U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

RE: HAWAI'I CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

Thursday, September 13, 2012

5:00 - 8:30 p.m.

Kealakehe High School

74-5000 Puohulihuli Street

Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i 96740

A P P E A R A N C E S

FACILITATOR: DAWN N. CHANG

PANEL: JANE SUMMERSON
U.S. Department of Energy

JAMES J. SPAETH
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MARK GLICK
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Court Reporter, State of Hawai'i

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Thursday, September 13, 2012; Kailua-Kona, Hawaii

7:06 p.m.

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FACILITATOR CHANG: Could you all mind taking your seats as I'd like you all to get home at a reasonable hour, and so I would like to begin the formal public scoping process.

We have the court reporter, Kirsten, who is up front here. And what I'd like to ask is I have a list of names that I will call off. What we did last night -- this is the third meeting that we've had. We had one on O'ahu at McKinley High School, last night on Kaua'i, and then tonight, and then tomorrow we'll be in Hilo and next week on Maui, Lana'i, Moloka'i and on O'ahu.

Every one of your comments, whether you're writing or you've given them publicly, will be part of the record. We've greatly appreciated those who have traveled afar because they feel very strongly about this and would like to submit a comment, and some have already provided comments at our previous meetings. I do not want in any way not to provide them an opportunity to provide a comment, but I would like to give -- and we had talked about this at our other meetings -- an opportunity for those who have not provided a comment to first give a comment.

There have been -- I think there's at least three on the list tonight that have given a comment, and then if we can take you at the end if that's all right. Okay? So the first person I've got is Pierce Myers. And I believe Susan Osako, Henry Curtis, and Kat Brady have provided a comment. So if it's okay, can I put you at the end? Thank you very much.

Susan? Susan? Maybe she's in the restroom.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: She's right here.

FACILITATOR CHANGE: Oh, I'm sorry, Susan. I'm sorry. Susan, is that okay?

MS. OSAKO: Absolutely.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you very much. So I've got Pierce. I've got Russ. I've got Jon. So the first person, Pierce, and again the court reporter, and you can state your name for the record.

MR. MYERS: Good evening. My name is Pierce Myers. I grew up on O'ahu and have been a resident of Lana'i for more than 30 years. I traveled here to Hawai'i Island because I'm not able to attend the hearing scheduled for Lana'i.

Thank you for accepting comments and acknowledging that the Hawai'i Clean Energy Initiative needs to consider all renewable energy sources for possible use in our state. I believe that the Department of Energy

should focus its expertise on helping make each island in Hawai'i energy self-sufficient. I ask that included in this PEIS, the Department of Energy provide our state decision makers with data comparing utility-scale production to smaller community-based systems. These data need to compare construction costs, energy costs to ratepayers, and environmental impact.

The data on environmental impact needs to be presented during three periods, the period of construction, during the life of a project, and during decommissioning. These data also need to show the costs to taxpayers and utility ratepayers for construction, maintenance and demolition.

Given government tax credits and other incentives to developers, I would also like to see how much financial risk the utility and developer are incurring in the utility-scale project. I ask for these data because I suspect that there is little risk to developers, and there will be a huge energy cost increase, and this will be passed on to ratepayers as a result of these projects. This means the developer and utility will pocket the profit at our expense.

Should a utility-scale wind project be developed on Lana'i? I'm deeply concerned about the responsibility for the removal of wind turbines after their useful life.

As proposed, the footing alone for each turbine will contain 1,100 cubic yards of concrete. Removal of this footing and restoration of the area will be a huge expense. I suggest that should even one turbine be constructed on Lana'i or anywhere in this state, decommissioning and restoration funds need to be escrowed or otherwise set aside prior to the first shovel touching soil.

On Lana'i, the developer and utility cite the potential for levelized electric rates should power generated on Lana'i be sent to O'ahu via an undersea cable. There's been much discussion and, I suspect, misinformation about what levelized rates really mean for ratepayers in Hawai'i. The PEIS needs to include unbiased projections of the impact levelized rates will have on our electric bills. We need to see the real data, please.

The Department of Energy should also include lands which need to be excluded from utility-scale renewables because of the disproportionate impact these projects have on relatively small land masses and rural lifestyles. Certainly Lana'i would qualify for such an exclusion given that the current proposal targets between one-fifth and one-fourth of our entire island.

On Lana'i, the proposal to build 170 wind turbines each over 400 feet tall is greedy and driven by those with no connection to the place and without regard

for short- or long-term impact. The area of the proposed wind farm has been referred to as a wasteland by those hoping to develop it. It is anything but.

When you come to Lana'i to hold the hearings there, I invite you to spend time in our Ka'a Ahupua'a. I have three seats in my truck, and I would love to show you around. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. The next person is Russ, Jon Crowell, Kathy Brindo.

MR. ROBINSON: Is it possible to move that up so I can --

FACILITATOR CHANG: Sure. Sure.

MR. ROBINSON: Thank you. I'm too poor to have one of those electronic devices.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Most of us are.

MR. ROBINSON: My name is Russ Robinson. I came to live permanently on the Big Island September 24th, 2001. So within a week or two, I'll have been living here for 11 years.

