

# Hawai'i Clean Energy Draft Programmatic EIS (PEIS)

PUBLIC HEARINGS – May 12 - 22, 2014



Jane Summerson, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

Mark Glick, State of Hawai'i State Energy Office



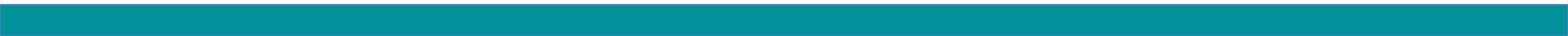
# HAWAI'I CLEAN ENERGY DRAFT PEIS

## Public Hearing Agenda:

- Open House (5:00 – 5:45)
- Hawai'i Clean Energy PEIS Presentation (5:45 – 6:00)
- Opportunity to Comment on the PEIS (6:00 – 9:00)



# COOPERATING AGENCIES

- State of Hawaii – DBEDT
  - Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
  - Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
  - Natural Resource Conservation Service
  - National Park Service
  - Federal Aviation Administration
  - U.S. Marine Corps
  - U.S. Navy
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# HISTORY OF HAWAI'I CLEAN ENERGY PEIS

- Broader scope than HIREP:Wind PEIS
- Hawai'i Clean Energy Initiative (HCEI): 70% clean energy by 2030
- Public scoping meetings September 2012
- Increased cooperating agency participation



# PURPOSE OF THE HAWAI'I CLEAN ENERGY PEIS

- Provide information to the public, Federal and State agencies, Native Hawaiian and other organizations, and future energy developers on the potential environmental impacts of a wide range of energy efficiency activities and renewable energy technologies that could be used to support the HCEI.
- This environmental information could be used by decisionmakers, developers, and regulators in determining the best activities and technologies to meet future energy needs.
- The public could use this PEIS to better understand the types of potential impacts associated with the various technologies and activities.

# HAWAI'I CLEAN ENERGY INITIATIVE

## ELECTRICITY (70%)

Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standard: ~30%  
(4300 gigawatt-hours by 2030)

