

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

3
4 IN RE: Scoping Meetings) 3/9/92
5 for the Hawaii Geothermal) Maui
6 Project Environmental Impact) *3 of 10*
7 Statement.)
8 _____)
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Volume 4 of 11

8 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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10 Taken on behalf of the United States Department of
11 Energy, at Maui County Council Chambers, Wailuku, Maui,
12 Hawai'i 96793, on Monday, March 9, 1992, commencing at
13 2:00 p.m., pursuant to Notice of Intent.

14 BEFORE:

15 Gwen A. Dickson, C.S.R. 298
16 Notary Public, State of Hawai'i

17 APPEARANCES:

18 Department of Energy

19 EIS Program Director:

DR. LLOYD LEWIS
Washington, D.C.

20 NEPA Oversight:

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Washington, D.C.

21 Office of General
Counsel:

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22 EIS Administration
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Task Leader:

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West Hawaii Mediation Services: RICHARD SPIEGEL

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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Afternoon Session, Maui, Hawai'i

March 9, 1992

MR. SPIEGEL: If you would take your seats, I'd like to open this meeting. This is the United States Department of Energy Geothermal Scoping Meeting. And I'd like to try to give everyone some clear idea of what this meeting is and how it's going to be structured. First, I'd like to introduce some people.

My name is Richard Spiegel. I am the ^E~~executive~~ director of West Hawai'i Mediation Services on the Big Island. We're a nonprofit mediation-facilitation organization on the Big Island. And we've been retained by the Department of Energy to run an impartial meeting, to facilitate an impartial and fair meeting, so that all the information can be gathered here.

I have assisting me, and I've asked her to come over from Honolulu, is Dee Dee Letts. She's sitting back in the audience right now.

I'd like to introduce to you the senior representatives from the Department of Energy. First

1 is Dr. Lloyd Lewis. He's the Hawai'i Geothermal
2 Project Environmental Impact Statement ^P _D program director
3 from the Department of Energy headquarters in
4 Washington, D.C.

5 Next to Dr. Lewis is Mr. William Dennison, the
6 Assistant General Counsel for the Environment. He is
7 from the DOE, Department of Energy, headquarters in
8 Washington, D.C., also.

9 And next to him is Miss Carol Borgstrom. She
10 is the Director of the Office of National Environmental
11 Policy Act Oversight. She also is from Department of
12 Energy headquarters in Washington, D.C.

13 The meeting that we're going to have this
14 afternoon, I will be facilitating, moderating, and the
15 role that I have in this meeting is to maintain
16 neutrality, to be impartial, and to keep the meeting on
17 track, to keep the process on track. I will not be
18 involved in the content of the meeting at all.

19 The intent of the meeting itself, which you see
20 up on the wall under "Purposes," is to identify all the
21 issues and concerns that the people of this community
22 have as fully as possible so that they can be
23 considered in the ^e _{Environmental} ⁱ _{Impact} ^s _{Statement} that
24 will be prepared.

25 So what we've been retained by the Department

1 of Energy to do is to make sure that it's an open,
2 impartial, fair, and productive meeting. And the way
3 we're going to do that is to assure that all the
4 interested parties and organizations that are here have
5 a fair and equal opportunity to make comments, to give
6 input, so that all the significant issues and concerns
7 that you have will be available for review and analysis
8 to be included in the Environmental Impact Statement
9 relative to this geothermal project, to the Hawai'i
10 Geothermal Project.

11 The way the meeting will be structured is this.
12 In fact, the way it is structured is designed by law
13 and Dr. Lewis will explain that later in some detail.
14 The Department of Energy itself requires that it be an
15 impartial hearing in good faith. They are here, the
16 panel is here, to receive the information and the
17 concerns and issues that you have. They don't have all
18 the information yet.

19 So as far as substantive questions, questions
20 about content, they don't have that information yet.
21 That's what they're here to receive. They will be able
22 to respond to questions of legal process. But they
23 won't be able to respond to questions of content.

24 So in order to assure that everyone gets an
25 equal opportunity, we'll do it this way: We will call

1 your name from the registration list. Some people have
2 preregistered by mail, and some have registered here at
3 the door. I'll take them in order of registration,
4 first the preregistrants and then those who are
5 registered at the door. I will call your names out.
6 You will be able to come up to that microphone or this
7 microphone; I'll get out of the way.

8 Each person who speaks as an individual will
9 have five minutes to speak. And we are giving you five
10 minutes so that we can make sure that everyone has an
11 opportunity to be heard. If you haven't been able to
12 finish what you want to say in five minutes, you can
13 then sign up again at the door and your name will be
14 added to the bottom of the list and you can speak
15 again, depending on time. If we have so many people
16 that we run out of time, then you won't be able to
17 speak again at this time.

18 Each person who represents a group will have
19 ten minutes to speak, and each person who represents a
20 government organization will have ten minutes to speak.
21 Before you speak, I ask that you identify yourself by
22 name and that you identify any group that you
23 represent.

24 If there is anyone here who wishes to speak in
25 the Hawaiian language, to make comments in the Hawaiian

1 language, we have with us today Hokolani Holt-Padilla,
2 who is sitting right over here, and she will translate
3 your comments into English so that they can be entered
4 into the record. If you intend to do that, please go
5 to the desk and let them know at the registration desk
6 outside, let them know that you're going to do that.

7 Somewhere about probably 3:30 we'll take a
8 ten-minute break. We may also have to take breaks if
9 tapes have to be changed.

10 Let me explain what the schedule is here.
11 There are going to be two meetings here on Maui.
12 Today's, this afternoon's meeting had registration from
13 1:00 to 2:00; from 2:00 to 5:30 we'll be receiving
14 comments. If there turn out to be so many people,
15 potentially we can extend it a little longer. It
16 doesn't look like that will have to happen. From 5:30
17 to 7:00 there will be registration for an evening
18 meeting, and that meeting will go from 7:00 to 10:30.
19 You may offer comments at only one meeting.

20 If you have written comments that accompany
21 your oral comments, please hand them to me after you're
22 finished speaking. Actually, in this room that may be
23 difficult. You can put them up on either one of these
24 two wooden desks, and I will collect them. So if
25 you're speaking from that microphone over there, put it

1 on that desk; and if you're speaking from this
2 microphone, put it on this desk and I will collect
3 them.

4 Your written comments will receive the same
5 weight as oral comments, and written comments can be
6 sent in whether or not you speak. And there is the
7 comment deadline of April 15, and there's the address
8 to send them to if you want to send comments in. To
9 assure that they are considered in the ^eEnvironmental
10 Impact ^AStatement, they should be sent in by April 15;
11 they will be considered, if possible, after that date.

12 All of your comments are going to be recorded
13 in a variety of different ways today. They will be
14 recorded by videocamera with its accompanying audio, by
15 audio itself through the microphones, as well as by a
16 court stenographer. If anyone does not want to be
17 videotaped, let me know before you speak and we will
18 cap and cover the video, turn it off.

19 The transcripts of all of these meetings will
20 be made available in 21 different places throughout
21 Hawai'i and the Mainland.

22 In order that everyone gets the ability to
23 speak, we have a few ground rules. They are up over
24 there on that door over there. Essentially, it's
25 courtesy and respect for each other as people. So we

1 ask you not to interrupt speakers at all while they are
2 speaking so that people can hear what's being said and
3 that they can make their comments clearly, so that we
4 can receive them clearly.

5 We ask also that you honor the time limit.
6 Since there is time to sign up again, please honor it
7 so that people who are expecting to speak will be able
8 to.

9 As a facilitator, if the meeting were to become
10 unproductive, we reserve the right to take it off the
11 record and close it down. I don't expect anything like
12 that to happen.

13 The process that we're in, the ^eEnvironmental
14 ⁱmpact ^statement process, is something that Dr. Lewis
15 will explain, but I want you to see that we've put it
16 up there on this right-hand door under "Process," but
17 we'd like you to see just where you are in the process.
18 We're where the brown arrow is, we're at about the
19 fifth step down, and then there's a series of further
20 steps that will take place.

21 You're invited to have your name put on the
22 ^eEnvironmental ⁱmpact ^statement mailing list, which you
23 can sign up for outside there at the registration
24 table, that will let you know when hearings are
25 happening and the availability of any of the documents

1 that come out of this process.

2 You should also know that there are a variety
3 of different meetings that are taking place, ten in all
4 in this process, in this scoping process. This is the
5 third of the meetings. Two took place on the 7th on
6 last Saturday in Pahoa on the Big Island. There's two
7 today. There will be two on Thursday, March 12 --
8 these are also listed up here -- on Moloka'i and then
9 two on O'ahu on March 14 and two back on the Big Island
10 in Waimea on March 16. You're invited to attend any of
11 these meetings, although you will only be able to make
12 comments at one. The same schedule will hold for all
13 of those meetings.

14 We also ask that if anyone wants to do
15 interviewing of people, that it be done outside of this
16 room, again, for the courtesy of people who are
17 speaking. Also, for any side conversations we ask that
18 you take those outside of the room.

19 For the Department of Energy, Dr. Lewis will be
20 available for interviews in between meetings and after
21 meetings. If it goes real late tonight, he's probably
22 not going to want to talk after tonight's meeting, but
23 he will be available.

24 Right now I'd like to turn the meeting over to
25 Dr. Lewis to explain the process in some detail.

1 DR. LEWIS: Welcome and aloha. My name is
2 Lloyd Lewis. I am with the U.S. Department of Energy,
3 based in Washington, D.C., and I have the position of
4 project director, ^P _D program director for the
5 ^eEnvironmental ⁱImpact ^sStatement for the Hawai'i
6 Geothermal Project.

7 I am encouraged by your turnout, and we will
8 try to explain in some detail what we believe to be the
9 project and its relationship to Maui, Moloka'i, O'ahu.

10 I'd like to start out by saying that we've held
11 meetings already in Pahoa; we've held meetings there on
12 Saturday at the high school in the afternoon and the
13 evening.

14 We also held an information-exchange meeting
15 with a Native Hawaiian group Saturday morning. It's my
16 opinion, having had a large number of similar meetings
17 in the past, that these were particularly productive.
18 People were cordial, people were prepared and people
19 were extraordinarily informative.

20 You can gauge by the tired fingers of our
21 notetakers that there was a lot of information that was
22 transmitted to us. It is all in the record. It will
23 all be used in the production of our implementation
24 plan as will the information received here today.

25 From the federal-court decision of last year,

1 the program objective, in quotes, is to prepare an
2 ~~e~~ nvironmental ~~i~~mpact ~~s~~tatement, EIS, for ~~p~~hases ~~t~~hree
3 and ~~f~~our of the Hawai'i Geothermal Project, HGP, as
4 defined by the State of Hawai'i in its proposal to
5 Congress in 1989.