Within a month of my arrival here, I was teaching chemistry upstairs in Building H on this campus. And I can assure the gentleman who put on the little demonstration there that I did that for my sophomore chemistry classes -- and I taught five sections of chemistry -- in several different ways, with electricity

and several different chemical reactions to make hydrogen, and we discussed the energy transfers that went on in there and so forth. So my students knew indeed about hydrogen and hydrogen's ability to carry energy. And since I'm a geologist, a retired geologist, an oil geologist, geothermal geologist, et cetera, we discussed the significance of that.

This picture down here -- I brought two pictures. One of my first jobs in the early '70s was to work for Southern California Edison as a geothermal geologist, and this is my second failure well. It's an exploration well in Mono County that we drilled as a joint venture well with the Getty Oil Company, and it failed to find a useful geothermal reservoir.

And I would like to ask everyone here to consider this question. Like a good lawyer, I know the answer, and I'll tell you in a minute. But this picture is an exact copy of one that used to hang on the walls in Union Oil Company building in downtown Los Angeles, and it's a drilling rig contracted to Union, drilling in the heart of the wine country, Napa, Sonoma and Mendocino County, in the world's largest geothermal project. So this is a Union well being tested, just finished drilling.

So my question is Union is the developer of that largest geothermal project in the world, more than 1,900

megawatts of power. Why isn't Union here? Why have they never been here? Why isn't this place crawling with geophysicists and geologists like me with funny map cases like this, you know, that say AAPG and Geologic Society of America? Because the business people in Union, because after all they are in the energy business, they know that if they were to find the resource, develop it, and sell that geothermal energy through the grid, they could not amortize their investment let alone make a profit, a discounted cash flow rate of return, which would compete with any other of their investment opportunities.

They have opportunities to go drill frac wells in the Williston Basin now and develop the Bakken. They have opportunities to develop an iron mine in Nova Scotia. They're competing with China on that one. They have opportunities for copper in Chili, et cetera. And we're asking them come here -- developers now -- come here and be satisfied with the most anemic rate of return because our PUC is going to keep the price way down low.

Now, I'm not saying that's bad because I have to pay some of that. But the point is there's a false assumption out there, and that's the point I want to make, my first point, and that assumption is that the sale of energy, renewable energy, whether it be wind, geothermal, OTEC, whatever, through the grid ain't gonna happen because

you make the grid -- that's us -- bear the burden of the investment. And there's a limited number of us, and most of us are either retired like me or work in a service industry or are a small business that is a service industry. We don't have the capital to develop your large-scale projects like geothermal.

So I suggest we listen to one of our kupunas, Albert Einstein. Albert says you can't solve new problems with the old thinking that you used to get the new problem. Implied in that is we need some new thinking. First new thinking, let's change the customer base, and I'm not advocating for the grid to be extended to O'ahu. I'm saying let's change to some other kind of customer, not someone buying electricity. Let's change to something like sugar. Sugar is a chemical. Fructose and glucose combine to make sucrose. Let's make a chemical that we can bag and ship and sell to the Pacific Rim.

Just for kicks, let's make fertilizer. Why? Because land is the only thing the damn government can't print. Everybody has to eat, and the way to increase food supply: fertilizer. So let's make fertilizer.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Robi, can we begin to summarize?

MR. ROBINSON: Yeah. If you want to lower the price of electricity, switch fuels and give the utility an

affordable fuel. Follow the words of Mahatma Gandhi when he said homespun. He was talking about cloth made in India, worn by Indians, instead of made in England. Let's homespun our fuel from OTEC because it's big. It's solar that runs 24-7. We are having a test right now of a heat exchanger. I just talked to Mr. Coffman. Let's see if we can get the Navy, Department of Defense, interested in building a ten-megawatt pilot plant out here and get an oil company or a chemical company to build a pilot synthetic fuel plant next to the sewer plant down here where nobody's going to object if it smells a little bit or makes a funny noise at 2:30 in the morning.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. Okay.

And I've been trying really hard not to remind everybody about the time, but it's 7:30, so I want to make sure we get everybody. So we've got Greg over there, who is holding up a sign that will tell you when your one minute is up -- or you've got one minute left and to stop soon. In order to respect everybody's time, if you can, try to keep your comments to three minutes.

Next is Jon Crowell, Kathy Brindo and Paul Komara. So Jim, Kathy and Paul. Jim?

MR. CROWELL: Jon?

FACILITATOR CHANG: Oh, I'm sorry. Jon.

MR. CROWELL: That's okay.

FACILITATOR CHANG: I'm sorry, Jon.

MR. CROWELL: That's okay.

Hi, everybody. I'm Jon. You know, following up on the last gentleman's comment, half of which I thought was great, I really -- that's great. One of the things that he didn't mention about geothermal is that it's a controlled system and that it has really dangerous chemicals in it. And so if there's a breach or if there's a problem, everybody in the area gets screwed up.

But anyway my focus or my comment, really what I think I want to make everyone focus on is self-sufficiency in Hawai'i. So one way we cannot have self-sufficiency is when we take the gem of Hawai'i, and out of poor management and the things that have led us to where we are, we're going to say, "Okay. Out of desperation, we need to open up to new ideas." Perhaps we're going to let outside people do projects or investors come in and help get funding to do some of these big projects that's going to help pull us out of this problem where we are.

