Comments

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jurisdiction through our government with elections in 2006, and we also advance aloha and not militarism, then the Lord will bless us. We will continue to be a unique and special part of the world. And I call upon each of us to do this. And I ask the Lord's blessings.

In the name of Jesus, amen.

FACILITATOR AMARAL: Mahalo.

Just a reminder, the purpose of the public comment is to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that has been circulated. And we hope that you will focus your comments on that.

The next speaker is Melva Aila, followed by Pat Patterson. Mahalo.

MS. AILA: Aloha. My name is Melva Aila. I lived

T5-1 in Waianae all my life. We need more time to read the three volumes of this draft EIS. I have a day job, a home job, and a community meeting job that leaves me with no -- not enough time to read this IES -- I mean, EIS. I'm

T5-1 sorry. The Army has failed to give us enough time. The maximum of 120 days would be appreciated.

The four alternatives listed, three out of the

T5-2 four include heavy impacts to our land, streams, ground water, air, people, and our culture. The three

T5-3 alternatives are unacceptable. The Army failed to adequately analyze the training somewhere else. It also

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Responses

T5-1
The Army extended the public review period from 60 days to 75 days. In response to comments, an additional 60 days were provided to the community to review the Draft EIS and associated studies related to marine resources and archaeological surveys, from February 2 to April 3, 2007. The technical experts retained on behalf of Malama Makua were provided 76 days for review of the marine resources study, archaeological study, and Draft EIS.

T5-2
The EIS was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and with applicable federal and Army regulations. Review of the Draft EIS by the US Environmental Protection Agency found the document to be adequate.

T5-3
The EIS considered other alternatives in Section 2.5. The EIS now includes evaluation of an alternative in which training proposed for MMR would be conducted at the Pohakuloa Training Area, island of Hawaii (See Chapter 2 for a description of this alternative). This alternative was added in response to public comments received on the Draft EIS. Use of MMR, however, remains the preferred alternative.

Comments

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T5-4

1 failed to include the people's alternative, which is a
2 Center of Excellence in Makua, which include centers of
3 ordnance cleanups, restoration, reforestation, traditional
4 cultural centers, and education. And many, many more.
5 Cleaning up ordnance would be the priority, and no
6 additional ordnances should be added to the land.

T5-5

7 Archaeology surveys are not complete due to the ICM zones.

T5-6

8 Contaminants are leaving the MMR through our ground water.
9 Any amount of contaminants is unacceptable. The
10 cumulative impacts of contaminants in Makua streams -- I

T5-7

11 mean, shows that the Army has failed in being good
12 stewards and good neighbors of the land. Our health is
13 important to us, to our keiki, and to our future
14 generations.
15 If you have some time, please look at the
16 community displays towards the back of the room and see
17 for yourself our vision of Makua, which is not of
18 contamination and desecration, but of healing. Mahalo.
19 FACILITATOR AMARAL: Mahalo.
20 The last two speakers before we take our break,
21 not the last for tonight, will be Pat Patterson, followed
22 by Dr. Fred Dodge.
23 Aloha, Pat.
24 MS. PATTERSON: Aloha.
25 FACILITATOR AMARAL: Aloha.

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Responses

T5-4
This and other community alternatives do not satisfy the purpose and need stated in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of the Draft EIS. Further, the EIS was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act with applicable federal and Army regulations. Review of the Draft EIS by the US Environmental Protection Agency found the document to be adequate.

T5-5
Surface surveys have been completed for the entire area within the south firebreak road except for those areas containing improved conventional munitions. Surface surveys have also been undertaken for the majority of the surface danger zone of the 105mm round. Surface surveys have also been undertaken for the Ukanipo Heiau complex, Koiahi Gulch and almost all of Kahanahaiki Valley. This coverage is reflected in Figures 3-24 and 3-25 in the Draft EIS.

Subsurface testing has been undertaken in Sites 4243, 4244, 4245 and 4246. This testing showed there is a subsurface component to these sites; however, this limited testing resulted in protests from two Native Hawaiians due to the invasive and destructive nature of the testing.

An additional subsurface archaeological survey was conducted in November and December of 2006. The results of this survey have been incorporated into Section 3.10, and the survey report is included as Appendix G-9.

