

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Energy Policy Script

- Slide 1 Introduction to Ho'omaluo
- Slide 2 Native Hawaiian Historical Context
- Slide 3 Kuhio envisioned self sufficient communities his objective was to return native Hawaiians to the land.
- Slide 4 It is now apparent that the age of cheap fossil fuels is coming to an end...that oil is a finite resource...and that we are now experiencing a period of major transformational change.

Oil increased to \$147 per barrel, resulting in the increase of gasoline to over \$5 per gallon, nearly doubling our gas and electricity bills.

Although oil prices are down now, don't be fooled, it will go back up, even at levels higher than \$147 per barrel.

- Slide 5 Hawaii depends on imported fossil fuel to meet over 90% of its energy needs. Hawaii spends \$7 Billion annually for imported fossil fuel and sends those dollars out of the state. If we can reduce our consumption of imported fossil fuel by 20%, we can save \$1.4 Billion annually that would have an immediate and positive benefit to our economy. In January 2008, Governor Lingle signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the U. S. Department of Energy to establish the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative to accelerate the transformation of Hawaii into one of the world's first economies based

primarily on clean energy resources. The goal of the initiative is to use renewable energy resources to supply 70% of Hawaii's energy needs by 2030.

Slide 6 Beginning in August of this year, the Department held several energy policy brainstorming sessions with its administrative staff.

These sessions resulted in a working draft of the Department's energy policy. This working draft is being used as a basis to continue to dialogue with stakeholders to further refine the policy.

Thus far, the Department discussed the draft with the Hawaiian Home Lands Commissioners, certain cultural practitioners, the chair of the Public Utilities Commission, staff of the Department of Energy, and certain community stakeholders. And will continue the process to discuss the draft with our state-wide communities.

Slide 8 The draft energy policy is: **“To enable native Hawaiians and the broader community working together to lead Hawaii’s effort to achieve energy self-sufficiency and sustainability.”**

The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 speaks of supporting self-sufficiency and sustainability for native Hawaiians. By placing the word “energy” in front of the words “self-sufficiency and sustainability,” we have the beginning formation of a Department energy policy.

To accomplish and achieve the policy, we have thus far identified five objectives that address various components of the Department's operations.

- Slide 9 This objective addresses the Department's land stewardship responsibilities of its sensitive environmental lands. It adds an "environmental" component to the Department's five point strategic plan that was adopted by the Commissioners last year.
- Slide 10 This objective addresses the Department's opportunities to further pursue financial self-sufficiency. It adds pursuing the leasing of those lands that are identified as suitable for renewable energy projects. Staff of the Department of Energy stated that leasing lands for renewable energy projects would be less of a risk and a more stable revenue stream than leasing lands for commercial projects because energy is essential, where as commercial projects are affected by a volatile economy.
- Slide 11 This objective addresses our home building component going forward, the building of new "green" homes and communities for homesteaders. The intent here is to build energy efficient homes that would lower the monthly electricity and other maintenance costs to help homesteaders increase their purchasing and savings power.
- Slide 12 This objective addresses our existing homesteaders by helping them to retrofit their homes to achieve energy efficiency. Also, to help homestead communities achieve more energy self-sufficiency and sustainability.
- Slide 13 The previous objectives speak of the building or installing of tangible things that achieve energy efficiency, self-sufficiency, and sustainability like solar hot water heaters, PV systems, etc that uses renewable

energy resources. Objective 5 addresses our outreach component. It's like our HOAP program for energy self-sufficiency and sustainability. A program that would encourage a change in one's lifestyle, to live greener, to make greener decisions.

Slide 14 90% dependency

Slide 16 Potential future Energy self sufficiency.

End