Well, the problem in my opinion is the lack of focus on self-sustainability literally. We live in a place where the climate is amazing for growing food. It always has been. The conception of Hawai'i since the westerners came usually had to do with agricultural development because of that. It was zoned originally for agricultural

development. Now we see people coming in. The overtone of West Hawai'i has changed. We're rezoning all the land. The people that govern or manage things are all real estate people. It has to do with selling land and pretty much just quick cashing it in, cashing it in, cashing it in.

The Hawaiian people never had a problem with food or going hungry. We have the ocean. We have the land. I think that if we would slow down and focus on becoming truly self-sufficient and clean, we don't need chemical companies coming out. We don't need oil companies coming out. We could be our own leader in the world of our own technology, of our own self-sufficiency, if we get back to the ag that was shut down because of irradiation programs, paving way for the bigger boys that could afford radiation, shutting down all the small farms that had diverse crops that we were exporting all over the world for a long time.

You know, the wealth is slipping away. The beauty that brought people to Hawai'i is going away, and we're exploiting it, exploiting it, exploiting it. I just don't think that selling out to people that have a lot of money that can come in and help us do these projects, it's really -- in the long run it is not going to help us out. We're on a little island in the middle of the ocean. It only makes sense to be self-sufficient, and I'm going to

point it out again. Agriculture is that doorway. Tourism, we've seen the fluctuation of tourism since 9/11, which let's not get into 9/11. But if we put all our eggs in the basket of tourism and these areas, we're not going to have stability.

So one more time, we have the model of how ancient Hawai'i was able to have prosperity. If we would focus on self-sufficiency, we could be prosperous by exporting goods, by doing it our own way, and it only makes sense. I don't see how giving it to the corporate guys is going to bail us out. We're just getting deeper and deeper in the hole. Thanks.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Jon.

Next is Kathy. Kathy, Paul and John.

MS. BRINDO: Good evening. Can you hear me?

Okay. My name is Kathy Brindo. I'm a retired teacher. I've lived on Lana'i for over 30 years. I'm terrified of speaking in front of groups like this, but I feel very strongly that somebody has to speak for our small island. So I'm one of the people, and I'm here and scared to death.

I'm here to speak against the undersea cable that would facilitate the big wind on Lana'i. I believe the emphasis is wrong. The energy emphasis should not be dependence on one item by another but self-reliance, each

island standing solid by itself. Issues of sustainability, cost, as well as safety of the systems should be considered.

Aside from that, there's another big issue for Lana'i people. You're a really big island. We're really small. Perhaps you don't realize it, but there are no national, state, or city parks on Lana'i. There are no malls or movie theaters. What we have is the island, and because it's small and accessible, it's used. And when I say used, that's on a daily basis by the majority of the residents. To lose one-fourth of it to big wind is mind-boggling.

After school, you find the high school students in camouflage out hunting with their bows in the woods. Adults, men and women, are out in full force during hunting season. They stock their freezers with deer meat. My daughter accidentally hit a deer coming back from the airport. She stopped the car, got out. Two men were in the truck behind her. They jumped out, grabbed the deer, put it in the back of the truck. It's going to be used.

If any island were going to be self-reliant, it could be Lana'i. We manage, and one of the reasons we manage even being a poor island is because we have the island itself. We garden, we fish, we hunt, we dive.

There is also the issue of Hawaiian history.

The extent of the Hawaiian sites of Lana'i will not be found with a couple of studies. It's rough terrain. I was a hiking guide at one point in time, and I have been exploring the island daily for years. There are sites and artifacts everywhere that will be destroyed. I can't emphasize enough how many untouched sites there are and how often I come upon them. There is still so much hidden there.

There is a point out by the Garden of the Gods, which is our Ka'a Ahupua'a, where there's a sweeping view from the mountain down to the ocean. Down below you can see a sliver of Polihua Beach, where the turtles lay their eggs, and you stand there, and the beauty and the wildness of it, it just kind of fills you up. And far beyond you see the channel. You see Moloka'i across the way, and on a clear day, you can see O'ahu. And this is probably the most visited site by our tourists that come to Lana'i, and this is where our wind turbines will be.

I rent from Castle & Cooke, who -- well, most of the rentals, say 95 percent, are by Castle & Cooke on Lana'i. They're the ones who want to put up the turbines. I can't have a clothesline because it will look bad. Strange.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Great point. Great point.

FACILITATOR CHANG: You did a great job. Okay.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Excellent point.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Next I have Paul, John and Tlaloc.

MR. KOMARA: Good evening, everyone. My name is Paul Alexander Komara, Jr. I'm a sovereign citizen of the world. I just happen to be living in an occupied country at the moment, but I have some words for the U.S. Department of Energy and any other person representing Hawai'i in this room tonight.

The Hawai'i Clean Air Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, PEIS, is profound. There is a lot of words there. I wish I could wrap them around myself and go to sleep tonight. In 2010 the United States Department of Energy, the DOE, announced its intent to prepare this statement. They forgot a few things. They forgot us. We have no say.