6 It's important that we keep that general
7 objective in mind as we describe the general nature of
8 HGP, as we understand it and as we will be addressing
9 it, as the major element of our EIS. That's not to say
10 that we won't also be addressing a significant number
11 of alternatives to that proposal, both within
12 geothermal and including other reasonably foreseeable
13 energy scenarios for Hawai'i, including each of the
14 islands.

15 The project, as defined in that proposal in
16 1989, consisted of basically four phases for the most
17 part, two of which have been completed. They were an
18 exploration phase that was considered to be considered
19 HGPA. The well and associated plant that was built
20 under initially NSF and DOE funding with State
21 contributions ran about five or six years, I guess from
22 '81 to '86, I guess, in that time frame; produced gross
23 three, approximately net two and a half megawatts
24 during that period and had a number of issues attached
25 to it. Anyway, that's Phase 1 completed.

1 The Department of Energy's involvement was
2 completed when we turned that project in its entirety
3 over to the State of Hawai'i in 1986. Approximately
4 1989-1990 the plant was closed; the well was shut in.

5 The second phase of this four-phase effort as
6 proposed by the State of Hawai'i is the deep-water-
7 cable demonstration phase, something that's near and
8 dear to a lot of people on Maui. The idea being that
9 if one is to take 500 net megawatts of power from the
10 Big Island of Hawai'i in geothermal energy, convert it
11 to electricity to O'ahu, one needs to cross some pretty
12 arduous oceanic conditions. One needs to get from
13 Hawai'i to Maui, from Maui to Moloka'i, from Moloka'i
14 to O'ahu.

15 The proposal is vague, but it is understood to
16 include power-distribution capability at each of these
17 intermittent islands. That's the approach that we are
18 taking in a global sense, if you will, of this project.

19 At any rate, Phase 2, which took place in the
20 '80s, a demonstration, I believe, that occurred in
21 1988-89, and the final report in 1990 is also complete,
22 result of which was that the feasibility of laying such
23 a cable between Hawai'i and Maui through the Alenuihaha
24 Channel was confirmed, at least in the surrogate-type
25 analog that was used in the models that were applied.

1 The third phase, verification and
2 characterization of the resource, and the fourth phase,
3 construction and operation of the geothermal power
4 plant and the installation of the power transmission
5 cable between Hawai'i and Maui, overland and
6 underwater, are the primary subjects of this EIS.

7 The early ^Pphases, 1 and 2, I just described,
8 received a National Environmental Policy Act treatment
9 at the time at the federal level. An EA was written
10 for the power plant, HGPA, and another document was
11 prepared for the testing of the underwater cable. We,
12 DOE, consider those to be independent, singular
13 research projects. We never really looked, if you
14 will, at a four-phase, long-term effort; that's unlike
15 the State's view.

16 Although NEPA documents were considered for
17 HGPA ^{and} _{in} the cable, and for that matter State equivalent
18 documents were prepared for the developments that are
19 occurring currently on the Big Island, we believe that
20 there will be a cumulative-impact analysis required
21 that would have us, if you will, look back in time as
22 well as forward in time.

23 What I'm trying to say is NEPA is an
24 anticipatory law, so we're looking at phases three and
25 four as ⁱ_{^2} ⁴entended action; but we will also have to look
 ^

1 back at the data base that was accrued and is being
2 accrued by these other projects, and we will have to
3 assess the community's impact of the entire effort as
4 relates to the HGP.

5 If there are any questions about that in the
6 way of process, we'll take those at the end of my
7 remarks and the end of Richard's remarks.

8 Phase 3, then, would be well-drilling, logging
9 of core holes, temperature measurement, et cetera, the
10 analysis of the resource. And ^P ₄ ^F phase four would be the
11 construction of a very large number of power plants
12 interconnected with piping, plumbing, cable, overland
13 transmissions, et cetera, undersea transmission. The
14 project would have been permitted and financed in the
15 1991 time frame had not some interruption occurred,
16 probably deferred for some time in that regard, and one
17 questions then the power on-line estimates from 1989
18 for the year 2005. Just can't tell at this point.

19 I've suggested already that there was a court
20 action. The court action was preceded actually by a
21 Congressional action. Congress directed DOE to prepare
22 an EIS for the Hawai'i Geothermal Project in March of
23 1991. Federal District Court in Honolulu and Hawai'i
24 decided that in a decision that DOE -- that the ^f ~~g~~ Federal
25 ~~g~~ Government would prepare an EIS in June of 1981. Logic

1 has it that since the money had already been sent to
2 DOE -- DOE is the energy agency of the federal
3 government -- that DOE would accept lead federal
4 status, if you will, or lead-agency status for the
5 federal government.

6 I will describe the participation of other
7 federal, state, and county agencies in a minute.

8 A bit about organization and who we are. Many
9 of us are here. Bill Dennison and Carol Borgstrom have
10 been introduced, and they have been ably assisted in
11 DOE Washington by, respectively, an attorney, Jeanine
12 Sweeney, with the General Counsel for the Environment's
13 office and Dr. Yvonne Webber for the Office of NEPA
14 Oversight. Both of those individuals, and including
15 Carol and Bill and I, work very closely together in
16 Washington. They are essentially advisors, technical
17 advisors, if you will, legal advisors, to the program
18 with regard to NEPA as they are to other programs
19 within DOE.

20 I've introduced myself as the program director.
21 Miss Andrea Campbell, who is sitting over here to my
22 right, your left, is my counterpart, if you will, in
23 our field office in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. She's a DOE
24 employee. She works for the office manager, Mr. Joe
25 LaGrone. And she will have technical and

1 administrative oversight of our laboratory for this
2 purpose, for this project. The laboratory is in Oak
3 Ridge. It's called the Oak Ridge National Laboratory
4 and they, in fact, will be the primary group helping us
5 prepare this EIS.

6 Dr. Amy Wolfe, immediately to my left, is the
7 task leader from that laboratory. She's here. She is
8 assisted by Dr. Tolbert and Dr. Hunt. Dr. Tolbert is
9 with Oak Ridge; Dr. Hunt actually is with Lawrence
10 Berkeley Laboratory. They each have different duties.
11 For example, Dr. Hunt is working on alternatives in
integrated
12 [^]greater resource planning demand-side management; as
13 well as the marine aspects of the cable, including the
14 cable landfalls and takeoffs. A lot of interest, I
15 think, in both those issues here on the Island of Maui.

16 There are a large array of other technical
17 experts who will be assisting on the project.

18 A word or two about process and schedule, and
19 I'll try not to dominate the meeting much longer.
20 There have been a number of opportunities and will
21 continue to be a number of opportunities, as
22 illustrated on the chart behind me, for public
23 involvement in this process. CEQ mandates DOE
24 guidelines, and our process is a very public one for
25 NEPA.

1 We put out an Advance Notice of Intent in
2 September of 1991, soliciting your comments and
3 concerns in this project as described at that time. We
4 received about 55 letters and literally hundreds of
5 comments from individuals, from organizations, from
6 agencies. We tried to consolidate and distill those
7 into a statement that we issued called a Notice of
8 Intent in February of this year which also announced
9 this set of scoping meetings.

10 In the meantime, we held a number of
11 information-exchange meetings, not only with other
12 agencies, but also with a large array of environmental
13 groups. In particular, here in Maui, with the
14 assistance of the Maui County government individuals,
15 whom I'll name in a moment, we met with Blue Ocean
16 Preservation Society, Campbell Estate, Coral Reef
17 Foundation, Kaupo Ranch, Maui Tomorrow, Pele Defense
18 Fund and Sierra Club amongst others on, November 12,
19 1991. Several of these groups were plaintiffs in a
20 court case; some are plaintiffs in the case pending in
21 S
22 state court. Many have a long history of involvement
23 with the project and an array of concerns.

24 So those meetings were unlike scoping meetings
25 in the sense because they were information exchange,
rather two-way dialogue. This meeting we are here to

1 hear the rest of the concerns from the general public.

2 Continuing, the result of scoping will be
3 distilled into what's called an implementation plan.
4 First of all, the transcript, as was mentioned by
5 Richard, of this meeting will be available for public
6 review in our reading rooms throughout Hawai'i and the
7 Mainland. We will take the comments we receive so far
8 today and in the near future, both verbal and written,
9 put them together in what's called an implementation
10 plan for the EIS and have it available for your review
11 in the same reading rooms.

12 That plan will spell out in some detail the
13 mechanisms for producing the EIS, the issues and
14 concerns that we understand are paramount that need to
15 be addressed, how they are going to be addressed, what
16 studies will be done, who will be doing them, who the
17 cooperating agencies are and what their roles are and
18 what schedule we intend to follow. And to the extent
19 that we can, we'll actually draft an outline of the
20 actual document.

21 Pursuant to that, we will produce an EIS, a
22 draft EIS. We hope to have that done in a timely way
23 and to hold, not only asked-for public comment in
24 writing, have these drafts available in the reading
25 rooms, but ^{to hold} ~~the whole~~ public hearings for same. So

1 there will be another round of hearings like this one
2 for hearing and addressing your comments and concerns.
3 Then we go on and produce an EIS and publish it.

4 DOE has singular lead responsibility for the
5 ~~federal~~ government for this EIS. We are assisted ably
6 by a large array of folks, but we have the
7 responsibility within DOE to produce it. It will be a
8 DOE document. It will probably be signed by a senior
9 DOE official, and DOE will make what's called a ^R~~f~~ record
10 of ^Ddecision based on it. It's our responsibility to
11 define the issues and alternatives with assistance.
12 It's our responsibility to determine scope, content,
13 and schedule with assistance.

14 Cooperating agencies. There are quite an
15 array. I won't bore you with all their roles and
16 responsibilities other than to say that for the most
17 part we solicit the input of agencies within federal,
18 state, and county governments, Indian nations as we
19 find them, who have either jurisdiction by law or
20 special expertise to lend to the process. We are
21 trying to reduce cost, reduce redundancy and include a
22 consideration of all applicable statutes, codes, rules
23 and regs and to use data bases that have been collected
24 heretofore that are applicable and not to sort of
25 reinvent the wheel. And that's the purpose of the

1 cooperating-agency arrangement.

2 We have some five federal agencies, we have the
3 ^C state and the ^C county on our invitation list, and we
4 expect cooperation from most, if not all.

5 The County of Hawai'i has suggested in a
6 meeting we held there just a few days ago that they
7 definitely will cooperate, and we are drafting together
8 a cooperating-agency agreement.