T5-6
The Army thanks you for your comment and appreciates your participation in this public review process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Appendix G contains data and a discussion on contamination to off-site receptors due to Army training.

Comments	Responses
	(Cont.) T5-7 The Army thanks you for your comment and appreciates your participation in this public review process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. In addition, cumulative impacts are addressed in Chapter 5.

Comments

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MS. PATTERSON: I have taken some of Section 2 that I'd like to respond to. And in Section 2 shows one of the differences between those of us who live in this community and love Makua Valley and those who come and go again in two or three years, not always by their request but as the Army works.

The EPA representative, who came from San Francisco to look at the OBOD, open burn site, heard

T6-1 us loudly say it isn't muliwai ponds. Muliwai is a Hawaiian word, translated, pond or ponds. Therefore, every time you say or write muliwai ponds, you're redundant. And, worse, you're continuing to be culturally insensitive. So every time you give an orientation or an indoctrination, please say muliwai or brackish ponds.

T6-2 Now, I did see that you've done a lot in muliwai. But I still say, are these muliwai so safe that you'd let

T6-3 your own children play in the water? And I ask, are the birds returning to the muliwai?

T6-4 Now, after 80 years of runoff, only 3 feet of potential harmful substances in the floor of the three muliwai. But I do say, at least it's better than the environmental assessment when it only went down 7 inches around the edge of the ponds. So there is some improvement in this Environmental Impact Statement, and I thank you for that. I think you found a lot in those

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Responses

T6-1
The EIS has been revised to reflect the translation.

T6-2
Sampling and testing were conducted at MMR to evaluate the potential impacts to off-site receptors. The representative sampling scheme was performed and data analysis showed no potential for contamination to impact off-site receptors from military training.

T6-3
The field analysis of the muliwai focused on sampling the sediment and did not evaluate biological resources (see Appendix G-3). Information about the relative change in bird activity at the muliwai is insufficient.

T6-4
It is not clear what the comment is referring to.

Comments

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22 sites in that north muliwai.

T6-5 But these continuing live-fire training sessions conflict with our existing, our historical, and our planned land uses. I am really excited to see the vision that Malama Makua has shared. And I do urge people to go and look at the university of Makua.

T6-6 And I'd like to say that we do need more time. And maybe 120 days is the right time, but I don't feel like I've had a chance to look at more than a few of the sections of the EIS. And as an alternative, I want to remind you that in July of 2001, Major General Craig Wheldon was quoted in the Honolulu Advertiser saying that

T6-7 our dollars that are coming with the Army transformation that could go toward transforming ranges on Schofield to replace Makua. And I urge you to do that.

And I think Tetra Tech did a great job on some of this. And I had the privilege of walking the muliwai with Gary Floyd. And I noticed ads in the newspaper, when I was looking for a job, that Tetra Tech has job openings. And I'm wondering if we were out all their employees with this huge missile that we have, or has the income from this monster permit expansion of Tetra Tech.

T6-8 Congratulations if it does. Do you need a secretary or a proofreader that could catch things like the L that's missing on page 2-1, Paragraph 7, the end of line 1, to

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Responses

T6-5
The EIS was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act with applicable federal and Army regulations. Review of the Draft EIS by the US Environmental Protection Agency found the document to be adequate.

T6-6
The Army extended the public review period from 60 days to 75 days. In response to comments, an additional 60 days were provided to the community to review the Draft EIS and associated studies related to marine resources and archaeological surveys, from February 2 to April 3, 2007. The technical experts retained on behalf of Malama Makua were provided 76 days for review of the marine resources study, archaeological study, and Draft EIS.

T6-7
The Draft EIS considered Schofield Barracks and other training locations in Section 2.5; additional discussion has been added to this section. Based on the analysis in the section, the Army determined that only MMR satisfies the purpose and need for the proposed action.

T6-8
This typographical error could not be located in the Draft EIS.

Comments

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T6-5 make "heath" into "health"? Mahalo.

FACILITATOR AMARAL: And the last speaker before the break is Dr. Fred Dodge.

Aloha.

MR. DODGE: Aloha no.

FACILITATOR AMARAL: Aloha.

