

February 5, 2012
John H. Perreira
47-440 Ahuimanu Pl.
Kaneohe, HI 96744
Phone 1 808 239 7449

Testimony in Favor of: HB No 2880

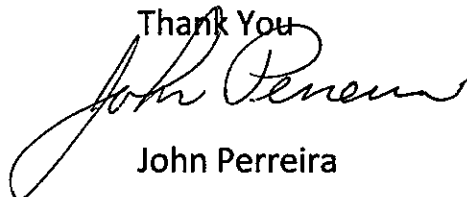
My name is John Perreira. I am a lifelong resident of Hawaii, a retiree of the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, and also an avid hunter.

It is my desire that the lifestyle of the wonderful people of Lanai with their history of hunting and providing support to fellow hunters from other areas of the State be preserved. Hunting provides a source of income to the residents of that island and is extremely important to their economy. Ever since the Pineapple industry folded the people there have not had much to rely on.

The only reservation that I have with this bill is with the required 10 year minimum contract period. I feel that Castle and Cooke would reject all negotiations which mandate that required length of time. The task force which would be established should have the ability to negotiate a fair and reasonable time frame allowing both parties some breathing room and I feel that a 5 to 10 year lease period would be appropriate. The existing month-to-month lease arrangement is totally unsatisfactory, not even short range planning can be accomplished under these conditions.

Members of this body, I ask you to please do what you can to help the residents of Lanai and the hunters. Provide them with the means to free them from the Hostage Situation that is being inflicted on them by Castle and Cooke.

Thank You



John Perreira

HB 2880

MEDIA RELEASE

LATE TESTIMONY

SURVEY RESULTS: HUNTERS SAY, "KEEP THE STATE AS GAME MANAGER!"

Lana'i's Hunter Focus Group today announced the results of a lengthy survey aimed at gauging the interests of both on and off island hunters who come annually to the island of Lanai during the State of Hawaii public access hunting. The question was: Who should manage the "Cooperative Game Management Area" (CGMA) on Lana'i: the state or a private entity, to be selected by current land owner Castle and Cooke?

The CGMA takes up most of the west, north and northeast end of the island and offers 26 weeks of hunting, 13 weeks for axis deer and thirteen weeks for mouflon sheep. It is also the proposed target by CCR to build hundreds of wind turbines to deliver intermittent energy to O'ahu. The area has been leased and managed by the State of Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources for almost 50 years.

Last February, CCR called a town meeting to address the question: "Can windmills and hunting co-exist?" Representatives nominated at this same meeting were to hear hunting concerns as the Lanai Hunter's Focus Group (LHFG), including whether the State should remain as manager of hunting lands. A survey composed by LHFG members and conducted between March and May during this year's axis deer returned 841 answers: all 841 respondents supported public access hunting, to be managed by the State; 734 surveys were turned in by state and out-of-state hunters and 107 were Lana'i resident hunters.

A sample of reasons supplied by the hunters were, "If the system works why change it?" and "DLNR has successfully managed the Lanai area for many years. What advantage would a private entity bring other than raising prices and being empowered to make unilateral decisions." Hunters were also concerned that a private management scheme would be ill-prepared to provide protocols for diseased animals or know how to manage game seasons and bag limits – all systems the state currently has in place.

According to LHFG member Chris Costales, "We gathered information about the hunting history of Lana'i and why the islanders depend on the subsistence it provides. As hunting is a way of life for Lana'i residents, LHFG came up with three areas of concern, which we presented to the community and CCR: Who will manage the area? What are our primary biological and environmental challenges? And to what degree does hunting contribute to the island's economic sustainability? The number of respondents, their passion about hunting and their answers astounded us."

Costales noted the economic ripple effect hunting has since hunters support the travel and shipping industries, rent rooms or homes, and support local vendors and restaurants. She said she was especially impressed with answers such as one from a long time hunter, "I first came to Lanai deer hunting with my dad when I was 10 years old. I'm 55 years old now. You could say it's 'a tradition' in my family. My father taught me how to hunt, clean and prepare the meat. It's part of the Hawaiian culture".

