

Comments  
ORIGINAL

Responses

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In Re: )  
          ) )  
MAKUA MILITARY RESERVATION )  
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT )  
STATEMENT PUBLIC COMMENT )  
MEETING )

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

The above matter came on for public comment meeting on behalf of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) and the U.S. Army Hawaii at Waianae District Park, 85-601 Farrington Highway, Waianae, Hawaii, commencing at 2:17 p.m., on Saturday, August 27, 2005.

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Comments

Responses

2

1 U.S. ARMY DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
2 MEETING STAFF LIST

3 PANEL:  
4 Colonel Howard Killian, Garrison Commander  
5 Colonel Timothy J. Pendolino, Staff Judge Advocate

6 FACILITATORS:  
7 Annelle Amaral  
8 Kuumea Aloha Gomes

9 HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR:  
10 Kehaulani Pu'u

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Comments

Responses

3

	INDEX	Page
1		
2		
3	OPENING PULE:	
4	Hui Malama o'Makua Ohana	4
5	Response by Kehaulani Pu'u	4
6		
7	WELCOMING REMARKS:	
8	Annelle Amaral	4
9	Colonel Howard Killian	4
10		
11	PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD:	
12	Adelaide "Frenchy" DeSoto	10
13	David Henkin	13
14	Bill Prescott	26
15	Fred Cachola	30
16	Pat Patterson	35
17	Clarentia Batongbacal	38
18	Karen Young	40
19	Richard Kinney	44
20	Melva Aila	47
21	Jonathan Denik	48
22	Walter Hunter	51
23	Gail Hunter	55
24	Sparky Rodrigues	57
25	Andre Perez	63
	William Aila	66
	Kyle Kajihiro	69
	Debra Gregory	72
	Dr. Kawika Liu	76
	Dr. Kit Glover	79
	Summer Nemeth	81
	Kahele Saito	84
	Leandra Wai	87
	Dr. Fred Dodge	90
	Julie-Ann Cachola	93
	Butch Detroye	97
	Albert Silva	100
	CLOSING REMARKS:	
	Colonel Killian	105
	Kuumea Aloha Gomes	106
	CLOSING PULE:	
	Albert Silva	107

## Comments

4

## Responses

1           Saturday, August 27, 2005 2:17 p.m.

2                           PROCEEDINGS

3           (Oli Kahea by Hui Malama o'Makua Ohana)

4                           (Response by Kehaulani Pu'u)

5                           (Opening Pule)

6           FACILITATOR AMARAL: Aloha and welcome. Before  
7 we begin today I would like to introduce two individuals  
8 seated here at the front of the room. The first, of  
9 course, is Colonel Pendolino who is the Staff Judge  
10 Advocate with the U.S. Army and has been with us for all  
11 three of the hearings. And we're grateful for his  
12 presence.

13                   The second individual is well known to all of  
14 us. He is Colonel Howard Killian, the Garrison  
15 Commander for the 25th Light Infantry Battalion. And I  
16 would like to invite Colonel Killian to come forward and  
17 make a few introductory remarks.

18           Colonel Killian?

19           COLONEL KILLIAN: Thank you, Annelle. Aloha  
20 kakou. Well, tonight is the third scheduled meeting,  
21 and some might think it's the final scheduled meeting  
22 for the public comment period related to the draft  
23 environmental impact statement related to the Army's  
24 resumption of military training in Makua Valley. What I  
25 would like to just emphasize here, and I'll do so in my

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## Comments

5

## Responses

1 closing remarks, is this is not a finish, this is a  
2 beginning of what we hope will be a long productive  
3 discussion between your Army and the community.

4           We have, I think, received popular consensus  
5 from the comments that we have received that the  
6 community would like more time to study this EIS. And  
7 certainly we leave here taking that under very serious  
8 consideration and should shortly be able to respond to  
9 the community's concern.

10           As I said, we are committed to consultation.  
11 The Army clearly understands it will continue to consult  
12 with the community regardless of NEPA, regardless of  
13 what we do in the valley. There are many stake holders  
14 that we will continue to consult and try a very  
15 proactive outreach program into the future.

16           As we do say in my culture of the U.S. Army  
17 disagreement does not equal disrespect. And so we seek  
18 here insights, your issues. These are very complicated,  
19 very tough issues. We realize how hard it is to get up  
20 here, as many of you will do, and speak from the heart  
21 in great sincerity. Your Army respects your right and  
22 freedom to practice your culture but we must balance  
23 that with our mission to train.