MR. DODGE: I'm Fred Dodge, a family physician at the Comprehensive, long involved in Makua issues. I went to second, third, fourth, fifth, whatever it is, we request, Colonel Killian -- thank you.

Thank you, Annelle.

T7-1 -- to please give us more time on this. A hundred twenty days would be much, much appreciated, or at least more than 60 days.

I guess I could tell everybody welcome to the warfare state. And I think that the EIS reflects the fact that the U.S. is definitely a warfare state. And I have to agree with Kaui Amsterdam in that this is not the way to do business in the world. There are better ways to address our threats.

I notice that -- getting to the EIS, if I can, there were a number of places that revealed impacts that could not be mitigated to insignificant impacts. And for the life of me, I can't find them. But, anyway, I'll go by memory if I can't find them, but it's in here. Just

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Responses

T7-1
The Army extended the public review period from 60 days to 75 days. In response to comments, an additional 60 days were provided to the community to review the Draft EIS and associated studies related to marine resources and archaeological surveys, from February 2 to April 3, 2007. The technical experts retained on behalf of Malama Makua were provided 76 days for review of the marine resources study, archaeological study, and Draft EIS.

Comments

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1 give me a little more time here.
2 I notice -- and I will be giving a written report
3 on this at the other meetings, but I noticed that just to
4 go down the list and give an overview of the contaminants
5 in Makua that were found in this EIS. One is RDX. That's
6 Royal Demolition Explosive, been known to be involved in
7 causing cancer and other illnesses. There's increased
8 thallium, a very dangerous chemical. Aluminum, chromium,
9 dioxin, lead. Heptachlor, the pesticide, yeah. Benzine.
10 I think that they did find that there was
11 contamination that went to and into the muliwai and
12 presumably into the ocean, but they felt that the amounts
T7-2 13 were so small that they didn't want to do further testing.
14 And I say that any amount that goes there, you need to do
15 testing, especially of biological receptors. These are
16 the animals, plants, that are found in our waters, both in
17 the muliwai as well as in the ocean. And if for no other
18 reason, because we know that these contaminants go up the
19 scale of biological organisms so that the smaller ones may
20 survive and have small amounts of these contaminants but
21 as they get eaten by larger organisms, they -- it tends --
22 these contaminants tend to accumulate and become toxic;
23 such as, for instance, mercury in the ahi and aku, which
24 we know is a problem. And there are now restrictions
25 recommended on the amount of this that people should eat,

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Responses

T7-2
Sediments collected from the different muliwai were analyzed for various compounds including metals and explosives. Analytical results did not identify any chemicals of potential ecological concerns since the levels found are low (either non-detected, or barely above detection limits), and infrequent (i.e. only 1 sample out of 54 showed RDX at 0.23 milligrams per kilogram). A detailed discussion of the analytical data collected for the muliwai is included in Appendix G-3 of the Draft EIS. Further testing for contaminants in ecological receptors at the muliwai (e.g., fish and limu) was undertaken in August 2006 and is addressed by the investigation report in Appendix G-8.

Comments

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1 especially children and pregnant women. So I urge you to
2 get this tested.
3 I second William and others that the
4 archaeological sites and potential sites need to be
5 further mapped out, both surface and subsurface. I think
6 this is a major failure of this draft EIS, and we had
T7-3 7 talked about this at scoping meetings and also with the
8 settlement agreement where the Army promised to make good
9 faith efforts to list all the cultural sites and do
10 subsurface within the South Fire Break Road and surface in
11 the large part of the valley. This has not happened.
12 Also, the proposed trainings -- it's interesting
13 'cause my wife and I were trying to figure out why you had
14 Alternatives 2 and 3, when since -- I think -- I'm not
T7-4 15 sure whether it was General Hill, Ward, certainly by
16 General Dubik's time, tracers were eliminated. I mean,
17 they just cause a lot of fires. And same thing with the
18 tow missiles and rockets.
19 Why would you put this in when, I suspect, you're
20 going to have problems with fish and wildlife and the
21 other agreements you have that say, yeah, you can train,
22 but you've got to watch out for fires and so on. So we're
23 trying to figure this out, and I just wondered whether
24 you're going to settle for Alternative 1 because 2 and 3
25 are so out of the park, totally. I'll come back to that

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Responses

T7-3
Surface surveys have been completed for the entire area within the south firebreak road except for those areas containing improved conventional munitions. Surface surveys have also been undertaken for the majority of the surface danger zone of the 105mm round. Surface surveys have also been undertaken for the Ukanipo Heiau complex, Koiahi Gulch and almost all of Kahanahaiki Valley. This coverage is reflected in Figures 3-24 and 3-25 in the Draft EIS.