An additional question posed by CCR could not be answered at this time, said Costales. "We simply don't know whether the game and other wildlife can co-exist with hundreds of turbines in their foraging areas. We did a few internet searches and discovered that others elsewhere are concerned for their areas, since wind facility operators tend to post 'no trespassing' signs and limit hunting activities in some cases. But we simply don't have any definitive answer on the impact the noise, flicker or presence of multiple turbines will have on our animals."

For more information and complete survey results, Contact:
Ron McOmer, (808) 559-0827
Christine Costales, (808) 559-0436
Email request for a PDF copy of the results and comments to: lanaihuntingsurvey@gmail.com

THIS IS A SUMMARY OF INFORMATION COLLECTED BY THE LANAI HUNTERS FOCUS GROUP and PRESENTED TO BOTH THE COMMUNITY AND CASTLE & COOKE.

Community Meeting Held on February 23, 2011 organized by Castle & Cooke to answer the Question: Can Windmills and Hunting Co-exist? and to nominate members of the community to represent the group: Lanai Hunter's Focus Group (LHFG)

THESE ARE THE MEMBERS of the LHFG voted by the community:

- Ron McOmer – 808-559-0827 – mcomberr@gmail.com
- Christine Costales – 559-0436 - paddle@wave.hicv.net
- Garrett Hera 559-0818 – g_hera@yahoo.com
- Stanley Ruidas – 563-1125; damagejuice@wave.hicv.net
- Ricky Sanches Jr. 649-0128 – Kay03rick@yahoo.com

Following the community meeting held by CCR, a meeting was held by the Lanai Hunter United group, and the LHFG:

- Listened to concerns & questions
- Questions were posed to the State Wildlife Biologist from Maui
- Heard good solutions
- Listened to stories of the past hunting days

From the first meeting with CCR (March 10, 2011), this is what was posed to LHFG:

The Question Posed to LHFG:

**Can Windmills and Hunting
Co-Exist?**

“If a third party entity wants to submit a proposal to manage the area, what are the questions we need to ask?”

CCR Representatives:

Chris Lovvorn, Doug Stephenson, Bryan Plunkett

THE LHFG DID A PRESENTATION TO THE COMMUNITY:

- The Lanai Hunter's Focus Group (LHFG) was nominated and voted in by the community to listen to their concerns and solutions to present to Castle & Cooke, Resorts (CCR) (“the company”).
- The LHFG is not here to replace the Lanai Hunter's Advisory Group. The Hunter's Advisory Group has been in existence for over 20 years and works directly with DLNR/DOFAW on the technical aspects of public access hunting and planning for seasonal public hunts
- By voting us in, the LHFG will do the homework & put everything together and present it to CCR
- We have a deadline to meet; we don't know what the timeline is