So tonight I want to say that we must end this financial tyranny. We must give back what we stole. When you thieve, you must give back. Contempt prior to investigation leaves a man in everlasting ignorance, and that just smacked me right in the face once because I thought I knew it all as an assistant college professor and Marine Corps reserve officer and entrepreneur in the irrigation industry. Today I know that I'm just a jack of all trades and a master of a few.

I've always had this burning desire to know what makes the world go around, and today I believe we have some of the answers. But people are so close-minded that they refuse to go beyond because they live in fear, the fear of economic insecurity. So we perpetuate this nonsense, this lie that we've been living all of our lives.

Just the other day I got on the Internet one more time, and I happened to be surfing, which is a favorite pastime of mine now since I'm retired, and I came upon the Keshe Foundation of Belgium. And in that statement of theirs, it said, "World Energy Crisis Proposal." And I said, "Whoa," because I've dabbled in making some of these overunity energy devices. Okay? I know that I can get more energy out of it than I put in.

And if you want to find out, you just call me. My number is 808-936-5929. That's 808-936-5929. And I will invite you up to my garage and demonstrate it for you just as the gentleman did tonight with the hydrogen. It uses magnets, ceramic magnets, and a bicycle wheel and a coil and a transistor, and you can get it right offline, and you can buy the parts for a hundred bucks, and you can utilize an inverter for about 300 watts of power.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Paul, can we begin to summarize? Can you summarize?

MR. KOMARA: Oh, yes, ma'am.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you so much.

MR. KOMARA: But please give me a few minutes.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Well, just one. Just one.

MR. KOMARA: Yes. I'm sorry. I'm going to take a few more.

Enclosed here, this proposal is for the use of free scalar energy to eliminate electric energy smart grids, geothermal wells for steam energy, biomass diesel fuels, wind-generated electricity, small hydroelectric plants, and solar power.

The world peace invitation and release of this technology is going to happen on the 21st of September. Somebody needs to contact somebody in our government that occupies this country to get there and listen and pick up a copy of this stuff. It's free. It's all here. So this initiative is going to take place on the 21st by this foundation. They will release the first phase of the space technology and the gravitational and magnetic Magravs systems it has developed to all scientists around the world simultaneously for the production and duplication of this free energy. You can have a system self-sustaining through your own contributions without getting on somebody's smart grid and meter and gas pump. It's here. Wake up. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Next we have John and

Tlaloc, and then we'll take Susan, Henry and Kat.

MR. GOESE: Thank you very much. My name is John Goese. I've been a six-and-a-half-year resident of Kona, and I want to thank everyone that was on the panel tonight, the Department of Energy and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and so forth.

I'm happy to see that one of the technologies you're looking to embrace is offshore wind. To me, this is a terrific opportunity for Hawai'i. There's a lot of technological advances that have happened in the last few years with offshore wind. We now have platforms and wind turbines that can be constructed on land, towed out 15 to 25 miles from shore and in the appropriate area after all the necessary, you know, exploration and testing and so forth has been done, all the necessary checking for environmental and so forth.

So an offshore wind farm off of O'ahu 15 to 25 miles, the beauty of this would be you could construct the platform and the turbine in the port, tow it out to the wind farm, and then if there's ever any necessary maintenance, you can bring it back in.

What a lot of people don't realize, the beauty of offshore wind farms is that when you get off of the land and you get out 15, 20 miles and then you get up off the water about 200, 300 feet, the wind there is very -- it's

more powerful, and it's more consistent, and that's why they've been doing this in Europe. This isn't science fiction. This has been going on in Europe for a number of years. It's very predictable to the point that computers can tell the wind farm when certain turbines need to change the pitch of the rotor so as to not overload the grid. This is a terrific way, in a phase-in period over say ten years, for O'ahu to take care of their needs and, through undersea cables, take care of the other islands' needs.

So I just want to applaud the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the State of Hawaii through the Department of Energy taking a look at this because I think there's a lot of merit to it. Thank you very much.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you.

Tlaloc and then Susan and Henry and Kat.

MR. TOKUDA: My name is Tlaloc. I first came to O'ahu in '63 and the Big Island in '74, and I've lived most of my life overseas.

Let's see. In regards to the DOE, the majority of funds go into nuclear and then fossil fuels and then renewables and then energy efficiency. And if you actually look at payback and the fastest way in which to implement any of these things, it's just the inverse. It's just the opposite, so energy efficiency is the best option and then going with renewables next.

You asked what types would be helpful. I mean Amory Lovins, he's done all this. He's a number cruncher, and he knows the technologies, and he knows what it delivers. And so if you look at -- I mean he looks at all the different energy sections like structures, transportation, blah, blah, blah. So I really hope that you look at Rocky Mountain Institute, and actually we have someone here in Kona, Kyle, that actually works for Rocky Mountain Institute, but he does it from here.

The other thing that Lovins likes is that he doesn't like to have legislation or mandating things because he feels that there are other structures and mechanisms that are able to deliver the bottom line, which is more profits. But Lovins was actually one of the first proponents of the triple bottom line, which is it's good for the Earth, it's good for the people, and it's good for profits.