Subsurface testing has been undertaken in Sites 4243, 4244, 4245 and 4246. This testing showed there is a subsurface component to these sites; however, this limited testing resulted in protests from two Native Hawaiians due to the invasive and destructive nature of the testing.

An additional subsurface archaeological survey was conducted in November and December of 2006. The results of this survey have been incorporated into Section 3.10, and the survey report is included as Appendix G-9.

T7-4
The Army has been conducting reduced training. Soldiers will be better prepared for combat if they can use tracers as this enables Soldiers to train as they fight in combat situations.

Comments

in future presentations.

I guess in summary, I would want to see you extend the time period that we can review this, or decide, hey, we're going to go back to the drawing board, do the archaeological work you need to do, do the studies that go into the ocean and into the muliwai, and especially doing biological receptors. I think I'll leave that now for my message. Thank you very much, Colonel, and everyone here. Aloha.

FACILITATOR AMARAL: Mahalo.

A reminder, again, if you want to testify on the record but not here at the podium, a stenographer is provided at the rear of the room to take your testimony.

If you want to olelo na kamaka maoli, then Iokepa is here in the front of the room.

Iokepa, raise your hand.

There he is. Sweet boy. Talk to him and make arrangements for the translation.

Bathrooms are here to the rear. Cookies are to the front. Let's take a ten-minute break so we can switch off. Thank you.

(A recess was taken from 7:57 p.m. to 8:04 p.m.)

FACILITATOR GOMES: It's 8:00, and we have until 10:00 to be here, and maybe longer if we have more speakers.

Responses

Comments

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We also want to thank you for keeping within a time limit and being respectful that others also want to be able to be heard.

So the first speaker is Doreen Redford.

MS. REDFORD: Aloha, everyone. Doreen Redford.

T8-1 First of all, I want to say that there needs to be more time for reading and understanding these three phone books. And from what I understand of the EIS is that it

T8-2 has failed to meet the written requirement or agreement, one of which is the subsurface surveys.

There are over a hundred cultural sites in Makua as well and rare and close to extinct plants and animals, not to mention that it was a sustainable living environment for over 800 years, maybe more, cared for by Hawaiians before the cattle.

The land is sacred. No matter whatever happened to your kapu system, the land is sacred. God or spirit is in the land and the rocks as well as humans and the plants and the animals. Even in your Christian book, it says in the first chapter that we are to be caretakers of this land. Is that what you think you are doing in Makua?

Since the EIS says that there is an impact on what is left of this fragile ecosystem, per Page No. ES45 of the Summary, under Environmental Justice; that there will be significant impacts that will be unmitigated to the

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Responses

T8-1
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T8-2
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An additional subsurface archaeological survey was conducted in November and December of 2006. The results of this survey have been incorporated into Section 3.10, and the survey report is included as Appendix G-9.

Comments

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T8-3

1 environment; and that under the "no action alternative,"
2 you state that you would be able to fulfill your trainings
3 at other installations on the mainland. I suggest that
4 you take them there because, as everyone else has said
5 prior, this is the land of Aloha, which means love, not a
6 place for training to kill.
7 I was wondering if you ever noticed how the
8 military tells us how they are here to protect us? Yet
9 everywhere they go, there is destruction. You know, can
10 we fish at Pearl Harbor?
11 I know this. If you begin something on a lie, and
12 you just keep lying, eventually the lie will eat you
13 alive. You destroyed your own self, and that's what I see
14 happening to America.
15 This land is not meant for any of this destruction
16 or training to destroy anywhere else, no matter how you
17 justify it. Your justification just goes to prove that
18 you have no understanding of the culture or the magic or
19 the beauty of this place. I hope somewhere, somehow, in
20 some way, you will be able to find that. Once you do,
21 you'll never be able to shoot another bullet or train
22 another man to kill somebody else.
23 This land and its people have existed for well
24 over a thousand years. In total sustainability, perfect
25 harmony with the land. But, like the majority of haoles,

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Responses

T8-3
The Army thanks you for your comment and appreciates your participation in this public review process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process

Comments

you think that, "My way is the only way. My way of seeing or living is the only way to see or live." If it is, then how come we can't feed our whole population from the land and sea that we live on like we used to? It's because it's been polluted or exploited. And now we've got to work for you guys so we can make the money to buy you guys food to bring inside here.