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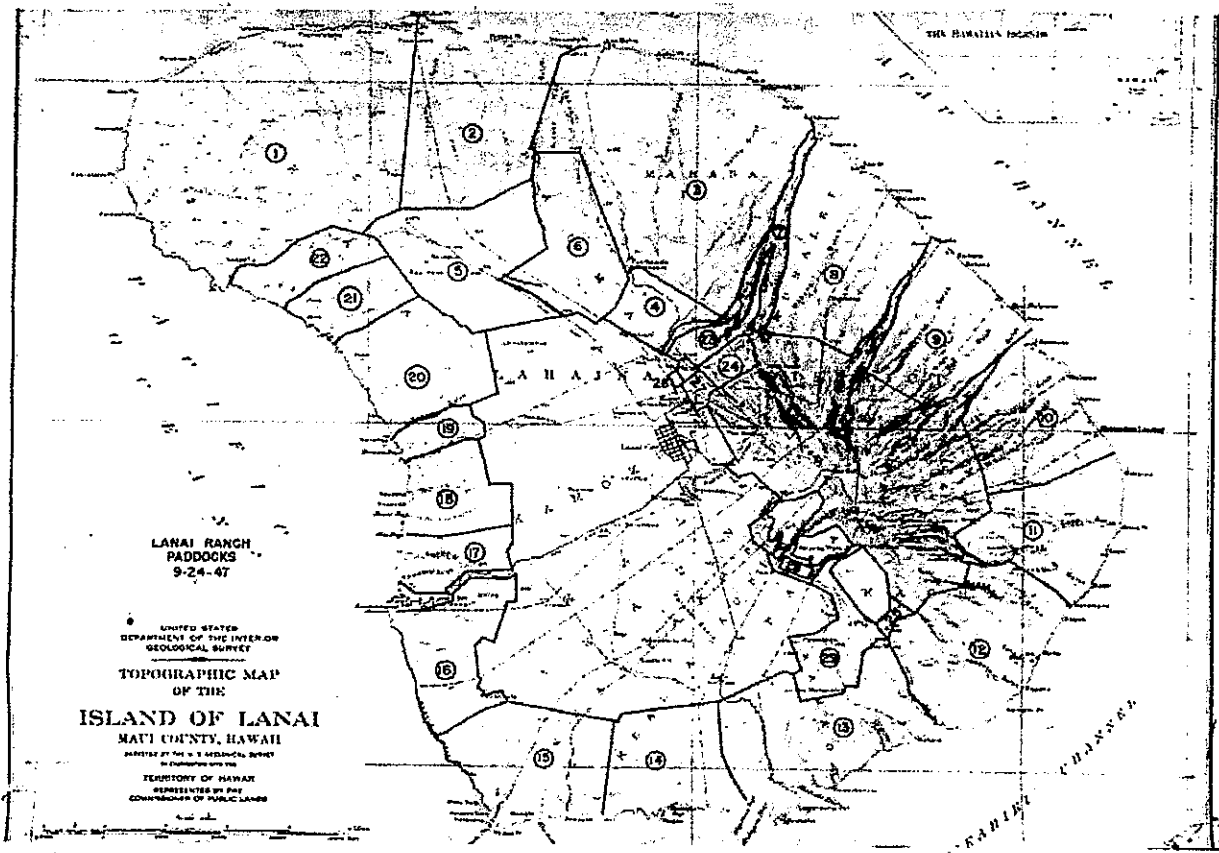
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From this first community meeting, the LHFG looked at the history of hunting on Lanai: Elder hunting residents say: "We use to hunt all over the island"

Eight deers were brought to Hawaii in 1867 and transplanted them onto Molokai in 1868. They were a gift for King Kamehameha. In 1920, twelve (12) deers from Molokai were transported to Lanai.

In 1959, pronghorn antelope was brought into Lanai by the State so hunters would come to Hawaii. Many of the antelopes died en route. Once on the island, the antelopes passed water troughs set out for them and headed towards the vast blue ocean, drank salt water and were dehydrated and died. Others met a more horrible fate and when they traveled at night and walked into kiawe trees, they're eyeballs were punctured and died from their wounds.



LANAI RANCH PADDOCKS – 1947 Map

In the 1940's when the island was all ranch lands there was no public hunting. Unless you were a guest of the ranch, you could not hunt.



In the late 1950's, the State was given the lease to manage the island which would relieve Hawaiian Pineapple from liability issues. The State managed the whole island, including the pineapple fields.

Enforcement was a cooperative agreement. The State Enforcement worked with Lanai Game Managers to catch poachers. Eventually the company wanted more control so it was split, the company enforced their own, however, the State still enforced the pineapple fields. Then eventually, the State said they couldn't be spending their time to enforce the company's portion and so terminated game enforcement off private hunting lands. Enforcement officers were public funded but spending too much time on private lands (somewhat happened on Moloka'i as well).