9 ^K Mr. ^{Gal} Kobayashi is here from the County of
10 Maui Planning Department. He is their energy
11 coordinator. He and I have been working very closely
12 together for quite a long time. He has been very
13 helpful and instrumental in putting these meetings
14 together. And we caucused this morning, and I suggest
15 to you that tomorrow we'll be meeting with the County
16 of Maui, and with the Mayor's assurance we will be
17 putting together a cooperating-agency agreement in the
18 near term.

19 Again, remember these are because of the
20 Department of Energy asking other agencies to keep us
21 informed of their rules, regs, codes and standards and
22 their data.

23 I can't give you a current status on all the
24 other relationships except the five feds that I've
25 talked about have all agreed to participate and we're

1 drafting cooperating-agency agreements presently.

2 We have met innumerable times with many of
3 these agencies and their subagencies in various places
4 both here and on the Mainland. And we have met with a
5 number of public-interest groups, environmental groups,
6 et cetera, in these information-exchange meetings.

7 We're hoping today to help complete the picture
8 on the individuals in terms of public -- in terms of
9 their comment at these public scoping meetings.

10 Thank you very much, Richard.

11 MR. SPIEGEL: So at this point, are there any
12 questions that anyone has about process?

13 Bill.

14 MR. SMITH: Yes, I have a question; actually
15 three.

16 If part two of the project that you're studying
17 or would be studying determined or confirmed, as you
18 said, the feasibility of cable laying, does that mean
19 you won't question the feasibility of cable laying in
20 this EIS?

21 DR. LEWIS: By no means. We will rely heavily
22 on the data which was collected during that phase.

23 If I could ask the AV guy to stand slightly to
24 the side, I can look you in the eyeball here.

25 We will rely very heavily on the work that

1 ~~Rundy~~ (phonetic) of the DOE sponsored with the state,
2 [^] Prelli's work, et cetera, et cetera, in terms of that
3 feasibility study, the cable-route surveys that were
4 done by Makai & Noda, et cetera. But it's not a given,
5 in our view, that that feasibility is fully
6 established, nor I don't think you'll find that as an
7 absolute conclusion in the report on the project, you
8 know, within bounds the feasibility was established.

9 MR. SMITH: The scope of this EIS would
10 question that feasibility, then?

11 MS. HEASSLER: Bill, could you speak up for the
12 Court Reporter, please?

13 DR. LEWIS: I guess it would be a lot better if
14 you could come to a microphone in terms of everybody in
15 the room hearing you, Bill. I realize this isn't your
16 five-minute presentation but --

17 MR. SMITH: It's a very simple question. I can
18 probably say it loudly enough from here.

19 DR. LEWIS: A little louder, yes.

20 MR. SMITH: The scope of EIS, then, would
21 include the feasibility of the cable?

22 DR. LEWIS: It will include the feasibility of
23 all aspects of the project: cable, geothermal, et
24 cetera.

25 MR. SMITH: You said that the cumulative impact

1 analysis requires a retrospective view of data.

2 DR. LEWIS: Data and procedure to a certain
3 extent.

4 MR. SMITH: Will it also include a
5 retrospective view of impact?

6 MR. LEWIS: Can I defer to Miss Borgstrom?

7 MS. BORGSTROM: Yes, in the sense of our
8 responsibility to address cumulative impact, we will be
9 looking at past impacts as well as the current and
10 future reasonably foreseeable future impacts.

11 MR. SMITH: Okay. And this is the final
12 question.

13 In view of the idea that you'll have to
14 consider a phase of this project that the ^S state
15 believes is already completed, i.e. the feasibility,
16 and you'll also have to review more than ten years'
17 worth of impacts, is it possible that you would
18 consider changing this process so that your
19 implementation plan becomes a draft implementation plan
20 and that you reinvest in scoping if, in fact, it
21 becomes necessary to refine the implementation plan?

22 DR. LEWIS: I defer to Miss Borgstrom.

23 MISS BORGSTROM: Let me just say that we
24 consider the implementation plan a living document. We
25 don't normally distribute the implementation plan for

1 public comment, but it is available to the public, and
2 we encourage you to review it.

3 Should, in that review, you identify things
4 that we may have missed or ^{ah,} misunderstood, we would
5 certainly welcome comments along those lines. But it's
6 not a document that's cast in concrete. If we identify
7 further information throughout the course of the
8 preparation of the draft EIS, we would adjust.

9 MR. SMITH: I think what I'm suggesting
10 probably is that you should consider the probability,
11 in view of the fact that the number of people here
12 today is limited by the notice that was given, which
13 is, of course, not legally inadequate but apparently
14 not as profound as previous meetings have been able to
15 generate, and in view of the depth of the issues, that
16 you at least consider coming again after the
17 implementation plan has been drafted.

18 DR. LEWIS: It's the intent of this program to
19 give the public an opportunity to review, and frankly,
20 I expect comment on the implementation plan. It's up
21 to this department, Department of Energy, to accept and
22 reflect on those comments. Clearly, if we are so off
23 base in our implementation plan that we misconstrue
24 either the project or the perceived impacts thereof, we
25 would have to relook at how adequate our scoping was.

1 But I'm hoping we do a
2 better job than that.

3 Does that answer your question?

4 MR. SMITH: I'm sure you'll do an excellent
5 job. I'm just concerned about the quantity of material
6 that you have to adjust in order to make the
7 implementation plan.

8 DR. LEWIS: I think another part of the answer
9 is I may be overly optimistic on our answer. Quite so.

10 I urge you, in response to this question and
11 others like it, to follow along with us, if you will.
12 What I mean by that is, please do your best to stay
13 current in terms of your knowledge of our schedule; add
14 yourselves to our mailing list; you can do that at the
15 desk. Read the notices that we sent you in terms of
16 availability of information, and take advantage of the
17 opportunity given to you to comment and critique the
18 information we put out.

19 It's only through that process that we can
20 retain the public flavor and the public input in this
21 effort. So I urge you to do that. And at any step
22 along the way where

23 we aren't responding, let us know. Phone numbers and
24 addresses are in all the notices. For process it's
25 Miss Borgstrom and Mr. Dennison; and for program and

1 substance in general, it's me; and our phones are open.

2 If you could speak your name a little more
3 clearly for all those attending and for the record, it
4 would be ^{of} _{ce} assistant.
^

5 MR. SMITH: Bill Smith.

6 DR. LEWIS: Bill Smith. A real strange name.
7 Hawaiian.

8 MR. SPIEGEL: Are there any other questions
9 about process?

10 If they come up, we can still answer them.

11 I personally would like to acknowledge, before
12 we begin to receive comments, that this geothermal
13 process and controversy has been a long one and the
14 emotions are running high. I don't know about here on
15 Maui as much as I know on the Big Island, but it's a
16 very emotional issue, and I recognize anger,
17 frustration, confusion, concerning the process. The
18 entire project is fraught with that kind of stuff. And
19 we got involved, West Hawai'i Mediation Services got
20 involved, because we think that this is a real
21 opportunity, an opportunity for comments to be
22 received, for issues to be learned about and considered
23 in this ^eEnvironmental ⁱmpact ^statement. So I urge you
24 to say what you have to say, but also to cooperate,
25 because there may be a lot of people. We'd like

1 everyone to have an opportunity to say what they have
2 to say.

3 Again, I remind you that there is a five-minute
4 time limit for each individual, a ten-minute time limit
5 if you are speaking representing a group. And one
6 minute before your time is up I will raise my hand to
7 let you know, just so that you know that I'm about to
8 close you down. But I'm not trying to close you down,
9 I'm just trying to make everyone have an opportunity.
10 You can sign up again.

11 So the first person on my list is Mary Groode.

12 MS. GROODE: Aloha and welcome to Maui.

13 Probably the best thing for you folks is getting to
14 come to Hawai'i for a while.

15 My name is Mary Groode. Included in the EIS I
16 would like a study, preferably three to five years,
17 which would show the effect of the cable carrying 500
18 megawatts of energy through the ocean. I am interested
19 in the effect of this cable on humpback whales, their
20 migrating habits and patterns, their birth rates,
21 whether or not they would become confused and stranded
22 as a result.

23 I am interested on this in terms of impact on
24 other marine life, including the sea turtles that are
25 endangered, dolphins, big game fish, and stocks of fish

1 that we depend on for food.

2 Included should be the effect on deep-water
3 sharks. Will they be attracted to the cable? Will
4 they bite it out of curiosity? Will a shark bite
5 damage the cable? Will large sharks come into shallow
6 water as a result of the cable? Will they present a
7 threat to swimmers, divers, and tourists? If they do
8 come in as a result of the cable, what steps would be
9 taken by the State or ^f~~Federal~~ government to ensure the
10 public safety and that of the whales?

11 What cost would be required to net beaches to
12 make them safe for swimming? How would such nets
13 interfere with the humpback whales' habit of birthing
14 in shallow protected waters? What costs to the tourist
15 industry would occur if shark attacks became more
16 frequent as a result of this cable? What effect would
17 there be to the reefs and ocean ecology at the location
18 where this cable goes in and out of the water on
19 Hawai'i, Maui, and Oahu?

20 Without an actual study using a cable carrying
21 this amount of electricity, the EIS cannot say for
22 certain what will be the result. We must have this
23 information when Hawai'i's number one industry,
24 tourism, could be severely affected.

25 The surrogate analog and model for cable that

1 they used in the previous study turned out to be a
2 rope. You cannot determine the effects of a cable
3 carrying 500 megawatts of electricity using a rope.

4 I enjoy swimming every day. To place this
5 cable in the ocean without proper and complete study
6 would interfere with my Constitutional right to life,
7 liberty and the pursuit of happiness, not to mention
8 the survival of other species that call the water of
9 Hawai'i home.

10 The EIS should also address a 500-megawatt
11 project which would include 12 plants, 12 to 14 wells
12 each, approximately 144 wells. Within 30 years of
13 productivity this would create 24 tons of arsenic, 180
14 tons of mercury, 3,600 tons of lead, 24 tons of boron,
15 as well as many more cadmium, manganese and other
16 highly toxic chemicals.

17 How will the government keep these chemicals
18 from contaminating the air, nearby land and surface and
19 ground water? What methods will be used to keep
20 settling ponds from leaking or overflowing during high
21 rainfall? How will the government prevent reinjection
22 wells from leaking and polluting the ground water which
23 is the fresh-water table we depend on for clean water?

24 How will the government EIS justify using
25 reinjection when drilling and reinjection can cause

1 micro-earthquakes? How will the EIS address leaks into
2 the environment from seismic activity? What method can
3 be found to safeguard the environment considering the
4 corrosiveness, extreme heat and high pressure of the
5 toxic brine?