Renewable Portfolio Standard: 40%

## TRANSPORTATION (70%)

Goal: Reduce petroleum demand of the ground transportation sector by 2030 70%



# Transforming Hawai'i's Clean Energy Future

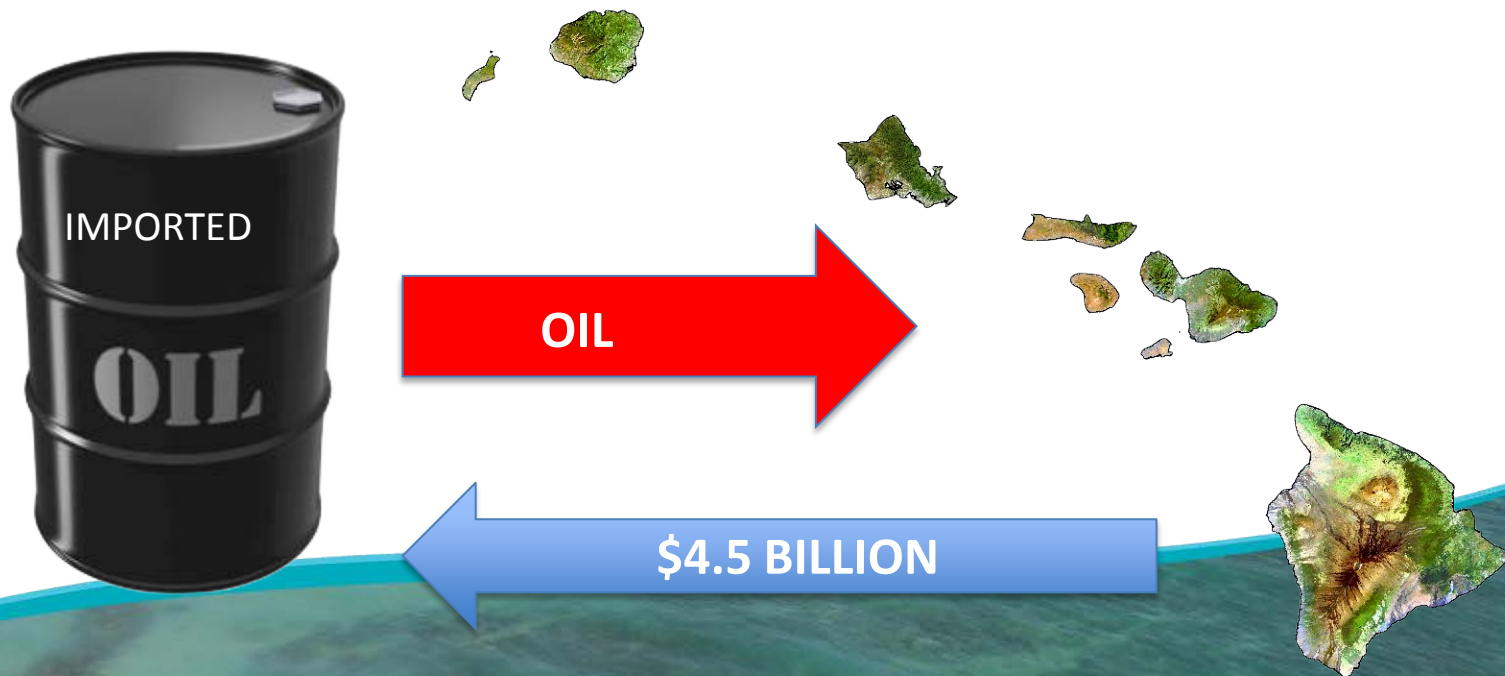
Mark Glick

Hawai'i State Energy Administrator



# HAWAII'S URGENCY TO ACT

- Most oil dependent state in the U.S. – imported 92% of our energy in 2011.
- Pays the highest electricity rates in the U.S.







# HAWAII'S ENERGY POLICY

## Promotes energy diversity, integration and balance

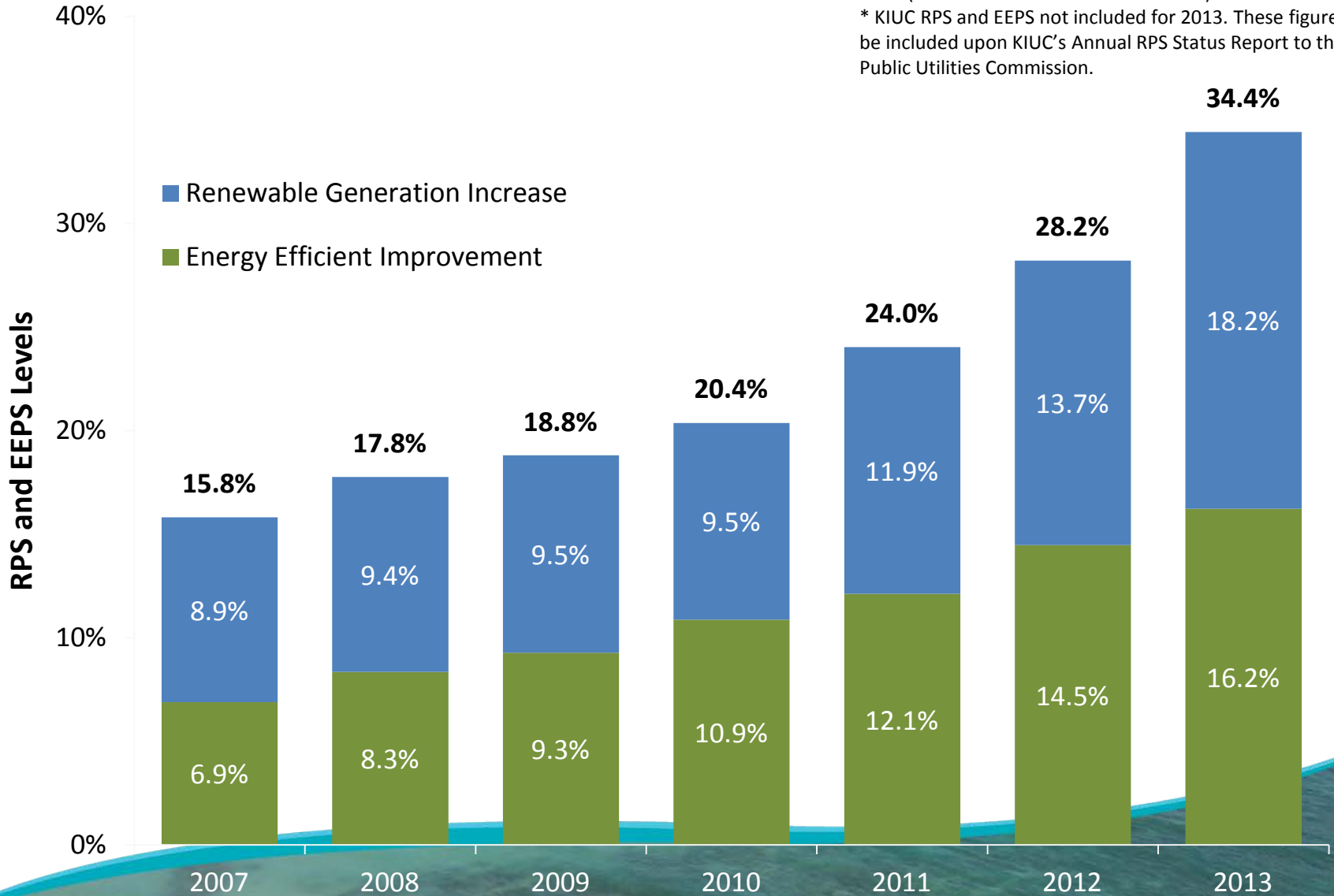
- DBEDT has statutory role (under HRS 196) for energy planning, policy and programs.
- State has positioned clean energy as economic driver.
- Hawaii's policies have propelled the energy agenda to national and international prominence.

# SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS – AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

## 2007-2013

Source: *Renewable Portfolio Standards Status Reports, 2007-2013* (Hawaii Public Utilities Commission)

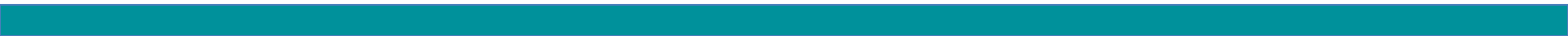
\* KIUC RPS and EEPS not included for 2013. These figures to be included upon KIUC's Annual RPS Status Report to the Public Utilities Commission.






# SCORECARD - HAWAII'S

## NATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN CLEAN ENERGY

- 1<sup>st</sup> Energy Savings Performance Contracting per Capita
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Best potential for PEV (Plug-in EV) Sales
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Renewable Energy Attractiveness
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Clean Energy Economy Job Growth
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Photovoltaics Installed per Capita
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# A STATEWIDE PROGRAMMATIC VIEW

- To go beyond 40% renewable, we are pursuing a complex system of energy goals and objectives.
  - Energy transformation requires collaboration and engagement of all stakeholders.
  - Each forthcoming energy project will go through appropriate state and federal review processes.
  - PEIS is meant to inform all future projects.
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## KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PEIS

- Does not propose any specific project or technology
- Evaluates a broad range of activities and technologies to illustrate the range of potential impacts that could occur as specific projects are developed to implement HCEI
- Uses “representative projects” as a tool to illustrate potential impacts
- Does not eliminate need for project-specific environmental review

# FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
  - Federal decisionmaking informed by environmental review
  - Federal process with public involvement
  - Cooperating agency involvement
- Programmatic EIS (PEIS)
  - Analyzes environmental impacts of broad agency actions
- Hawai'i Clean Energy PEIS is a planning study for possible future programs or projects
  - No specific projects are proposed in this PEIS
  - No specific locations or sites are proposed in this PEIS
- This PEIS does not eliminate need for project-specific environmental review



# ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE AREAS

The Draft PEIS presents information on the existing environment and potential impacts for:

Geology and soils

Climate and Air Quality

Water Resources

Biological Resources

Land and Submerged Land Use

Coastal Zone Management

Recreation Resources

Cultural and Historic Resources

Noise and Vibration

Airspace Management

Scenic and Visual Resources

Utilities and Infrastructure

Socioeconomics


Land and Marine Transportation

Health and Safety

Environmental Justice

Hazardous Materials and Waste Management

# RESOURCE AREAS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST IN HAWAII

- Biological resources due to the large number of threatened and endangered species and unique island habitat
  - Land and submerged land use based on the finite characteristics of this resource to the islands' environments
  - Cultural and historic resources because of the strong and long standing beliefs of the native population and their relationship with the islands' physical environment
  - Scenic and visual resources because of both the cultural and historic aspects, as well as the importance to the tourism appeal of the islands
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# INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE DRAFT PEIS

- Description of 31 energy efficiency activities and renewable energy technologies
- Description of the existing environment for 17 environmental resource areas for the state and each of the 6 islands
- Potential environmental impacts for each activity/technology for each resource area
- Recommended best management practices and mitigation measures to prevent or minimize potential impacts

# MAJOR CONCLUSIONS FROM THE DRAFT PEIS

- The activities/technologies would reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a result of lowering the use of fossil fuels for power generation
- Activities/technologies in the Energy Efficiency and Alternative Fuels and Modes categories have the lowest potential for environmental impacts
- Most utility-scale renewable energy technologies have the highest potential for environmental impacts based on the typically larger footprint.
- Most potential environmental impacts can be mitigated through the use of recommended best management practices and mitigation measures



## HOW DO I COMMENT?

- **Submit comments on the Draft PEIS by July 17, 2014**
  - Email to [hawaiiicleanenergypeis@ee.doe.gov](mailto:hawaiiicleanenergypeis@ee.doe.gov)
  - Electronic comments via the PEIS Website:  
<http://www.hawaiiicleanenergypeis.com>
  - U.S. mail to Jane Summerson, U.S. Department of Energy, POB 5400 Bldg 401, KAFB East, Albuquerque, NM 87185
  - Make your comment during the formal commenting session, which will be transcribed by a court reporter

# MAHALO!

- Next:
  - Opportunity to comment on the Draft PEIS
  - The facilitator will call each person that has signed up to speak.

Additional information about the PEIS may be found at DOE's PEIS Website:

<http://www.hawaiiicleanenergypeis.com>