It is not known when the map was colored in. It is a map from Uncle William Kwon and believed to have been marked around the late 1950's or early 60's. Uncle noted all water troughs, tanks and forested areas (not particularly by natives as the coastal areas consisted of kiawe forests). However, it shows that the State had built and managed water lines and tanks from the south end of the island all around to Mahana (North East).

Negotiations with the State and Lanai Company for public access hunting were on a "goodwill" practice.

Back in the early 70's, Lanai Company wanted more control of the hunting areas and took back areas for private commercial hunting. This left the west and north areas for State Public Access Hunting. The State still maintained the water lines and water troughs.

Lanai Company managed the south and east areas for private, commercial and resident hunting. However, they did not continue to manage the water lines and water troughs built by the State

4

BITE SIZE PIECES – As hunting is a way of life for Lanai, LHFG broke it down to three areas of concern and took those concerns and listed them down to present to CCR.

- MANAGEMENT
- BIOLOGICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL
- ISLAND'S ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

1) MANAGEMENT:

- Continue Public Access Managed by the State
 - If the system works why change it?
- Private Entity
 - Financial Stability
 - Will they provide the same equal opportunity hunting as public hunting managed by the State?
 - The cost to hunt will not be affordable to the average local hunter
 - There will be Personal interest involved in a private entity

MANAGEMENT QUESTIONS:

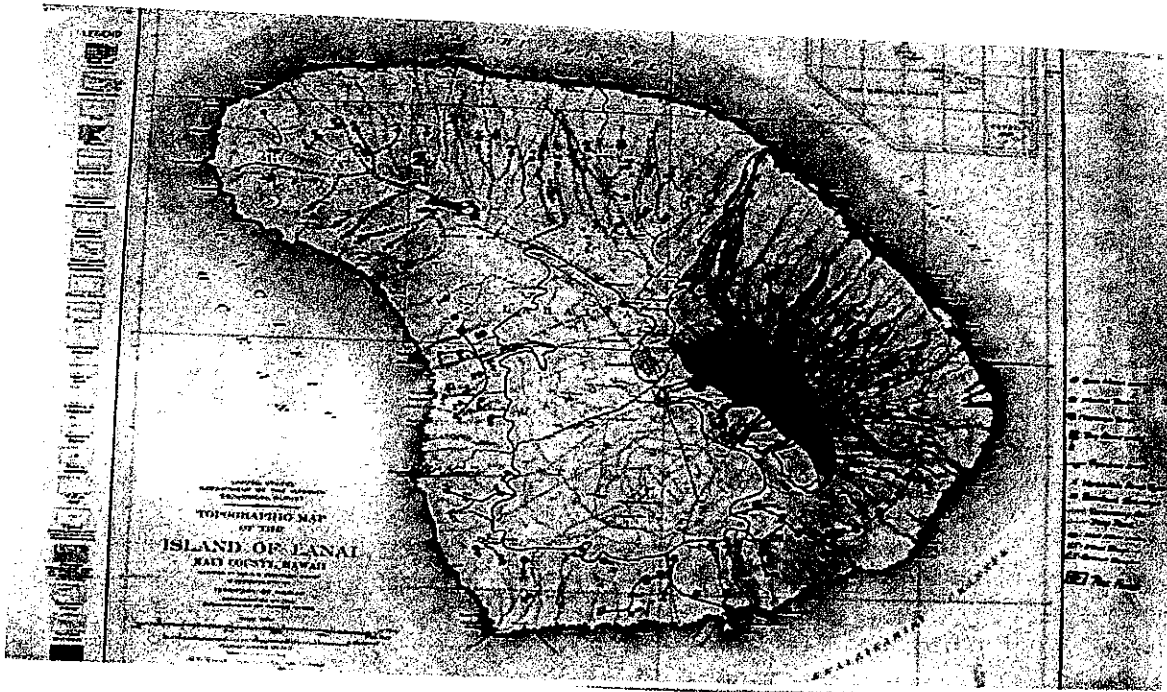
- Can you provide a financial disclosure for your organization?
- Are you able to provide liability insurance coverage?
- If providing equal opportunity hunting, how will you manage lottery results? Advertising public hunting?
- Who becomes enforcement if under a private entity?
- Will you maintain access roads?

2) BIOLOGICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL:

- Wildlife Biologist on staff
- Manage game seasons and bag limits
- Protocols in place for diseases that may inhibit the wild game animals

Residents give very important information: Lanai is the only island that does not have tick infested animals and we are very fortunate. *“On the Hawaii Island, you cannot even backpack animals without having ticks and fleas in your clothing”*. We need to maintain that for the island, being very careful about bringing in other game animals and livestock. *(A report that axis deer was illegally transported to the Hawaii Island leads others to think about private entities bringing in animals other than axis deer and pure mouflon sheep (only known on Lanai))*

Another resident explains about leptosporosis..”all it takes is a rat and/or cat to infect the water that the cattle drinks and we’ll have a “mad cow” disease on the island and infect all wild game animals. An example happened on Moloka’i. Will these private entities be concerned or “hide” it. On Lanai, our axis deer and mouflon sheep are safe to eat. Will we need to be concerned about safe meat?



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BIOLOGICAL QUESTIONS

- Do you have a protocol in place for a biological “invasion” that could affect wild land game animals that can affect the environment and the potential to degrade human health?
- How will you improve the herd?
- Will the animals return once the windmills are built?
- Research other States that currently have windmills

3) ISLAND’S ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY:

Public hunting provides business opportunities for local businesses & islanders

- Brings in hunters on airplanes, ferry and barges bring in vehicles
- Local residents rent homes and vehicles
- Non-resident hunters take advantage of State Public Hunting while also enjoying Lanai Company’s private hunting
- State Public Hunting provides **26 weeks** of off-island visitor business
- Restaurants and stores benefit from hunter’s spending; in turn, income made by businesses who lease company space pay a profit % from the income received back to the company. Local businesses will lose volume of customers if there will be no public access hunting. It will be a domino effect.
- Non-resident families & friends enjoy time spent with on-island family residents

PUBLIC HUNTING VS. PRIVATE HUNTING

Public Access
 Equal Opportunity
 Permit Fees
 Lottery Results
 Recreation & Meat

Business
 Special Interest
 Membership/High
 Fees
 Reservations
 Trophy Hunts

Public Hunting: Equal Opportunity is that, it’s open to everyone and anyone who has a Hunter education certification, old and young; whether you can pay \$1,000 or \$10 for a permit, you’re equally standing in line to hunt.

Private Entity: Areas are locked out
Special Interest Groups that don’t mind paying the high fees for hunting – they could be the world traveler membership fees – (they have the money)

Permit Process: How will you distribute permits equally?

CONCERNS from the community

- Residents would like hunting available for youths as adults have had in the past
- Starting to close off certain Lanai Company paid hunt areas for private guided trophy hunts; no longer accessible to paid residents and non-resident paid hunters
- Increased pricing – How Much Are You Willing To Pay?
- How will Castle & Cooke create the competitive bidding process?
- How can we ensure no back-door lobbying?
- What happens if the windmills don't get built? Will the land be returned to the State for continued public access hunting?
- Or, the Company will look at the business end. They may take the first entity that will offer the largest amount of money for the land.
- Look at what happened to Maui and Molokai
- How will animals be managed; one area being managed, one area for trophy hunts by commercial hunting (not "managing" game but only shooting for trophies). The State should be the managers.

SOLUTIONS (?)

- Build up hunter education for youths now
- Get support from NRA, SCI & Wildlife Conservationists
- Continue Lease with State until construction possibly begins on wind project
- Land Swap – The land that gets displaced to swap for Lanai Company lands (*For safety reasons, the State will take into consideration the terrain of the land and if swapped with what now is managed by Lanai Company will actually be a loss since "the company" has not maintained any water lines or troughs for wild game, looking at possibly \$1 million*).
- State Manages entire island; third parties proposals directed to State

HUNTING MEETING NOTICE

Purpose?