Regards the distributed renewables, on the cultural side, there needs to really be archaeological investigations before any sites are actually started to work on.

Oh, I forgot to mention with renewables -- or with energy efficiency, I'm sorry, that it really has to also incorporate social justice, meaning that those who can't afford these different technologies and methodologies

need to be somehow within that whole dynamics, so things like rebates and feebates. So like they give up their old cars or they give up their junky refrigerators, and then they're actually able to get a new one which uses ten times less energy. So social justice needs to always be incorporated.

I'm getting the hook?

FACILITATOR CHANG: I'm trying very subtly to let you know you've got one minute left.

MR. TOKUDA: Oh, okay. So, yeah, for distributed renewables, so there's microgrids. Actually renewables are really great because what's happening now is that I mean with terrorism and the weather being as it is, they can knock out large -- because we're so centralized, our system, they can all be wiped out whereas with renewables, not only can they be done in -- what's the word? Units, modular, yeah. So you can just set them up modular, and then now there's microgrids, microgrids meaning that they can just distribute to a general area, or they can be connected to reach the whole island.

Okay. I better go before I get the hook. Okay. Oh, with alternative biofuels, one thing that really needs to be looked at is if we're doing it for fuel, then what's the impact of the food production? I totally agree with you. Self-sufficiency is so important.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you so much.

Susan?

MS. OSAKO: Hi. My name is Susan Osako, and I'm from the island of Lana'i. I think the other two people from Lana'i pretty much said everything as far as how really important this is to us. For the people of Lana'i, it's literally a life-or-death issue.

The first thing that we had told the PEIS is that we want them to identify lands, and they are on every island that are so architecturally and culturally significant that they need to be excluded from any large-scale utilities. These are the last, best pristine places in Hawai'i. We cannot dynamite and bulldoze them. There will be nothing left. There will be no quality of life for the people here.

These are islands. I don't know if people here know that we have lost here in Hawai'i more species of plants and animals than any other landmass in the world. And to make it even worse, when an island becomes barren, there is no going back. When you destroy the ecosystem of an island, it will take a million generations for you to even conceive of it coming back. On the mainland, because animals and plants can go from one area to another, it does not have the same permanent impact that it would have here.

Specifically our objection is to these mega

turbines, but it could be other projects that we're not even aware of that would have the same impact. And to put up -- we were told by someone on Lana'i, who's very pro-windmill because they stand to make a big profit, they told us that their goal is to have 100,000 acres across Hawai'i with these mega turbines. And they specifically told us there is no way we can stop it, that they have the power and the money. I was devastated because --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: We'll see about that.

MS. OSAKO: -- because it would be the end of the islands as we know it. It's just an eco disaster.

And the other thing is anything we do that's that huge and that permanent, please be aware that tomorrow that technology is obsolete. Already going up at Keck Observatory are small vertical turbines that have been developed at Caltech. Now, whether you want wind or not is not the issue here. It's these do not obstruct your view plane. We have all the research. John Dabiri, who came up with this technology, was voted two years ago being one of the ten most brilliant scientists in the nation. He has credibility, and he has the prototype. It doesn't kill birds. It's completely silent, and it can either be used for industrial use, or it can be used in your backyard depending on the size.

So there is better technology out there. We

have to be so careful and beg the PEIS to indicate that we cannot put up these technologies that will forever change our landscape and we will get very little in return.

Very quickly, Kahuku is supposed to give us 250 megawatts a day. At best they never gave us more than 36 megawatts, and then they caught on fire, and now they're not going to give anything for at least two to three years. And their story is the story of every project of that nature that has gone up. It is a bad technology. It's just -- I'm -- I get too emotional over it because it's just a bad technology, and a few people will get very rich, and the people of Hawai'i will end up so much poorer.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Henry and then Kat, and then after them, there were some additional signed up, being Jeff, Buckley and Brenda.

MR. CURTIS: Aloha. I'm Henry Curtis, executive director of Life of the Land. Since flying over here for this beautiful island, we've been told by the Public Utilities Commission that we were accepted as a party in the Aina Koa Pono fight. We've also sought to get involved in the Hu Honua, and that is pending, our motion to intervene.

Today I want to talk about marine impacts. We are the endangered species capital of the United States, of the world. We also have very valuable marine resources.

If you look at the channel between Lana'i and Moloka'i, the area is the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary. It is Penguin Bank, which is one of the premier deep-fishing zones in Hawai'i, and it's the South Moloka'i Reef, a 28-mile fringing reef that may be the longest fringing reef intact north of Australia. It's a very precious channel.

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and NMFS, as part of the process when you came out last, both talked about the marine species in this area. They said that unlike people, where EMFs, electromagnetic frequency or fields, may or may not impact people, it is indisputable that both electric fields and magnetic fields impact marine life. There has been some indication by some who lack the understanding of cables to say, well, there are already telecommunication cables through the area. There are very few first, but second they are structured in a way that they do not emit EMF out into the water. You can contain the electric field the way the wire is designed, the undersea cable. You can't contain the magnetic field, and the magnetic field induces another electric field, so you have both electric and magnetic fields in the water.

