

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

3 IN RE: Scoping Meetings )  
4 )  
5 for the Hawaii Geothermal )  
6 Project Environmental Impact )  
7 Statement. )  
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3/9/92

Maui

3 of 10  
Volume ~~4 of 11~~

8 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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

12 BEFORE:

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

15 APPEARANCES:

16 Department of Energy

17 EIS Program Director:

DR. LLOYD LEWIS  
Washington, D.C.

18 NEPA Oversight:

CAROL BORGSTROM  
Washington, D.C.

19 Office of General  
20 Counsel:

WILLIAM J. DENNISON  
Washington, D.C.

21 EIS Administration  
22 Field Office:

ANDREA W. CAMPBELL  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

23 Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory:

DR. MARY HUNT

24 Oak Ridge National Laboratory

25 Task Leader:

DR. AMY K. WOLFE

Production Assistant:

DR. VIRGINIA R. TOLBERT

West Hawaii Mediation Services: RICHARD SPIEGEL

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INDEX

PAGE

MODERATOR'S REMARKS (Mr. Spiegel)

3

PROCESS INTRODUCTION (Dr. Lewis)

11

PROCESS QUESTIONS

22

COMMENTS:

MS. GROODE

28

MR. GROODE

33

MR. PURDY

36

MR. FREEDMAN

42

MR. ROBERTS

46

MR. JEZEIRNY

49

MR. JOINER

50

MR. NISHIKI

52

MR. CRAWFORD

59

MR. CHURCHILL

59

MR. SCHMIDT

64

MR. BABSON

67

MS. MINCHEW<sup>R</sup>

71

MR. NISHIKI (2)

73

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 <sup>E</sup> executive <sup>D</sup> 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 <sup>P</sup>program <sup>D</sup>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 <sup>e</sup>Environmental <sup>i</sup>Impact <sup>s</sup>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 <sup>e</sup>Environmental <sup>i</sup>Impact <sup>s</sup>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 <sup>e</sup>Environmental  
10 <sup>i</sup>mpact <sup>s</sup>atement, 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 <sup>e</sup>Environmental  
14 <sup>i</sup>Impact <sup>s</sup>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 <sup>e</sup>Environmental <sup>i</sup>Impact <sup>s</sup>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, <sup>P</sup>program <sup>D</sup>director for the  
5 <sup>e</sup>Environmental <sup>i</sup>Impact <sup>s</sup>Statement 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 <sup>e</sup>Environmental <sup>i</sup>Impact <sup>s</sup>Statement, EIS, for <sup>P</sup>phases <sup>T</sup>three  
3 and <sup>F</sup>four 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.



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

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

Although NEPA documents were considered for HGP<sup>and</sup>A in the cable, and for that matter State equivalent documents were prepared for the developments that are occurring currently on the Big Island, we believe that there will be a cumulative-impact analysis required that would have us, if you will, look back in time as well as forward in time.

What I'm trying to say is NEPA is an anticipatory law, so we're looking at phases three and four as <sup>i</sup>contended <sup>A</sup>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 <sup>P</sup>phase <sup>F</sup>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 <sup>f</sup>federal  
25 <sup>g</sup>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  
12 <sup>integrated</sup> ~~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    state court. Many have a long history of involvement  
22    with the project and an array of concerns.

23           So those meetings were unlike scoping meetings  
24    in the sense because they were information exchange,  
25    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 <sup>to hold</sup> ~~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 <sup>f</sup>ederal 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 <sup>R</sup>record  
10 of <sup>D</sup>ecision 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 <sup>S</sup>state and the <sup>C</sup>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 Mr. <sup>K</sup>al 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

Russ Eaton

S -23-

1 ~~Rundy~~ (phonetic) of the DOE sponsored with the state,  
2 <sup>^</sup>Perelli'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 <sup>S</sup>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 <sup>ah</sup> a 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

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

If you could speak your name a little more clearly for all those attending and for the record, it would be <sup>of</sup> assistant <sup>ce</sup>.

MR. SMITH: Bill Smith.

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

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

If they come up, we can still answer them.