Elect a "Hunting Focus Group" of individuals with various Hunting Interests to thoughtfully express concerns and **propose solutions** to questions / opportunities such as:

"If a wind farm is built on Lanai, how could hunting & the wind farm coexist?"

"The DOFAW lease for the Cooperative Game Management Area (CGMA) is scheduled to expire in approximately 12 months (2012). What opportunities are there for the future of the CGMA?"

"How could third-party groups, independent of Castle & Cooke, be involved in managing hunting on Lanai?"

When & Where?

Wednesday February 23, 2010

5:00-6:30pm

LHES Cafeteria

Who Should Attend?

Everyone who has an interest in hunting activities on Lānaʻi, particularly within the Cooperative Game Management Area (CGMA)

If you would like to help develop solutions as a member of the "Hunting Focus Group" please call Chris Lovvorn at 808-565-3011 for more information

2011-10-17 Hunting Focus Group Minutes

5:00pm start ended 6:30pm

Attendees: Chris Lovvorn, Doug Stephenson, Bryan Plunkett, Stan Ruidas, Chris Costales, Ron McOmber, Joelle Aoki

Absent: Ricky Sanchez Jr

Reviewed minutes from 2011-09-08. No edits required.

next meeting: .

Meeting agenda: continue previous meeting agenda - consider how hunting and windmills can coexist in the same area – and discuss concerns/ideas/solutions

Chris spoke with James Holly, BP Wind Manager, and learned about the following 3 wind farms in west texas:
150MW Sharbaino [David Gonzales 432-395-2524] since 2008,

60MW north central TX [Greg Warren 254-965-8917] since 2008,

124.5MW in east Idaho since 2010,

150MW west TX under construction in 2011.

No hunting restrictions during operations. Increased communications with hunting managers, reflective vests, and lights on trucks for O&M folks. No signage posted.

No restrictions on hunting (can actually see deer stands from the base of a few towers), they do have non-game animals in the area, insurance companies have not indicated concerns about hunting. Have had 2 minor vandalism incidents at all of these wind farms combined since 2008. The turbines withstand hail and lightning. Bullet holes are not a large concern.

Hunting Group deliverables:

"The DOFAW lease for the Cooperative Game Management Area (CGMA) is scheduled to expire in approximately 12 months (2012). What opportunities are there for the future of the CGMA?"

HFG provided RFP items/concerns for any potential manager of the hunting area.

"How could third-party groups, independent of Castle & Cooke, be involved in managing hunting on Lanai?"