6 There is growing evidence that working or
7 living in the vicinity of high-power lines over a long
8 period of time may lead to leukemia, brain cancer, and
9 infertility. What will the government do to ensure
10 that people living in the districts where this electric
11 resource is generated will not be made ill? What will
12 be done to insure that residents of Hawai'i that live
13 or will live along the corridors of this cable will not
14 have their health adversely affected?

15 I want the EIS to address whether this
16 Geothermal Cable Project is indeed the best option for
17 the state and people of Hawai'i from environmental,
18 health, economic standpoint compared to conservation,
19 biomass, solar-thermal and other options.

20 I would like the EIS to address the cost, real
21 and aesthetic, of destroying Wao Kele O Puna rain
22 forest and its medicinal plant and animal resources for
23 a short-time energy fix for Oahu. Geothermal is not
24 renewable. In 30 years the wells will likely be dry.

25 I am finally convinced that DOE, with all the

1 facts, will scrap this idea for a more sane alternative
2 for Hawai'i. I'm also a little concerned, and a lot of
3 emotion comes from this, that we had to sue to even get
4 an EIS for this project.

5 ^S The ^J state and federal government have already
6 spent hundreds of our tax dollars in payment to public
7 relation firms to try to convince us that geothermal is
8 a good idea for Hawai'i. There are a lot of us that
9 are not convinced.

10 I would like to also respectfully submit this
11 videotape of citizens from Maui who came to a meeting
12 ^S sponsored by the ^J state about the geothermal issue.
13 Many people; I mean, the people that came that evening
14 would have filled this room twice, and it's
15 interesting, valid testimony, and I would like to
16 submit
17 this.

18 MR. SPIEGEL: Thank you.

19 The next person on my list is Jason Groode.

20 MR. GROODE: Can I ask on that tape, that when
21 you are finished with it that it could be returned to
22 us, this videotape right here that my wife respectfully
23 submitted?

24 DR. LEWIS: At your pleasure. What we'll do is
25 copy it and return the original to you.

1 MR. GROODE: That's fine.

2 DR. LEWIS: It may take us a few days.

3 MR. GROODE: There's no problem with the time.

4 It could be weeks, months. It's more important that
5 you see the content of the tape, that we receive it
6 back, because well-studied documentation's on that tape
7 and I think it would be beneficial.

8 DR. LEWIS: Have you given us sufficient
9 information about ownership?

10 MS. GROODE: Yes; it's on the tape.

11 DR. LEWIS: Thank you. Your time should start
12 now.

13 MR. GROODE: Thank you. It was mentioned
14 that emotions are running high on this issue, and I
15 would just like to start with that, that I believe part
16 of the cause of that is that we feel that the ^S state has
17 already taken a position on this issue and that their
18 actions seems to indicate this and they have made up
19 their mind and they want this EIS basically to
20 substantiate their position. So that I am asking you,
21 as representative of the federal government, that you
22 remain neutral on this issue and absorb the facts from
23 that position, and I believe that if you do so the
24 conclusion will be obvious.

25 I want to address more the economic

1 consequences of the cable, the government BPED[^]
2 commission studies which provide the basis for its
3 conclusion that a geothermal-cable project is
4 economically feasible. A preliminary study was
5 published in April of 1986 called Alternative
6 Approaches to the Legal, Institutional and Financial
7 Aspects of Developing an Interisland Electrical System,
8 prepared by Gerald Sumida. And subsequently another
9 study was performed in February of 1988. They indicate
10 that the cost of this cable would be approximately \$1.7
11 billion.

12 Northwest Economic Associates, located in
13 Vancouver, Washington at 13101 Northeast Highway 99,
14 Suite 200, prepared a study to compare with the
15 government studies, and their indications are that they
16 are considerably low in their estimation of cost,
17 approximately half. They're estimating the cost to be
18 approximately \$4 billion or about an average of \$4,000
19 per family in the State of Hawai'i.

20 I would like the EIS statement to consider the
21 possibility that if this cable were to go into
22 existence, that by the time of its completion, that
23 alternative methods would be available that would make
24 it obsolete.

25 I'll use an example that in 1995, General

1 Motors and Ford are going to be producing electric
2 vehicles and that with that, the amount of fuel
3 consumed for the purpose of vehicles will be reduced
4 considerably, allowing more for electrical. There's
5 also the possibility that solar technology by the year
6 2000 will be considerably more advanced, and that by
7 the time this cable is functional, that there will be
8 solar technology that could replace it for considerably
9 less cost, but yet we'll be under contractual
10 obligation to use electricity from the cable.

11 There is another possibility that's just
12 entering into the horizon and that's from the plant
13 called hemp, and we're not talking marijuana; we're
14 talking hemp. It's a different species that doesn't
15 have the ingredient that creates the drug impact, so we
16 don't have to deal with the social issue of that. But
17 they are proving that that plant can create electricity
18 in a considerable smaller cost than what is being
19 proposed here.

20 The reliability of this cable is in doubt. The
21 cable route at sea is subject to damage by undersea
22 landslides, and I would like that to be considered in
23 your evaluation. Rough sea-bottom conditions should
24 also be considered, and the crushing pressures of that
25 particular channel should be considered. I would like

1 also to have it considered as to who is paying for this
2 cable. Is it the taxpayer?

3 MR. SPIEGEL: One minute.

4 MR. GROODE: Is it the ratepayer? Is it
5 private investors? I think we need to have a specific
6 answer as to who exactly is going to be the payer.

7 I would like one other thing addressed if you
8 wouldn't mind. And that is, is there a hidden agenda
9 with this cable? Is the hidden agenda the possibility
10 of strip-mining the ocean around the State of Hawai'i?
11 And if that is the case, I would like that to be
12 included in the EIS. And what specifically is the
13 government's intention?

14 I believe that will be it. Thank you.

15 MR. SPIEGEL: Thank you.

16 The next person is Clint Churchill with the
17 Pro Geothermal Alliance. Clint?

18 I guess he's not here.

19 George Purdy III, Ka Lahui ^{of} Hawai'i.

20 MR. PURDY: Good afternoon. Aloha.

21 I would like to -- there's quite a bit of
22 things that has been touched already. But one, I
23 think, is really, that needs to be touched is where is
24 this cable supposed to be coming out from the Big
25 Island to Maui, and is it going to run over Hawaiian

1 land, Hawaiian homelands?

2 Now, it's kind of ironic to have -- we had an
3 issue that came out in the Maui News talking about
4 Kahikinui area. Now, this article is very good. In
5 fact, I'm very surprised to see Maui News taking a
6 stand, but I think it's not a stand. But it's nice to
7 have all this information down.

8 And it's kind of confusing, because now the
9 Hawaiian people -- I'm talking all of the Hawaiian
10 people -- they have a chance to get back on this land
11 that has been denied as far as being Hawaiian. And
12 this, to me, is a very spiritual, as well as the
13 Hawaiians being Hawaiian, this is one area that we, as
14 Hawaiian people, can make an impact to ourselves on
15 being back with nature.

16 The Hawaiians have lived over 2000 years with
17 no disease whatsoever and they've been living like this
18 for a while, and now we're at a time within the past
19 several hundred years, and we are kind of lost as far
20 as why all of these things are happening. We don't
21 need geothermal. Geothermal is harmful to the
22 environment. I mean, what we need is some positive
23 thinking, like solar or wind. We have a lot of wind.
24 Kahikinui area has a lot of wind and solar. Now we got
25 the, supposedly, the hole in the ozone layer, and it's

1 directly over us so we can use the sun as far as
2 alternative for energy. You don't have to laugh, now.

3 Anyway, my concern is as far as Ka Lahui
4 Hawai'i is concerned, we are an organization of over
5 ten thousand people. We believe that these lands,
6 Hawaiian lands, should be turned back to the ^Native
7 Hawaiians. We are not asking for anything that is
8 illegal. These lands are rightfully, by law, should be
9 given back to the Hawaiian people.

10 ^S But the state has took a stand as far as making -- --
11 not putting the people back on the land by using
12 infrastructure as one of the ploys to having -- because
13 they know that we Hawaiians do not have a lot of money
14 and these lands are very valuable today as we can see.
15 And the Hawaiians have not -- never been part of the
16 process as far as where everything is going and how
17 everything is done.

18 We have never been confronted or asked or even
19 been at a social, what sort of this type of meeting.

20 And, of course, I'm not a politician myself.
21 But as far as being Hawaiian, to me, that's my
22 heritage. And without being back on the land, our
23 heritage will never be Hawaiian until we, the people,
24 get back on the land. We do not need infrastructure.
25 We do not ask for infrastructure. All we ask for is

1 the land that we are entitled to by law. And these are
2 the Hawaiian homelands as well as the ceded lands.

3 ^N These are two native Hawaiian trusts that were sent
4 forth from the government of the United States in 1921.

5 As far as I can see the geothermal thing, I
6 think we should leave it alone, because we don't need
7 another Kilauea, especially on Maui, or, for that
8 matter, anywhere else in the ^S state.

9 And I would like also to bring out that we, the
10 ^N people of Hawai'i, native Hawaiian people, we do not
11 want to cause any problems. As far as we know that in
12 this day and age, we have a lot of things that have
13 been going on and which the Hawaiian people, they
14 grumble. But they, like some of them, some of the
15 other people, they say that, ^O oh, that's the way it is. ⁾⁾
16 But it's not the way it is. We, as Ka Lahui Hawai'i,
17 will keep an eye on these things and we'll try to be
18 more active and try to work with you, as well as we are
19 not here to make trouble. We just want to be heard as
20 a Hawaiian nation. Thank you.

21 MR. SPIEGEL: Thank you.

22 DR. LEWIS: I'd like to thank the speaker for
23 his remarks and clarify a point of process, if I can.

24 When I talked about cooperating agencies and
25 cooperating-agency status, I suggested that the ^f Federal

1 Department of Energy can cooperate with other federal
2 agencies, states, local, county governments, and Indian
3 nations as recognized. There is a movement afoot, if
4 you will, for sovereignty for Native Hawaiians. We are
5 aware of that. There is also a number of ^N native
6 Hawaiian interest groups, some 30 or so, that have
7 representation that are trying to obtain status, if you
8 will, here in the ^S state as well as federally.

9 We are in an awkward situation. We would like
10 to extend cooperating-agency status to Native
11 Hawaiians, but there are no, quote, "organized nation
12 groups" to do that with. So in sort of an interim
13 measure, we are making every effort that we can to
14 contact these groups and have them work with us and try
15 to exchange as though they were cooperators but not
16 officially so recognized.