I personally would like to acknowledge, before we begin to receive comments, that this geothermal process and controversy has been a long one and the emotions are running high. I don't know about here on Maui as much as I know on the Big Island, but it's a very emotional issue, and I recognize anger, frustration, confusion, concerning the process. The entire project is fraught with that kind of stuff. And we got involved, West Hawai'i Mediation Services got involved, because we think that this is a real opportunity, an opportunity for comments to be received, for issues to be learned about and considered in this <sup>e</sup> Environmental <sup>i</sup> Impact <sup>s</sup> Statement. So I urge you to say what you have to say, but also to cooperate, 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 <sup>f</sup>~~f~~ederal 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 <sup>s</sup>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       <sup>s</sup>The 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 sponsored by the <sup>s</sup>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 <sup>S</sup>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 ~~DPED~~<sup>DBED</sup>  
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 Churchhill with the  
17 Pro Geothermal Alliance. Clint?

18 I guess he's not here.

19 George Purdy III, Ka Lahui, 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 <sup>N</sup>ative  
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       But the <sup>S</sup>tate 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 These are two <sup>N</sup>ative 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 <sup>S</sup>ate.

9 And I would like also to bring out that we, the  
10 people of Hawai'i, <sup>N</sup>ative 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, <sup>"O</sup>h, 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 <sup>f</sup>ederal

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 <sup>N</sup>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 <sup>S</sup>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 <sup>N</sup>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 <sup>S</sup>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 <sup>S</sup>state were recommending to the <sup>S</sup>state. A lot of  
20 them sounded to us a lot like recommendations that the  
21 <sup>S</sup>state say one thing and do another. I don't know where  
22 we are as a <sup>S</sup>state when we've got PR firms hired by the  
23 <sup>S</sup>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 <sup>S</sup>state. And I would mention  
6 one in particular, which is the Integrative<sup>ed</sup> Resource  
7 Planning process. I know that the DOE has contracts  
8 existing with the <sup>E</sup>energy <sup>D</sup>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 <sup>S</sup>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 <sup>P</sup>resident 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 <sup>S</sup>tate laws and PUC rules.

21 As Carl from Blue Ocean recently indicated, I  
22 would also encourage you to become aware of the  
23 Integrative <sup>ed</sup> Resource Planning activity here in the  
24 <sup>S</sup>tate 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 <sup>S</sup>state. So let's just scratch that one.

18 At this point in time, human life in this <sup>S</sup>state  
19 is 100<sup>percent</sup><sub>^</sub> dependent 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<sup>ies</sup> 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 <sup>S</sup>state  
18 and also in front of the <sup>C</sup>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<sup>ies</sup>, 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 <sup>S</sup>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 Pahoia, 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 <sup>S</sup>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 <sup>S</sup>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 state 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 state.

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 state 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 state 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

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

But on the other hand, we will take into consideration the experience and the track record of consultants when we take a look as to who to pick up. National Marine & Fishery<sup>ies</sup> Service will be consulting with the Department of Energy as the cooperating agency. It's to my knowledge of that relationship that we will jointly decide on consultants in the area of marine expertise.

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

MR. NISHIKI: Thank you so much.

MR. SPIEGEL: We'd like to remind anyone who has come in that if you want to speak, I need your name 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 <sup>^</sup>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 <sup>e</sup>Environmental <sup>i</sup>Impact <sup>s</sup>Statement  
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 <sup>S</sup>state 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 <sup>M</sup>other <sup>E</sup>arth 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 <sup>B</sup>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, <sup>an</sup> ~~a~~ 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 MS. MINCHEW<sup>R</sup>: My name is Mary Minchew<sup>R</sup>.

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 <sup>M</sup>ayor 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 <sup>w</sup>ell,  
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<sup>ies</sup> 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 <sup>they will</sup> ~~well~~ 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.)

CERTIFICATE

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

I, GWEN A. DICKSON, C.S.R. 298, Notary  
Public, in and for the State of Hawai'i, do hereby  
certify:

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

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

I further certify that I am not attorney  
for any of the parties hereto nor in any way interested  
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