)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF HAWAII )  
 ) SS.  
COUNTY OF MAUI )

I, JEANNETTE WALTI IWADO, do hereby certify:

That on September 19, 2012, at 5:00 p.m. this public hearing was taken down by me in machine shorthand and was thereafter reduced to print by me.

That this 84 page transcript represents, to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing matter.

Dated this 27th day of September, 2012, in Maui, Hawai'i.

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JEANNETTE WALTI IWADO, CSR NO. 135