17 We've done a good amount of that through Pele
18 Defense, for example, who are helpful in locating some
19 groups. We're trying to do the same through the Office
20 of Hawaiian Affairs with less success so far, but we
21 think that will change. So to the extent that you can
22 assist us identifying Maui-based groups who would like
23 to have a say in the process and to present their
24 concerns to us in an area or an arena maybe somewhat
25 less formal than the current one, please do so. And if

1 you can give us some information in writing on that,
2 that would help. Again, to the extent that we can, we
3 will recognize ^N native Hawaiian interests throughout the
4 process.

5 Yes, sir.

6 MR. PURDY: For your information, we do have a
7 structure, government structure. I don't know if you
8 are aware of that.

9 DR. LEWIS: I'm learning more all the time.
10 Please help me out.

11 MR. PURDY: We have a government structure and
12 we also have been recognized by the United Nations as a
13 nation, Hawaiian Nation.

14 DR. LEWIS: We need to work on our Congress, I
15 guess.

16 MR. PURDY: Yes, you do.

17 DR. LEWIS: Give me a hand with the input, and
18 I think we can work together, and I appreciate your
19 effort. Thank you.

20 MR. PURDY: All right.

21 MR. SPIEGEL: I'd like to remind people who are
22 coming in that if you want to speak, you should
23 register at the desk outside the room, and then your
24 name will be given to me and I'll call your name; you
25 have five minutes to speak.

1 The next person on my list is Carl Freedman
2 with the Blue Ocean Preservation Society.

3 MR. FREEDMAN: Aloha. I'd like to welcome
4 all of you to Maui from Washington and Tennessee and
5 Berkeley. My name is Carl Freedman. I'm the president
6 of Blue Ocean Preservation Society. I will be filing,
7 on behalf of Blue Ocean, written comments that will be
8 much more thorough than I can hope to address here, so
9 I'm just going to make a couple brief comments.

10 Blue Ocean is Maui-based organization. We have
11 smatterings of membership elsewhere, including
12 Mainland, but primarily we are here on Maui. We are,
13 as most of you know, named as the lead plaintiff in the
14 lawsuit that brought us to where we are and that has
15 defined the overall scope of this EIS. I hope that
16 there aren't any bad feelings about that left over from
17 the time that we were trying to drag you all into the
18 middle of this fray. But now that you're here, we are
19 very glad to see you.

20 I want to portray to you at least a little of
21 the perspective that we had going into this a couple of
22 years ago when we first took it up to file the lawsuit.
23 It seemed to us that a lot of the decisions regarding
24 this energy project were being made behind closed
25 doors. Good, reliable information was very hard to

1 obtain even with direct questions and a lot of effort.
2 A lot of the technical and economic studies were and
3 are still proprietary. Stone & Webster gets to see
4 them, Hawaiian Electric gets to see them, but none of
5 the rest of us can. The publicly available studies
6 were cursory. I think on record already are some
7 reviews that we've done in those studies that were
8 fairly thorough. And the potential impacts of this
9 project are enormous. Somebody quoted another figure;
10 I worked it out on paper just to make cursory analysis,
11 about \$10,000 per Oahu customer of HECO. That's a
12 phenomenal amount of capital investment to be
13 considering for the people of this ^S state. And yet
14 there was very little in the way of any notice or
15 concern out there.

16 In the process of discovery of the lawsuit, we
17 were not very much reassured. We learned much more
18 about what the public-relations firms that were hired
19 by the ^S state were recommending to the ^S state. A lot of
20 them sounded to us a lot like recommendations that the
21 ^S state say one thing and do another. I don't know where
22 we are as a ^S state when we've got PR firms hired by the
23 ^S state to tell public agencies what to portray to the
24 public about what they are doing. But things, to us,
25 seemed way out of hand.

1 With all that as a background, I hope that you,
2 in listening to the comments of the public, can
3 understand the basis of some of the frustration and
4 maybe anger that you hear. I hope that you don't take
5 it personally as directed to you. Many of us realize
6 that the DOE was not the prime mover of getting us as
7 far as we are into the project itself. But we are very
8 glad to see you here.

9 Blue Ocean, as an organization, welcomes you
10 and would urge you to be as thorough and professional
11 as you can be. I hope that those of you from
12 Washington are glad to be here. I'm hoping the
13 consultants are glad to be here. But I hope you take
14 this project on as a thorough and professional project
15 and to keep the scope as broad as your professional
16 sensibilities tell you it should be.

17 If you don't have the information in front of
18 you, get it. If the existing body of documentation
19 does not answer the questions or what you think needs
20 to be answered to give a good answer to these
21 questions, do the original research. We're not
22 recommending that you go digging up archeological sites
23 to get that kind of data. I don't want to recommend
24 drilling geothermal wells to verify the extent of the
25 research, but for any noninjurious efforts that can be

1 made to shed light on this, we would encourage you to
2 do so.

3 We hope that you will be thorough, site
4 specific, that you will cooperate with the efforts that
5 are already ongoing in the ^S state. And I would mention
6 one in particular, which is the ^{ed} Integrative ^A Resource
7 Planning process. I know that the DOE has contracts
8 existing with the ^E ^D energy division at the Department of
9 Business and Economic Development regarding the IRP
10 effort.

11 And you must know that there are many other
12 agencies that have coequal status with the DBED in that
13 project. I hope that you make the effort to get in
14 touch with those other parties. I'm trying going to
15 try and see to it that the other parties make an effort
16 to get in touch with you in that regard.

17 One last statement I will make on behalf of
18 Blue Ocean is that, as an environmental group here, we
19 consider the cultural and religious aspects of this
20 project to be very important and definitely within the
21 scope of the EIS. And with that I will leave you to my
22 written comments which you may be glad or not to see.

23 DR. LEWIS: Thank you.

24 Quick response. I normally don't respond, but
25 I wanted to say to the speaker that there are no hard

1 feelings. I thank him for his remarks. I have been in
2 touch with him through Blue Ocean, as with other
3 environmental groups and all of the plaintiffs in the
4 federal suit; for the most part, those in the ^S state
5 suit.

6 It has been a free and open exchange, for which
7 I am grateful and thankful, and I hope it's recognized
8 that in fact there are no hard feelings. And we'll do
9 as credible and professional job as our status allow us
10 to do. Thank you.

11 MR. SPIEGEL: Okay. The next person is Hank
12 Roberts.

13 MR. ROBERTS: Thank you very much.

14 Welcome to Maui. It doesn't get any better
15 than this, and we like to keep it that way. We don't
16 need geothermal energy here on Maui. Oahu is looking
17 for it; Oahu is looking for everything because they
18 messed up. We're trying to get it together here with
19 alternatives.

20 There's Tom there; he's MECO. He's been
21 successful because of telling the people what's
22 happening, to get the idea of let's conserve. Let's
23 get smart. Let's see what is really happening in this
24 world.

25 I have nothing against geothermal. In fact, I

1 was sort of for it, but only where it is at its source.
2 It's been used around the world for quite a while, in
3 New Zealand, Japan, even the United States. But not to
4 take it across two or three islands underneath the
5 water. It should be used to benefit the people on
6 Hawai'i, if necessary, if they can't get their act
7 together and we have to put in more polluting,
8 environmentally polluting generators. I'm trying to
9 keep the two off that Tom has got going on line and
10 say, wait a minute, there hasn't been a blackout, there
11 hasn't been a brownout, because the people were told
12 that if they don't conserve, there will be.

13 And what about the new technologies and the new
14 light bulbs? Why doesn't MECO put those on line and
15 give the people an opportunity to save energy rather
16 than keep on saying we need more, we need more, we need
17 more?

18 The world is dying. The experts have given us
19 ten years in which to get it together and stop and
20 reverse what we are doing to the biosphere, not add
21 more pollution and more confusion to the concept. It's
22 very, very disturbing for me as a human being to
23 realize that we're messing it up for our future-future
24 descendants.

25 Technology has advanced, perhaps, where .

1 geothermal would benefit the Big Island. But the
2 experts give us about ten years in the nineties to
3 start seriously reversing the damage we have done to
4 our biosphere. Now the natural resource is there on
5 Hawai'i; not on Maui, not on Oahu, not on Molokai. Let
6 us get together and put everything into perspective.

7 The myth of Pele. I heard this gentleman say,
8 let's look at the culture. And let's look at the
9 culture. Of course now, because the problem is really
10 acute, it might be time, because of the definition of
11 myth, to utilize every source within our means to
12 secure a future for our descendants.

13 I feel that the island should become
14 energy-independent, for it is time for
15 decentralization. Decentralization. It's time to get
16 off the grid. We've got a very short time in which to
17 do so or our descendants will curse us and understand
18 they have realized the idea of why in the world have we
19 taken so much and given back so little.

20 This gentleman had it right. The Hawaiians,
21 they didn't need electricity. Are the indigenous
22 cultures correct? Were they doing it right and living
23 within the concept of what is happening in this earth,
24 in this planet, this environment? We better rethink
25 our entire concept of what we're doing to this planet,

1 to the environment, and above all, what we'll be doing
2 to the people on it. Decentralization, that's the key
3 to survival.

4 Thank you very much.

5 MR. SPIEGEL: Thank you.

6 Tom Jezierny.

7 MR. JEZIERNY: Aloha. Dr. Lewis and Mr.
8 Dennison, Miss Borgstrom. My name is Tom Jezierny. I
9 am the ^P president of Maui Electric Company. My remarks
10 relate to the role of Maui Electric Company in the
11 Hawai'i Geothermal Project.

12 To the extent that geothermal can be a reliable
13 and cost-effective and environmentally acceptable
14 energy source that would reduce Hawai'i and Maui's
15 dependency on oil, Maui Electric supports geothermal.

16 At the same time, Maui Electric is not a
17 developer of geothermal energy, and its purchase of
18 renewable power and energy from developers and the
19 recovery of those costs are governed by federal and
20 ^S state laws and PUC rules.

21 As Carl from Blue Ocean recently indicated, I
22 would also encourage you to become aware of the
23 ^{ed} Integrative [^] Resource Planning activity here in the
24 ^S state and would assist you; at least, Maui Electric is
25 happy to cooperate with the DOE in this development of

1 this EIS for the geothermal project.

2 MR. SPIEGEL: Thank you.

3 Buck Joiner

4 Please remember to repeat your name because I'm
5 not sure how to pronounce it.

6 MR. JOINER: I think you're 0 for 8 so
7 far. It's Mr. Jezierny and I'm Buck Joiner,
8 J-o-i-n-e-r.

9 MR. SPIEGEL: Okay. Go ahead.

10 MR. JOINER: Thank you.

11 I am a nuclear engineer, a licensed
12 professional engineer. Before retiring I was an
13 international troubleshooter on nuclear plants; worked
14 on 35 plants in seven different countries.