Can you hear that? Can you? I know you cannot answer, being the puppet for the big guys. Yet you destroy this land almost beyond recovery, and you want to keep doing it. And I think, in my opinion, by the time our military is finished protecting us, that there will be nothing left to protect.

You know, the indigenous people of the mainland, which you guys took some of their land, if not all of it, too, always looked seven generations ahead. The people here, the indigenous folks, thought for generations. The land here was perpetrated by many generations of people looking ahead for their children and their grandchildren.

And now in the last 150 years, we're going to destroy it all. And what about our kids' kids? That don't matter because your kids are back over there, yeah.

So I'm saying that we need to care for this land and pass it down so that somebody else can be as fascinated as I am by this land four generations from me,

Responses

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and not just look around and see everything all burnt and polluted, wasted. They can't fish. They cannot grow nothing. They've just got to work for the man, so they can get their food from the mainland, if they are even alive.

Ghandi said, "Your work is your prayer." And your guys' work is killing. Your prayer is killing. So I'm asking you to change your prayer and to leave Makua. Thank you.

FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Doreen.

The next person is Mike Pettingill followed by Vince Dodge and David Henkin.

MR. PETTINGILL: Aloha Kakou. My real name is Mike Keola Makapuu Pettingill. Some of you may recognize that name if you have read the newspapers around Hawaii in previous years.

You know, I'm really -- I'm so honored to speak into the same mic that was used by the legendary Frenchy DeSoto. I cannot believe that I'm standing here today. And I also would like to express agreement with Kauwi Anderson and with Fred Dodge and with my immediate predecessor that was so great about "Aloha Aina." And you know, I really -- I'm not going to get into a lot of my feelings because I have some specific things about this EIS that I want to talk to in detail about.

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1 This EIS is a piece of scar tissue. If you guys
2 really wanted to help, you wouldn't issue something like
3 this. It would be a plan of how we can help you. And it
4 would be clear. And it would be deliberate and there
5 would be no question. I am an American patriot. I am
6 from a military family. I am a Vietnam era veteran. I am
7 you guys. I know where you live. And you must hear me.
8 In Table 2-3, I want to read these armaments into
9 the record. I feel like this needs to be spoken. Here
10 are the armaments that are going to be used. Rifles, 5.56
11 millimeter and 7.16 millimeter. Pistols, 9 millimeter,
12 .45 caliber, .38 caliber, .32 caliber. Machine guns,
13 5.56 millimeter, 7.62 millimeter, .50 caliber,
14 .40 millimeter. Target practice. Shotguns: 12-gauge
15 shotgun. Hey, that's a riot tool.
16 Helicopter guns, 7.6 millimeter, .50-caliber
17 tracer ammunition, 5.56 millimeter, 7.16 millimeter,
18 .50 caliber. Ammunition, 5.56 millimeter,
19 7.62 millimeter. Short-range training ammunition, SRTA,
20 5.56 millimeter, .30 caliber. Mortars and artillery,
21 60-millimeter HE. That means high explosives. And
22 60-millimeter SRTA. Mortars HE, high explosive. And
23 81 millimeter, TP mortars, 105 millimeter, high-explosive
24 artillery. 120 millimeter, high-explosive mortars,
25 155 millimeter, high-explosive artillery.

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And this includes -- there's a whole range of anti-tank weapons, but I'm not going to go through them, because they are not my issue. The anti-tank weapons are not going to go out of the area.

My issue with you guys and with your commanders and with your commander in chief is the 155-millimeter high-explosive cannons. This is a gun. Now, you haven't
T9-1 told us exactly what the model of the gun is, so we don't know what the range is on this gun.