And federal agencies a few years ago said at 2011 that there are five major impacts from this: one, the detection of prey; two, the detection of food; three,

homing; four, navigation; and, five, communication with fellow creatures of the same species. And the studies pointed out that there's a huge lack of data analysis at the species level, at the ecosystem level.

So here we are. We have Hawai'i as being the endangered species capital of the world for land-based creatures, and we are going to propose putting a cable through one of the premier channels in the world with endangered and threatened species and 'aumakua, Hawaiian gods, spirits of the Hawaiian people.

So if you're going to put a cable through there, what we want to see are two things: one, the impact of that cable versus all the technologies that can be done that do not involve a cable; and, second, putting a cable north of Moloka'i or south of Lana'i so that if you decide in the EIS to say, "No, it has to go through that channel," you can prove it.

We are confident that you will do a reasonable job because you're the federal government, and the last one was botched by the state. So we look forward to a really competent EIS at the federal level, but it has to include that analysis. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Henry.

Kat? After Kat would be Jeff, Buckley and Brenda.

MS. BRADY: Aloha. I'm Kat Brady. I'm with Life of the Land, and I'm also a justice advocate. I want to thank you, Jane, for bringing your team out, and I want to thank the community. You guys are awesome, and you always, always share incredible mana'o, and thank you so much for coming out.

Well, this is your third island, and I think you've seen how much the people of Hawai'i -- we love our place, and every island has its own resources and its own sources of mana for the people. So you need to understand that it's not just land and plants and animals to us. They're really -- it's all our family, and it's all alive. So quality of life is really important to us.

So you've heard from people on Lana'i. I think you might have heard from people on Moloka'i. They're smaller islands. Any kind of huge industrial project on those islands is going to have an amazing, incredible, irreversible impact on the lifestyle of those islands, and you need to consider that.

One of the things that a lot of people from someplace else don't understand is that many of our people live subsistence lifestyles. So when they're out at sea, the way they can navigate is by the landmasses. So when you put these huge things on land and you destroy the natural geologic features, you displace people from the

things that they know and love and their points of navigation. And that is something that you must consider because that's very important to us.

So the question really is should we all be connected and blacked out at the same time, or should each island be energy self-sufficient? You need to actually look at that option. Each island has its own resources. We've found in environmental work that there are some islands that have species that are pests on that island, and on other islands, they're used for medicinal purposes or food. So it's really understanding the ecosystems of each island. We're not the same. Each island is different.

The reason I love each island being energy self-sufficient is because we keep pushing energy efficiency, and it's kind of abstract. But if energy is generated where the people use it and the people are aware of how much energy they're using, they tend to be more conservation-minded and use less energy. So it's really important that you look at the distributed generation, that each island be energy self-sufficient. And on this island where the communities are really dispersed, you know, we have miles of power lines connecting communities where each community could be its own power generator and wouldn't need all those ugly lines.

There's also a worry that I have because right now Hawaiian Electric on a few islands -- no, on every island HEI is connected with, which is O'ahu, Maui, Moloka'i, Lana'i and Hawaiian Island, they're going through an IRP process, Integrated Resource Planning, and I'm concerned about projects that are being grandfathered in while this process is going on. And that kind of -- that concerns me.

To date the Hawai'i Clean Energy Initiative has really been about keeping the utility whole and profitable, and it has not been about us. We need to speak up, stand up and say we're paying the highest rates in the nation. We're not going to do this. We've got more resources than just about anyplace on Earth, and I'm asking you to consider the people. Mahalo.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Kat.

I have the last three speakers, and if anybody else would like to submit a comment, please let me know. I've got Jeff, Buckley and Brenda.

MR. LAFRANCE: Hi. I'm Jeff LaFrance, and I have a few comments to make. One is OTEC. I hope that they finally do get the project up and running and we do get one of those generators functioning properly because some of the islands don't have the resources that we have. We are blessed with an abundance of resources. We have

geothermal just coming out of our ears, and it's not being used and utilized properly.

And as the young lady before me said, HELCO, HECO, whatever they want to call themselves tomorrow, I don't care, they're doing it for strictly profit and not in our best interest. They do expect some geothermal production, but through -- what is that, Brenda? It's avoided cost. We are still charged the same as if we were using that nasty bunker fuel which is polluting the air, polluting the world with noxious fumes instead of utilizing the geothermal that we have available.

Right now I say that the Department of Energy does not go far enough. It is not strong enough. It's giving these people till 2030 to come up with 70 percent. We should be able to do this in the next two to three years with the available technology that we have. I don't know if HELCO gets any funding from the Department of Energy, but I would say that their funding should be cut because they are not doing what they should be doing, and that is acting in our best interest, not theirs.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Theirs is shareholders.

MR. LAFRANCE: Theirs is shareholders.

And I would like to ask the Department of Energy to consider possibly even funding small ventures that would be community ventures. If everybody in this room was the

owner of that company, we formed an LLC or a nonprofit, we started a utility company that served our local community, we wouldn't have to worry about HELCO's board of directors.

And I would like to see more funding go into research and development because I loved what that guy did earlier. Thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you. I've got Buckley and Brenda.