15 I'd like to say at the outset that I don't
16 believe that nuclear power is a viable option for this
17 ^Sstate. So let's just scratch that one.

18 At this point in time, human life in this ^Sstate
19 ^{percent} is 100 ^Adependent upon oil. Without oil we have no
20 electricity; without electricity we have no water;
21 therefore, we die. Other alternatives are necessary.
22 Sun and wind are wonderful and do have some viability.
23 Geothermal is somewhat unique and not available
24 everywhere in the world and therefore not developed to
25 its technological potential as yet. As with all

1 technologies, it cannot be developed without a learning
2 process; therefore, there will be some mistakes. It is
3 a necessary part of the learning process. But those
4 who are involved hopefully will keep these to an
5 absolute minimum.

6 The ultimate question is the financial and
7 social cost of developing this source of power, as well
8 as the financial and social cost of not developing it.
9 There is a limited supply of oil in the world. Just
10 one year ago we fought a war over oil. There will be
11 more wars, and they will be fought over oil.

12 We must have alternatives. Geothermal is one
13 of the options which must be explored. Wind is an
14 option. We have tried it at Maalaea. There are those
15 who say, "Try more." I worked on that unit. I helped
16 change out the transmission on it. I was up in there
17 several times and I told Ralph Young repeatedly that I
18 was available to help him any time at no charge.
19 That's a commitment. I preach solar. I believe in it
20 and promote it. I have it on my own home and have it
21 installed on the homes of others at no charge for my
22 labor. That's commitment.

23 On the downside of geothermal, I have some
24 concern about 500 megawatts. That's a lot of eggs in
25 one basket. I also have some concerns about the

1 viability of the extension cord. And what is the
2 impact of failure? In other words, let us say that
3 this is fully developed to its 500-megawatt potential
4 and then there is a breach in that service, a break in
5 the cable, a complete loss of 500 megawatts. Is there
6 500-megawatts backup capacity on Oahu to cover? There
7 is an awesome, awesome dependability on 500 megawatts.

8 The question then is: What legacy do we leave
9 our children? The world of positive options or a world
10 dependent upon an everdwindling supply of oil. Thank
11 you.

12 MR. SPIEGEL: Thank you.

13 Wayne Nishiki. Maui County Council. I take it
14 that you're representing yourself here, not the County
15 Council.

16 MR. NISHIKI: No; myself.

17 MR. SPIEGEL: Yourself.

18 MR. NISHIKI: I could not represent the
19 County Council; I'm the minority.

20 Wayne Nishiki, Maui County Council. My concern
21 today has already been addressed by the Groodes in
22 regards to the concern for the humpback whale, which is
23 an endangered species. And the concern has to be,
24 number one, who you pick to do this research. I've
25 lost faith in the Pacific Whale Foundation and ask this

1 group not to use them in any way. I know that National
2 Marine & Fishery^{ies} has used them in some of the whale
3 research, but just because I think that they may have a
4 conflict because they also run whale tours here in Maui
5 County.

6 The other has to be the strong statements made
7 by Pacific Whale Foundation in regards to Jacques
8 Cousteau when they came back in March of '90 calling
9 Mr. Cousteau basically someone that has no information
10 and basically should not be used in any way. So I ask
11 you that there are other people that you could use,
12 such as Marcia Greene or Debbie and Mark Ferrari, if
13 you do contract any whale studies to be performed.

14 Also, the fact that Pacific Whale Foundation
15 spoke out against many of us here in Maui County when
16 we tried to ban the jet ski, and Pacific Whale and Paul
17 Forrestal came up and testified in front of the state
18 and also in front of the county that this kind of
19 machinery has no effect to the humpback whale. I think
20 that, Doctor, when you look at selecting anyone, and
21 hopefully you will have charge rather than Marine &
22 Fishery^{ies}, that you look at not allowing again Pacific
23 Whale Foundation to do any of the research for your
24 EIS.

25 In the other areas of concern I have has to be

1 when you look in the Kahikinui area or the Makena area
2 or the Ulupalakua area, that has been mentioned as
3 perhaps an area that you may look at towards some well
4 drilling. The fact that in that area is a conservation
5 area call Ahihi Kinau. This area on the southern tip
6 of Maui Island has been set aside by the ^S state as a
7 conservation area. I think that despite that it is
8 only mentioned verbally that drilling may occur in that
9 area, I think many of us have some concerns in regards
10 to where the water will emit itself.

11 And as you -- and if you go in that area, you
12 will see the great slope that we have in that area.
13 The man from Ka Lahui also mentioned Hawaiian homes
14 land. I'm sure that the people on the Big Island and
15 Pahoa, especially if Dr. Aluli made any testimony,
16 mentioned the concern, I think, that I have in regards
17 to the preservation of the cultural remains in that
18 area, because there are many, and also the many
19 Hawaiian plants in that area that may be also
20 endangered. Specifically, I will get you the names of
21 them, because I do not have them in front of me today
22 and send that report in to you.

23 The other big concern, I think, has to be what
24 I see as even a -- lies that have been presented to
25 many of us here throughout the ^S state by the State

1 Energy --

2 MR. SPIEGEL: One more minute.

3 MR. NISHIKI: Thank you. Do I have five or ten
4 minutes as a public official?

5 MR. SPIEGEL: Well, if you were representing --

6 MR. NISHIKI: Not as a public official, but I
7 represent myself.

8 MR. SPIEGEL: The way it's been set up, you get
9 five minutes, but you can sign up again.

10 MR. NISHIKI: I'll finish it in one minute to
11 keep myself from coming back again.

12 But in the area of the ^S state and some of the
13 lies that it has been printing to many of us; they've
14 been saying on TV advertisement that geothermal is a
15 renewable energy. I would hope that in your studies
16 during this impact statement, that you will be
17 concerned about some of the taxpayer's money that right
18 now is being used and telling taxpayers that geothermal
19 is renewable when it is not.

20 Lastly --

21 DR. LEWIS: Hold on for a second. The
22 moderator's been overruled by the podium. You will
23 take ten if you like.

24 MR. NISHIKI: Thank you so much.

25 Lastly, as has been brought up, which I think

1 for many of us being perhaps the highest-taxed ^Sstate in
2 the country and many of us paying a great amount for
3 utility use, to look at and have an economic-impact
4 statement made based on much of the information and
5 studies that have been done by the ^Sstate.

6 And, again, I caution you in regards to the
7 problems that we've had in Hawai'i and because I feel
8 that the ^Sstate has not done their homework, that you
9 really look at the economics of this geothermal
10 production.

11 You know, I think that you have many of us to
12 thank for, not myself personally. Carl was very
13 humbled in saying that please excuse him because you're
14 here because of the suit that was initiated. But I
15 think had you not been here today and the suit had not
16 been successful, Carl, I think that you would have seen
17 geothermal being shoved down our throats and the
18 insufficient amount of information given to many of us
19 here in the ^Sstate and some of the politicians that have
20 been instrumental in pushing geothermal here in the
21 State of Hawai'i.

22 I ask you people because I was prodding some of
23 your secretaries up there, "Who are these people that
24 are here today?" And looking at you, not saying that I
25 can read your hearts, but I do not think that many of

1 you are tied to the so-called questionable State
2 administration and some of the people pushing
3 geothermal here.

4 But, Doctor, and many of you that are here
5 today, I would appreciate in you digging and asking
6 questions and getting answers for us when you come back
7 with your draft Environmental Impact Study, and
8 hopefully many of us that are here can really help you
9 in getting answers for us here in the State of Hawai'i.
10 After all, we have a beautiful place. Economics also
11 amounts to the environmental losses and degradation
12 that Hawai'i is going through, and hopefully you will
13 be part of one that will weigh this and help us out.
14 Thank you so much.

15 MR. SPIEGEL: Any questions?

16 DR. LEWIS: I want to thank the speaker for his
17 comments, and let me just respond, if I can, briefly,
18 to what I consider to be apparent process issues.

19 He was concerned about the selection of
20 consultants. And what I would like to say generically
21 is that the process is open to suggestion, comment, and
22 ideas about individuals and expertise that you may know
23 about who could be applied to this process. It will be
24 Department of Energy's decision as to who is hired and
25 who isn't, if you will, in terms of a competitive

1 analysis, et cetera, et cetera. Best qualified is what
2 we're looking for.

3 But on the other hand, we will take into
4 consideration the experience and the track record of
5 consultants when we take a look as to who to pick up.
6 National Marine & Fishery^{ies} Service will be consulting
7 with the Department of Energy as the cooperating
8 agency. It's to my knowledge of that relationship that
9 we will jointly decide on consultants in the area of
10 marine expertise.

11 We will see the steep slopes, we will see the
12 preserved areas, the conservation lands, and the many
13 individual homelands in a tour organized by Cal for us
14 while we're here on Maui. We did that to a limited
15 extent on the Big Island and we'll do it on Molokai.
16 And we appreciate your concern. We are as concerned
17 and we'll try to encompass those areas and
18 consideration of those areas in our deliberations. And
19 I want to reassure you that we will take a fresh look
20 at all data that has been collected heretofore for its
21 accuracy, authenticity and relevancy. Thank you.

22 MR. NISHIKI: Thank you so much.

23 MR. SPIEGEL: We'd like to remind anyone who
24 has come in that if you want to speak, I need your name
25 on the list. So you need to register out at the table.

1 I have two names left on the list.

2 Scott Crawford.

3 MR. CRAWFORD: Thank you for being here.

4 If we are concerned with future generations,
5 what we're talking about is transforming our
6 consciousness and our culture massively and immediately
7 in such a scale and rate as has never occurred
8 previously in our evolution toward a vision of the
9 sustainable future. In that context I would like to
10 respectfully suggest that our priorities be first
11 energy efficiency. To fill a leaky bucket, you don't
12 turn up the hose; you plug the leaks. It makes
13 economic and environmental sense. All the technology
14 is available. We need political will among other
15 things.

16 Second, renewable alternatives. It seems
17 brutally obvious sometimes. There's plenty of details
18 available on that including, and I hope I don't get
19 myself into trouble on this one, finally, the
20 nonsmoking use of hemp as biomass for energy
21 generation. It could be a tremendous resource, and an
22 open discussion of its potential is in order.

23 Thank you for your time.

24 MR. SPIEGEL: Thank you.

25 Clint Churchill from the Pro Geothermal

1 Alliance.

2 MR. CHURCHILL: Dr. Lewis, Mr. Dennison
3 and Miss Borgstrom. My name is Clint Churchill and I
4 am the chairman of the Pro Geothermal Alliance, which
5 is a nonprofit group organized for the dissemination of
6 what we feel is factual information about geothermal
7 energy.