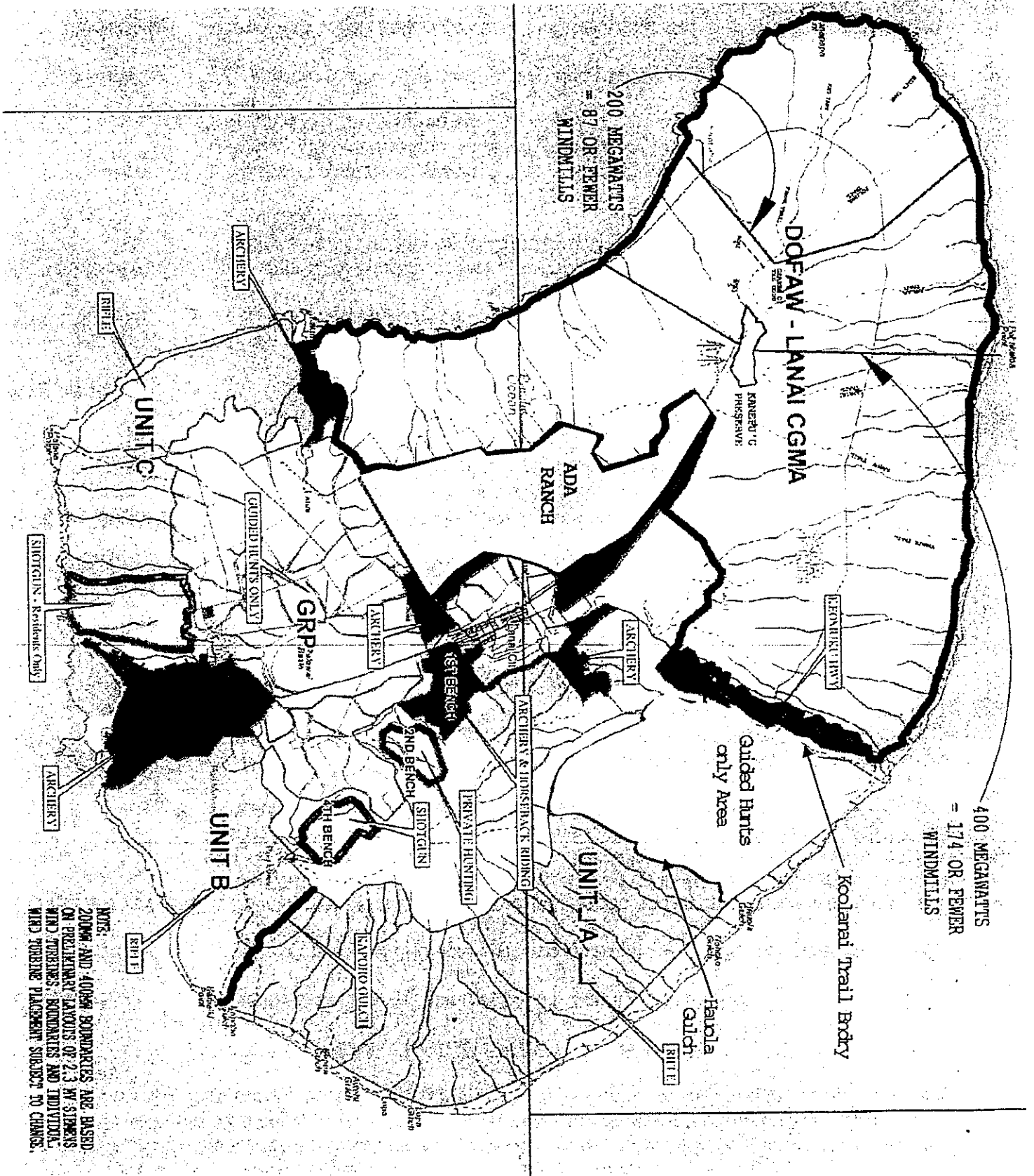
No suggestions for how third party groups independent of Castle & Cooke could be involved in managing hunting on Lanai. HFG prefers DOFAW over any other potential manager.

"If a wind farm is built on Lanai, how could hunting & the wind farm coexist?"

Hunting and windmills do coexist at existing wind farms. The most stringent restriction Castle is aware of is a 500ft radius around each turbine. In some wind farms where hunting occurs, the 500ft restriction does not exist. If it ends up being necessary to restrict high powered riffle hunting, HFG discussed archery only or guided hunts only. If a federal agency completely forbids hunting in the wind farm area, HFG suggested a "land swap" for Castle's "Unit C" and discussed concerns associated with a land swap. At this point, Castle expects hunting will coexist with the wind farm in the existing CGMA area and will consider HFGs preference for DOFAW as the continued hunting program manager. Castle looks forward to continuing to work with the HFG as needed.

Next tentative meeting scheduled for _____

Agenda: forthcoming



NOTES:
 200MW AND 400MW BOUNDARIES ARE BASED
 ON PRELIMINARY LAYOUTS OF 2.3 M. SPACERS
 AND TOWERES; BOUNDARIES AND TOWERES
 AND TOWERES PLACEMENT SUBJECT TO CHANGE.