MR. LOFTON: Good evening, everybody. I'm Buckley Lofton.

An introductory note and comment: Fifteen Great Train Robberies per day. Fifteen Great Train Robberies per day. I'll explain that. Let me get through my little note and comment in support of these folks. Thank you for coming. It's been awesome.

Let me explain hydrogen on demand, just characterize it. It's particle atomic physics. We yield from hydrogen on demand two forms of hydrogen that are not discussed in schools. It is heavily suppressed. The spin isomers of hydrogen are parahydrogen, which is 15 to 30 percent of the hydrogen mix from the water and electrolysis, making a Saturn rocket 300 feet high. Let's contrast it with 70 to 80 percent of the hydrogen that comes off the water, which is orthohydrogen within it's unstable matter, but it's most of the hydrogen. It has 2.6

times more energy than parahydrogen. It is awesomely powerful, making a Saturn V rocket only 120 feet high. Oh, who could imagine? It's difficult to make.

In the small format I was showing here, it's easy to handle, low pressure, on-demand. It is an answering technology for the 800 million internal combustion engines on the planet, so it works. It's out there. It's going right now. It's not being talked about. You have to get out on the Internet and find it and see it. Many products are being sold about it. I'm involved in getting it forward.

So I have four kits, four or five installation techniques or steps, and we're seeing 30 to 40 percent improvement with a small, little three-cubic-inch device. That's what we see, and we are adding more and more and getting better and better results. And as I discussed in my little demo at the front, the main issue with wear on those is the parts dissolve over time. Over a year, you might lose $3 worth of parts to dissolving, which are easily replaced, easily rebuilt. It's inexpensive. It is a good answer, and it's being used in third-world countries like India and China right now. Where there's a will, there's a way.

So one other little comment on water and how it applies to energy. It's very interesting. I discovered

that water can make a perfect digital matrix in a particular configuration for perfect water memory in computers: zero-one. So some of these discoveries are in front of us. They've been suppressed. In 1929, Paul Harteck and Karl Friedrich Bonhoeffer, German physicists, discovered these forms of hydrogen which are not being taught in schools. All the energy values involved are suppressed. There's no gas tables involved with this.

This is -- well, what can I say? The Invention Security Act of 1951 suppressed over 200,000 patents. Dozens of American -- or dozens of agencies review every patent, and if it doesn't happen to fit with some bureaucrat's little mindset or he thinks it might violate national security, it's suppressed. This means secret logs, people's technology, their livelihoods, everything they've done is taken away from them without any recourse in the courts. They're put in jail. If they speak out, it's not a good thing.

So what I'm involved in is one of those. So I really don't want your money. I do need sanctions from these departments, and I'm making it very public that most of the people involved in these technologies need those sanctions protections.

Fifteen Great Train Robberies per day is what the speculators are pulling out of American pockets and

stuffing into their own through the commodities exchange system. In 1963 the Great Train Robbery occurred. It was 2.8 million pounds British sterling. Today that's $63 million. On a daily basis, 15 times that is being extracted by a wealthy group and put into their own pockets at great expense and devastation to our economy by corporate citizens, corporations that have no allegiance to this country, none.

So I'm tired of it. Most of the people here are exceptionally tired of this kind of suppression, this kind of economic treason. It is reaching its limit, and there is a word for it, and I won't even utter it. So thank you.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you very much.

I have Brenda. Does anybody else want to make a comment?

MR. KOMARA: Yes, I do.

FACILITATOR CHANG: And so because we have time, I am going to let -- is it Russ?

MR. KOMARA: Paul.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Paul.

MS. FORD: Thank you. I'm Brenda Ford.

I believe that each island should be energy self-sufficient. I think it is a terrible mistake to have interisland cables. We have natural disasters here of every kind except maybe, you know, glaciers sliding down

the mountainsides. There's no way that we can make those cables as secure as they would need to be. Yes, we do have telephone cables, but frankly if we had to get off the island with communication, we have satellites to help us out. We also have terrorism going on in the world. So if somebody wanted to destroy one of those cables, they would take out two islands' electrical grids by destroying the cable.

I talked to a solar energy engineer who advised me that in solar -- I'm just speaking of solar right now -- that we have the capability to not only put the panels on the roof, but the windows could be made photovoltaic energy generators and even the skin of the building. And it would be true that in O'ahu, tall buildings that put another building in their shadow might not generate as much electricity on that shady side, and it would be expensive. But it is possible to make those buildings self-sufficient at least during the daytime for commercial buildings. At home we can have solar. We can have battery backup.

So I think the most important thing we do is become energy self-sufficient on each island and have as many distributed systems as we can. Whether it's solar or whether it's the hydrogen or whether it's ceramic magnets, whatever the technologies are available and most efficient, we should be doing distributed systems.

And that brings me back to the biggest problem we have on our island with energy besides the fact it's very expensive here, the worst in the world probably. That is the poorest people cannot afford their electrical bills. We've got to understand and accept that landlords do not make investments unless they get a return on their money. They're business people. They're not saints. They're there for a business purpose. So --

AUDIENCE MEMBER: They're not philanthropic.