8 Now that the decision has been made to move
9 forward with geothermal development on the Big Island,
10 we feel that two issues need to be reexamined insofar
11 as Maui is concerned. First is the impact of bringing
12 the geothermal resource to Maui; and second is the
13 impact on Maui of an undersea cable system that perhaps
14 eventually goes to Oahu.

15 You are no doubt aware of the proposal to run
16 an undersea cable from the northwestern corner of the
17 Big Island to Maui's southeast coast over land on South
18 Maui and then undersea again over to Oahu. This
19 particular configuration caused quite a stir among Maui
20 residents when it was first proposed and understandably
21 so. Any overland power line will have an aesthetic
22 effect that must be carefully considered versus the
23 benefit that it will provide.

24 This brings me to an idea about an alternate
25 proposal for routing the geothermal electrical resource

1 to Maui and Oahu. This alternate proposal has been the
2 subject of discussion within the geothermal industry
3 and would, we feel, dissipate much of the controversy
4 surrounding geothermal-energy utilization on Maui. If
5 I could hand out, there are three copies of my
6 testimony, to which is attached a map that I think will
7 be useful as I go through the rest of my comments.

8 This alternate route would take the undersea
9 cable from the northwest corner of Hawai'i to Lana'i
10 where it would be converted from DC power to AC power.
11 In addition to power being made available to Lana'i,
12 one branch of the cable would go from Lana'i over to
13 Lahaina or somewhere along that coastline to help power
14 the grid on Maui.

15 Another branch of the cable would be routed
16 undersea to Oahu. From Lahaina or really at any other
17 point on West Maui another branch of the cable could go
18 undersea to Molokai to provide that island with power.
19 This latter branch need not be a part of the geothermal
20 project and may well be good planning in any event.

21 This alternate configuration will alleviate any
22 concern about unsightly power cables over the Maui
23 landscape while at the same time providing clean
24 electricity to residents on Lana'i, Maui, and Molokai.
25 All of West Maui could, in effect, be powered by

1 geothermal with additional power going back towards
2 Central Maui on existing power lines. This proposal
3 could have a tremendous beneficial impact on Maui air
4 quality as oil-burning units could be utilized only to
5 meet peak needs or as a backup source.

6 The environmental advantages of geothermal as
7 an alternative to fossil fuels have been reinforced by
8 all of us in the industry, and Maui residents would
9 have the opportunity to benefit from these advantages
10 if clean electricity is brought to this island.

11 With geothermal, Maui can begin scaling back
12 its diesel-powered electrical plants and thus reduce
13 its dependency upon this unstable source for its
14 imported oil while cutting back on emissions of harmful
15 carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

16 Other benefits of this alternate configuration
17 would be that the cable can be laid while Big Island
18 geothermal plants are coming on line. The generated
19 ^{electricity} could thus be sent over to Maui and the
20 other islands a lot sooner, in increments, rather than
21 later all at one time. Another benefit would be common
22 electrical rates on Lana'i and Moloka'i and Maui.

23 The scope of the ^eEnvironmental ⁱImpact ^sStatement
24 would, of course, have to be expanded to consider
25 aesthetic and other impacts associated with cable

1 landings on Maui or -- excuse me -- on Lana'i, Moloka'i
2 and West Maui as well as the proposed AC/DC conversion
3 station on Lana'i. It should be emphasized that this
4 proposal is at a very early stage and has not been
5 reviewed in detail nor accepted by landowner interests,
6 particularly on Lana'i.

7 The energy future for Hawai'i has only just
8 begun to get brighter. With ongoing development of
9 geothermal power plants on the Big Island that benefit
10 other islands, the ^Sstate can finally begin to steer
11 itself away from the environmentally harmful sources of
12 electricity towards cleaner and more efficient sources.

13 I thank you for the opportunity to speak with
14 you this afternoon. I'd be happy to answer any
15 questions.

16 DR. LEWIS: I have just one process question.
17 Thank you for your comments.

18 I take it you would like this evidence entered
19 into the scoping record?

20 MR. CHURCHILL: Yes.

21 DR. LEWIS: Thank you.

22 MR. SPIEGEL: Thank you. Do we have someone
23 else who signed up? I again want to remind you that if
24 you want to speak, sign up again.

25 Bob Schmidt.

1 MR. SCHMIDT: I want to thank you all for
2 coming here. It's very encouraging to us to actually
3 have this EIS happening. It's been very frustrating,
4 as many people have stated, about how we felt like we
5 haven't been getting the truth. And not only that, but
6 the kind of things that we have as issues have not been
7 listened to as real issues. So I really thank you for
8 being here very much.

9 I think one of the things that concerns many of
10 us here on Maui, particular to our island, is the
11 pumping stations that are going to be happening both
12 where the cable will come onto the island and exit the
13 island. And most of the whole issue about pumping oil
14 into these cables, what happens if this cable is broken
15 through seismic activity or something of that sort
16 under the sea?

17 How long is it going to take to detect that the
18 oil is being leaking from the cables and what kind of
19 damage is it going to do environmentally? I mean,
20 something like that is very hard to assess. But it's a
21 real problem here, particularly in the area we live in.

22 I mean, to me, it seems very strange that we
23 even think of taking energy out of the ^M~~mother~~ ^E earth and
24 then moving it across land and cable on electrical
25 cables and powers and then back in the ocean again.

1 Especially on Hawai'i. I mean, it's interesting, you
2 know. The Campbell Estate, they traded that land for
3 other land that they were originally going to use for
4 geothermal covered up by volcanic activity. What keeps
5 that from happening again? I mean, how do we assess
6 this kind of thing?

7 The Big Island is constantly having
8 earthquakes. Here on Maui they are talking about
9 putting these hundred-foot-high towers across where the
10 most beautiful and pristine area is. And I encourage
11 you all, if you get a chance, to go out there and look
12 at this. Go to Ulupalakua, go to the backside of our
13 island where there really isn't any development where
14 we have Hawaiian homestead lands and, I think, 350
15 pristine archeological sites. How do you assess this
16 kind of damage? What if we have an earthquake here and
17 these towers come down?

18 There are so many different things that, to me,
19 it just seems -- it's hard for me to believe that it's
20 gone this far to even consider moving this much
21 electricity under the ocean and all the implications
22 that it has. I mean, again, you know, what if this
23 cable is disrupted by volcanic and seismic activity?
24 You know, they took a rope and put it under the deep
25 channels in our ocean, but they're talking about a huge

1 cable. How are they going to do that and how can they
2 feasibly keep it from being destroyed?

3 Also, again, here on Maui, you know, what if
4 earthquakes happen and these towers come down? It was
5 earlier talked about wind power not being feasible, you
6 know; one of the reasons was because of this windmill.
7 They tried it over in Maalaea. I mean, anybody that
8 has any common sense could see that that was a very
9 poorly thought-out and constructed piece of machinery.
10 We're all surprised that it lasted as long as it did.
11 I'm not suggesting that wind power is the answer, but I
12 think we need to look at this thing rather than trying
13 out something as archaic as that and saying well, it
14 can't work because that didn't work.

15 Again, one of the things that concerns me, and
16 I don't really know how many people will bring it up, a
17 dear friend of mine mentioned it, but what is the
18 hidden agenda here? They talk about wanting to take
19 500 megawatts and take it over to Oahu because that's
20 where the energy is needed, but yet in 1981 DPED and
21 NOAA published a feasibility and potential-impact study
22 or statement on the manganese-nodule processing that
23 they plan to do in Puna.

24 In that statement they said they could use as
25 much geothermal resource as is estimated to be, 25 to

1 350 megawatts of energy. I mean, we've been hearing
2 about this manganese-nodule mining of our ocean floors
3 for quite a while now. It seems to have been kind of
4 put underground since they've been talking about the
5 geothermal, but I'd really like to see an impact study.
6 Where are they planning to use this energy?

7 They talk about spaceport in the future in
8 southern Hawai'i on the island there and they say that
9 there's industrial consumption needs of 350 megawatts
10 in the Puna area. I think there's a lot of hidden
11 agendas here that I'd like to have addressed.

12 There's many more things I'm concerned about,
13 obviously the creatures in the ocean, and many things
14 you've already heard and I really thank you for being
15 here and I encourage you to do the very best job you
16 can. And I know that many of us will hold you
17 accountable to that. Thank you very much.

18 MR. SPIEGEL: Thank you.

19 Is there anyone else here who would like to
20 speak?

21 Okay, then. Dr. Lewis --

22 A VOICE: I haven't signed up but I will go
23 sign if I need to.

24 MR. SPIEGEL: Okay. Well, why don't you come
25 and speak and then sign up after? We would like to

1 have you sign up so we have your name.

2 MR. BABSON: My name is George Babson and
3 I hadn't really planned on speaking here, totally
4 unprepared, but I seem to be the only person here today
5 that actually lives out there that wants to get up and
6 talk. I live on the southeast side of the island. I
7 live in Kanaio, which, from what I can gather, is going
8 to be pretty close to the general area it's going to
9 touch down if the cable comes over.

10 One thing, I moved out there because it's
11 pristine and it's beautiful. I just can't imagine us
12 putting a, bringing huge cables in and building
13 150-foot towers right in my front yard. And there's
14 not very many haoles per se, which is what I am. Most
15 of the people who live out there are brothers, are the
16 brothers.

17 And I tried to get some of them to come down
18 here today, but they are a little more scared than I am
19 to get up here and talk. They are not very well
20 spoken, not very well educated. We have a real
21 subsistence way of life happening out on the southeast
22 side of the island.

23 A lot of these families live from fishing,
24 hunting. And I would really like you to consider how
25 this is going to affect their access to the beaches, to

1 the ocean, how this is going to affect the game. It
2 will be -- it would bring a lot of change into their
3 lives, I'm sure.

4 We don't want four-lane highways or two-lane
5 highways or even improved roads out there. We like
6 going out there in four-wheel-drive Jeeps. That's what
7 Kanaio and Ulupalakua and all those areas are about.
8 I'm not a very good speaker. I'm scared. I'm sorry.

9 I wrote some things down. Well, being out, you
10 know, I never could understand. I visited the Big
11 Island, and it seems to me that the wind power over
12 there has been quite an effective way of implementing
13 and bringing about some of their power.

14 If you were to visit the southeast side of this
15 island, it's not lacking for wind power. It's
16 tremendous out there, and in the higher elevations,
17 there would not be that much effect on the, I would
18 think anyway, on the environment if they were to pursue
19 some sort of alternative to bringing across big, huge
20 power lines, especially if we're not even going to get
21 any use out of it.