But there are models of this gun that can slove a shell 30 kilometers. That means that if your guys are off the mark from Makua Valley, they can hit all of Makaha,
T9-2 Makaha Valley, all of Waianae, all of Waianae Valley, Mokuleia -- and what's the next town from Mokuleia? -- Waialua. All of that will be in the range of your artillery, if you're using that model. And we don't know what model it is because you haven't designated it in this
T9-1 EIS.

And, therefore, for that reason, this EIS is not complete. When it is completed, it will never be approved in a form that you can do what you are trying to do here, just like you never in history have been able to do what you tried to do at this place, Makua. Because it's not
T9-3 designed by nature to be used for military purposes. It's not big enough for what you need. Any idiot can see that.

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Responses

T9-1
To allow the Army and other military units flexibility in the components they use as part of their training, the EIS does not specify the models of each weapon type to be used. With respect to the inquiry here, the model is XM777.

T9-2
The danger of an indirect round leaving the valley is minimal with the safety measures currently in place. First, limited firing charges are used to reduce the maximum range of the weapon. Second, Fire Direction Control procedures include computer and hand trajectory calculations, multiple checks on both the gun line and the FDC of data and gun settings by several individuals, and review of historical data to ensure that the gun is aimed in the correct direction and aligned for the change in elevation to preclude rounds from leaving the valley. Third, rounds with the longest range are also the heaviest and are therefore less likely to be affected by wind during the flight time.

T9-3
As discussed on Page 1-10 of the Draft EIS, the training area at MMR is comparable in size to the Army's standard range design for a facility to support similar types of training activities. Further as discussed in response to Comment [ID 561], the Army employs various safety measures to avoid misfiring of weapon systems.

Comments

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T9-3

1 You can see any military -- any warrior class man,
2 including both of you, all of your commanders, any
3 commander in chief who goes down there and looks at that
4 valley will tell you off the drop of a hat, "We cannot
5 conduct armed exercises with modern weapons in this area.
6 It's not big enough."
7 So why is this process still going on? Why is
8 this mental scar tissue still building. Why doesn't
9 anybody have the guts to say what everybody on this island
10 can see in the chain of command?
11 So, you know, I'm an American patriot, and I'm a
12 warrior class. And part of being a warrior class is.
13 Having to respect your enemies. I respect you guys. I
14 was in your shoes. I wasn't an officer, I was enlisted.
15 But I don't hate you guys for being who you are. I hate
16 you for not being enough of what you should be.
17 There are rules to war. And for you Hawaiians who
18 think that there's something wrong with warriors, the
19 Hawaiians were a warrior people, and the best Hawaiians
20 were the warriors. They had a warrior class, and the
21 warrior class ruled, just like the warrior classes have
22 ruled all societies on this planet throughout recorded
23 history. That's a fact, and there is no point in
24 disagreeing with it.
25 I don't disrespect you guys for being who you are,

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1 but I think it's stupid. If one of the shells -- if one
2 of those 155-millimeter shells bearing 24 pounds of
3 dynamite and weighing 105 pounds winds up in a skyrise
4 someplace, it will be very difficult for you or anybody in
5 your chain of command to get anything done in these
6 islands ever again. So why the hell don't you stop this
7 stupid attempt at Makua that can't work? It's not even a
8 good training ground.
9 If you use high explosive modern devices like are
T9-4 10 being used in Iraq in that valley, you will incinerate
11 that valley. You will not train those men because that's
12 not what they are going to be fighting. They are not
13 going to be in a little closed-in place like that where
14 they are going to be trained. And there's a constant
15 risk, in wartime conditions, that something is going to go
16 wrong. That's what war is. It is a condition that you
17 don't know what is going to happen. And what can happen
T9-3 18 is one of those shells is going to fly over the hills and
19 hit the wrong thing.
20 Mahalo. I'm sorry I shouted.
21 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Mike. That was a very
22 dynamic presentation.
23 I just want to remind people to speak slowly so
24 that your testimony can get on to the record. Mike was
25 giving out a lot of information on the artillery, but he

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Responses

T9-4
Section 4.14 evaluates the potential wildfire effects from the proposed alternatives.