MS. FORD: Excuse me. They've got to make a profit, so therefore they have no incentive to put solar on their roofs or around their building in any way to help their tenants save money.

That is the biggest problem. We keep coming up to the problem, and we all say the same thing: "Yeah, it's a really tough problem." Nobody knows what to do about it. I don't know what to do about it. But if the government is thinking of doing anything to help pay for undersea interisland cables, it would be better to invest in distributed systems because in a natural disaster, some of those systems will stay up, and some of those systems will be able to help their neighbors who may not be on a distributed system.

I understand that when Hurricane Iniki hit Kaua'i, over 6,000 utility poles went down. And afterwards

the utility company went back in, and they put up over 6,000 utility poles. We didn't learn anything from that. We're still putting up utility poles, and God bless the utility companies for at least having it there for people who want to use that like I am partially using that, but it's not the best way. It's not the answer. We need to make more distributed systems on each island.

And I totally understand why people don't want these gigantic wind farms. I don't think that's the answer. We have the same problem on this island. We do have wind farms. I'm glad we have wind farms. However, it's not the ultimate answer. We need to get to the individual homes and get the costs of the electricity down. We need help. We need federal financing for this, and I'm not hearing anything about grants to help with the distributed systems the way we need to have them, help from the federal government. So I thank you for your time. Thank you for letting me speak.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you, Brenda.

Paul has asked to finish his comments. Does anybody else want to have a comment?

All right. Paul?

MR. KOMARA: Thank you.

I just want to go over this so that you have a little bit better understanding. You can go home tonight

and go Google Keshe Foundation, K-e-s-h-e. You will find this information.

So on the 21st, they're going to make this announcement, and from that point on the international borders will cease to have real significance because the technology will neutralize any military. They've already done this.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: We're going to be killed.

MR. KOMARA: This is because once the first flight system has been built and put into operation for the public, the time travel, for example, from Tehran to New York will be about ten minutes maximum. You get to travel in time. The new airborne systems will enable every individual to make the same length of journey in the same time and at hardly any cost from any point on this planet. The craft will be detectable with present radar technology. I think not.

The energy crisis will be resolved at a stroke, and once the technology is put into practice, the powers that control energy supplies and, through them, the present financial structures will find their hands empty. They'll be out of our pockets.

The world water shortage will be addressed and resolved by presenting this technology to the public soon after the release of our energy and space technology.

How we have done this: For the past six years we have used the international patent system to make sure that every nation and every major scientist around the world has a copy of our patents in their possession. Please check the European patent and international servers downloads for numbers of downloads. Thus we have prevented any possibility of blocking this technology by any individual or group, and now most nations are in possession of our patents for energy generation, medical systems and space travel.

The U.S. Government has this technology. They've used it for years. We just don't know about it.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Paul, can we begin to summarize?

MR. KOMARA: Yes, ma'am, I'll do that. Please do not interrupt me again. This is an open forum.

FACILITATOR CHANG: With some --

MR. KOMARA: Yes, and I'm speaking the truth as I understand it.

FACILITATOR CHANG: And that's fine.

MR. KOMARA: Thank you. And this is what is wrong with this nation. We don't have an opportunity to stand. You get fired. You get put in prison for divulging information. I know one thing, that I am going to live forever somewhere. My spirit, my soul, will never die.

They cannot take it away from me. So keep trying to shut me down --

FACILITATOR CHANG: I'm not trying to shut you down.

MR. KOMARA: -- because I'm a nonviolent person.

FACILITATOR CHANG: And I appreciate that. I'm just trying to respect the rest of the audience who's come here tonight.

MR. KOMARA: They've come here. They're not asking me to shut up.

FACILITATOR CHANG: Thank you so much.

Jane, do you want to say any final comments before we close?

MS. SUMMERSON: All I want to do is thank people who have taken time out of their busy schedules and personal lives to join us here tonight. I appreciate everybody's input. Community input, public input is integral to the NEPA process, and it's one of the things that gives us value. Thank you very much.

FACILITATOR CHANG: And let me just add you have up until October the 9th to provide your comment. There are forms. You can put a comment on the Web. You can fax it. You can email it.

We are going to be in Hilo tomorrow and on Maui

on Monday, Lana'i Tuesday, Moloka'i Wednesday, and O'ahu Thursday. So there will be other opportunities to comment.

We really appreciate all of you who are here. I did not intend to be disrespectful to anybody but to honor everybody else who's come. So thank you very much everyone for coming, and we appreciate your participation.

Aloha.

MR. KOMARA: Aloha.

(The hearing concluded at 8:17 p.m.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF HAWAII)
) ss.
COUNTY OF HAWAII)

I, KIRSTEN REHANEK, Court Reporter, State of Hawaii, do hereby certify:

That on September 13, 2012, at 7:06 p.m., this public hearing was taken down by me in machine shorthand and was thereafter reduced to print by me.

That this 45-page transcript represents, to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing matter.

I further certify that I am not an attorney for any of the parties hereto, nor in any way concerned with the cause.

DATED this 26th day of September, 2012, in Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.

Kirsten Rehanek

KIRSTEN REHANEK, CSR NO. 481