22 But I don't think the real question is whether
23 we're going to get any use out of it or not. It's what
24 it's going to do to what Maui is. There's a saying:
25 Maui No Ka Oi, it's the best. And I really feel that

1 this would be a real ruination to this island. Thank
2 you.

3 MR. SPIEGEL: Thank you.

4 DR. LEWIS: Let me thank the speaker and repeat
5 a request I made earlier before he leaves, which is:
6 we plan, several of us on this team, to actually try to
7 go to the southeast coast of Maui tomorrow, in
8 conjunction with Mr. Kobayashi who is sitting there, in
9 a tour he has organized.

10 If there are any of you who want us in
11 particular to examine or look at or talk to specific
12 people at specific places, who want to show us some of
13 the issues that you've just discussed and others have
14 discussed, if you could coordinate with either Mr.
15 Kobayashi or myself. I realize it's short notice, but
16 it's our singular opportunity to do so. We will make
17 it a point to make a stop and take a look and talk to
18 those folks.

19 I know and realize how sensitive the issues are
20 and how uncertain these people are about coming to a
21 large forum like this. So we'll bring our road show
22 out there. Now, you can assist us by smoothing the
23 bridges a bit. We don't want people to consider that
24 what we're doing is an intrusion just by our mere
25 presence, ^{an} ~~2~~ entourage of haoles from D.C. So give us a

1 shot. We'll do what we can. Thank you.

2 MR. SPIEGEL: Is there anyone else?

3 Yes. Please come up.

4 A VOICE: I have to go register.

5 MR. SPIEGEL: Come speak first and then
6 register.

7 *R* MS. MINCHEW: My name is Mary Minchew. *h*

8 I didn't plan on speaking today, but I think
9 that the most important fact of why this thing should
10 be stopped is that it's for the children. Nobody can
11 guarantee us that when these things do explode that the
12 safety of our children and the health of our children
13 will be maintained. I don't want this to turn into a
14 Mainland project where a lot of people get diseases,
15 cancer and stuff like that. And I don't know if it
16 will go that far. But do we really want to take a
17 chance in Hawai'i to risk our children?

18 I mean, we've lost so much already. Hawai'i
19 has lost so much that you could just sit down and cry
20 how much we lost. And I think it's time to stop giving
21 up our land. I mean, not just for Hawaiians but I'm
22 talking about everybody who loves Hawai'i. You know we
23 have Waikiki, we have Oahu. Keep Hawai'i Hawai'i.
24 It's such a beautiful place. And we have to keep it
25 beautiful for our children, because I don't want my

1 daughter growing up with buildings all around and
2 electricity flowing everywhere.

3 I mean, I'm sure the people on the Big Island
4 can survive without the electricity over there. They'd
5 rather see it the way it is than have all this
6 construction done and everything. And it's some
7 beautiful land out there. There's rain forest and a
8 lot of stuff out there that Hawaiians do use and we
9 have to take this in account. We cannot just expect
10 our children to grow up and answer all these questions.
11 We have to start answering the questions for our
12 children, because our parents went out and built all
13 these things and now we're fighting.

14 We're fighting, you know, all this greenhouse
15 environment, and we're trying to fight it. And I will
16 fight it. But I cannot expect my child to suffer
17 because people want to build all these things.

18 I think we should just keep Hawai'i the way it
19 is. It's a very beautiful place. And I lived on the
20 Mainland for three years and I have never been anywhere
21 in this entire world, in Honduras, never, and seen any
22 place as beautiful as Hawai'i and the people are as
23 beautiful as Hawai'i.

24 And I hope that the people of Hawai'i will
25 stick together to stop this development, and it seems

1 almost impossible because of the money that is behind
2 it, the money and the politics. That's it. Waihe'e
3 has to answer for it. And the ^M mayor has to answer for
4 it.

5 There was a sit-in yesterday in where the
6 geothermal site is for mothers and children, a sit-in
7 because, you know, nobody has answered the question:
8 What about our children? And until we can answer that
9 question, this has to be stopped. It's impossible,
10 because I'm not going to let my daughter grow up in a
11 Hawai'i that only I knew and only my mom knew.

12 We have to leave Hawai'i the way it is, and
13 that's all I want to say. Thank you.

14 MR. SPIEGEL: Thank you.

15 Is there anyone that would like to speak?

16 MR. NISHIKI: Can I speak for a second time?

17 MR. SPIEGEL: Yes. Would you like five or ten
18 this time? I didn't mean to cut you off.

19 MR. NISHIKI: That's all right. I was
20 glad to see fairness and someone override you. Nothing
21 against you at all.

22 I just heard the mother speak, but I was
23 concerned, Doctor, about real-life circumstance on how
24 practically you're going to look at, I don't know if
25 you call it baseline studies, I don't know if you call

1 it real life studies, but a cable that is going to be
2 stretched, despite that the Pro Geothermal Alliance has
3 said that maybe we want another route today. The
4 question of a cable at a certain length, the intruders
5 that were brought up; fish.

6 I was thinking up there and I was going ^wWell,
7 what if a war started or enemies or different countries
8 had vehicles, underwater vehicles, submarines we call
9 them or whatever, the possibility of them detecting and
10 really staying away from the cable and not hitting it
11 and destroying it? These are real-life situations.

12 The other concern I had is just because of the
13 humpback whale and I had some concerns about who is
14 going to do the study. But who is going to do the
15 real-life study on who knows how big a line that is
16 going to be placed underwater at a certain depth and
17 deal with a mating whale or a whale that, as you know,
18 that comes to Maui only and takes care of its young and
19 bears its young, does not eat and just gives milk?

20 I mean, it's been showed scientifically that a
21 certain sound of a motorized vehicle creates the
22 mother's milk breast to just pour out milk, and this
23 could cause a baby whale not to get enough nutrition to
24 make it to Alaska.

25 Now, how does one, and despite that you say,

1 well, National Marine & Fishery ^{ies} will do this kind of
2 test, how are they going to do it in conjunction with a
3 big power line that is going to emit who-knows-what? I
4 mean, how are we going to do real-life studies to make
5 that absolutely safe?

6 And I guess I'm glad that it is you, because I
7 see a certain seriousness about you and those of you
8 here today. How are you going to actually do those
9 kinds of tests to make sure, you know, mothers with
10 babies can speak out today? But whales with babies
11 cannot tell you in simple language that they are not
12 going to react to that.

13 I don't know how you're going to do it, but
14 this is a subject that I submit to you to be sensitive,
15 that you not only need the whale specialist that can
16 understand whales, that you're going to need the
17 electronic end of it, the technological end of it, to
18 make that determination for us. Thank you.

19 MR. SPIEGEL: Is there anyone else that would
20 like to speak?

21 Dr. Lewis has something to say.

22 DR. LEWIS: Before we take a short break, let
23 me describe the process for this afternoon. I thank
24 all the speakers who have spoken. I do encourage you
25 to support what you've said with written evidence.

1 Equal weight will be given to both written and oral.

2 We recorded in a number of media your oral comments.

3 Again, thank you for the degree to which you prepared
4 and the information that you've imparted, and it will
5 all be used.

6 I'll make a generic-process statement, if I
7 can, about studies. I do not intend today to address a
8 particular concern and say we will or will not study
9 that concern or how we will or will not study. It's
10 premature. We're in the scoping process. EIS's have a
11 kind of a tightrope to walk. We have a limited amount
12 of time. We have a limited amount of funding.

13 What we tend to do is to look at the
14 cross-section of issues and concerns and try to assess
15 the real urgency for raw data or new data compared to
16 the existent state of technology-information base. In
17 some of the arenas, for example, the one that was just
18 discussed and some others, you have to be practical in
19 your assessment of what studies you can undertake. The
20 best available technology in the minds of many, many
21 folks just plain ain't good enough and ^{they will} ~~we'll~~ take you
22 to court and contest it.

23 But again, how long do you spend to do an EIS?
24 How many seasons of behavioral information when you
25 have to collect, et cetera, et cetera? So we'll do our

1 best. We will put it in a plan and we'll have the plan
2 on the table, and you can look at the plan. Tell us
3 what you think of it if you need to. We hope to have
4 your comments then as well as now.

5 Let me close by formally bringing the meeting
6 to a close for at least a break. We've talked about it
7 up here. We feel a little uncertain about just saying
8 that's it for the afternoon because some folks might
9 show up. But what we'll do is take about a 15-minute
10 break, reconvene at five after the hour.

11 If there are any other registrants or anybody
12 else here who would like to speak a second time for the
13 record, please register. Otherwise, soon thereafter
14 we'll just simply close the record for this afternoon
15 and invite you, if you're willing, to attend this
16 evening, and the record will then be open again after
17 opening remarks at 7 p.m. for those who registered for
18 this evening.

19 Again, mahalo. I'm available for the break for
20 one-on-one conversations if you like. Close the record
21 for now. Thank you.

22 (Whereupon, a recess is taken from 3:55 p.m.
23 to 4:05 p.m.)

24 MR. SPIEGEL: Is there anyone in the room that
25 wants to testify, that wants to make comments?

1 What I think we're going to do, if I understand
2 it correctly, is to remain here off the record in
3 recess to see if there's anyone that does.

4 I think that what we'll do is we'll go off the
5 record and remain here until the time that we said we
6 would be here for comments, which will be 5:30. And
7 then there will be a registration time again, from 5:30
8 to 7:00 and we open this meeting again from 7:00 to
9 10:30 tonight if we need to wait that long. So we'll
10 go back off the record. If anyone wants to speak or
11 shows up, they should register and we'll have their
12 name for a list and we can open the meeting again.

13 (Whereupon, the afternoon session was
14 concluded at 4:10 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATE

STATE OF HAWAI'I)
) SS.
COUNTY OF MAUI)

I, GWEN A. DICKSON, C.S.R. 298, Notary

5 Public, in and for the State of Hawai'i, do hereby
6 certify:

7 That on Monday, March 9, 1992, at 2:00 p.m.,
8 appeared before me the Panel members, moderator and
9 speakers contained herein;

10 That the hearing testimony was taken down by me
11 in machine shorthand and was thereafter reduced to print
12 under my supervision by means of computer-assisted
13 transcription; that the foregoing represents a true
14 and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the
15 foregoing matter.

16 I further certify that I am not attorney
17 for any of the parties hereto nor in any way interested
18 in the outcome of the cause named in the caption.

Dated:

GWEN A. DICKSON, C.S.R. 298
Notary Public, State of Hawai'i
My Commission expires: Jan. 7, 1994