24           And so let's take that on for the next four  
25 hours as you have my undivided attention and we talk

## Comments

6

## Responses

1 through these issues. Thank you.

2 FACILITATOR AMARAL: Mahalo. Thank you very  
3 much, Colonel. Just a brief announcement. There is a  
4 tan truck, license number GYN 475, with its lights  
5 flashing. So you may want to correct that.

6 As the Colonel has indicated this is the last of  
7 the three public comment meetings on the draft  
8 environmental impact statement of the military training  
9 activities at Makua Military Reservation. The meetings  
10 have consisted of a time period called an open house, in  
11 which informal informational material has been provided  
12 that could be viewed. People working on the specific  
13 aspects of the project stood available to answer any  
14 questions.

15 It is then followed with the formal public  
16 comment period where information, quite frankly, is one  
17 way only. It is information that is put onto the  
18 record. We have, therefore, two individuals that are  
19 maintaining the formal record, one of which is the court  
20 stenographer who takes all comments that are made on the  
21 microphone down into a verbal transcript. The other is  
22 the videographer who takes video footage of everything  
23 that is said this morning -- this afternoon, sorry.

24 There is in fact a third stenographer, a third  
25 person provided, and that is a stenographer in the room

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## Comments

7

## Responses

1 to the rear. She is available also to take public  
2 comment for people who cannot remain for whatever  
3 personal reasons you may have or who choose not to come  
4 to the podium to give testimony. So there is another  
5 mechanism with which to provide oral testimony and to be  
6 on the record.

7           Because the record is taken down verbatim by  
8 these two individuals we ask that all extraneous noise  
9 be kept to a minimum. If you have a need to have  
10 conversations we would request that you take the  
11 conversations out of the room. We request also those of  
12 you that have beepers and cell phones to put them on  
13 vibrate or silence so that you do not interfere with the  
14 record.

15           We have also this afternoon a person to provide  
16 translation for Olelo Makua Hina. And that is Kehaulani  
17 Pu'u. And I'd like to invite Kehaulani to come up and  
18 to give whatever instructions she would like to give.

19           MS. PU'U: Aloha kakou. My name is Kehaulani  
20 Pu'u and I'll be serving as a translator should you  
21 choose to utilize my services today, this afternoon,  
22 through the evening.

23           (Speaking Hawaiian.)

24           Okay. So I'll be on the side if you need to  
25 talk to me. Thank you.

## Comments

8

## Responses

1 FACILITATOR AMARAL: The comment period remains  
2 open until September 21st so further comments are still  
3 being accepted and can be placed into the formal record.  
4 They can be transmitted either via snail mail or fax or  
5 e-mail. At the entrance you should have seen someone  
6 there with sign-in sheets. Dawn also has available the  
7 sheet that would give the information on how to fax or  
8 e-mail the material you'd want to turn in for the  
9 record. So you may want to take some of these comment  
10 forms home with you if you wish to make further comment.  
11 All comments are given equal weight regardless of the  
12 form that they come into this process in. So you should  
13 keep that in mind as well.

14 And should you have any questions about this  
15 process or about anything that's taking place here we  
16 invite you to see Mr. Gary Shirakata towards the back of  
17 the room. He's the fellow with the raised hand and the  
18 aloha shirt. He's with the Army Corps of Engineers.  
19 Gary is coordinating this and he can probably answer any  
20 questions you have.

21 If you wish to speak today we ask you to please  
22 go back to the sign-in table and to let Dawn know that  
23 you wish to speak. And cards are prepared and they are  
24 then given to myself and my co-facilitator, that's  
25 Kuumea Aloha Gomes, and we call the names from the cards

## Comments

9

## Responses

1 that are submitted to us.

2           The role of the facilitator, quite frankly, is  
3 to monitor testimony for time. We have to be out of  
4 here by six o'clock this evening. We want to give  
5 everyone the opportunity to speak. And so we will be up  
6 here asking you if you are proceeding in a very lengthy  
7 loquacious way to try to summarize. We'll give you  
8 little cards that will tell you, you know, you have two  
9 minutes, and then one minute, and then we request that  
10 you stop. We hope that you will grant the facilitators  
11 the courtesies, and we do not intend to be rude to you,  
12 we simply want to provide an opportunity for all people  
13 to be able to speak.

14           The other role of the facilitator is to monitor  
15 for conduct. We assume that everyone comes in here with  
16 a good heart and with respect and that we all treat one  
17 another with respect. And so that's what we're watching  
18 for as well. It doesn't matter whether we agree or  
19 disagree with the things that are uttered in this  
20 microphone and going into the record, what does matter  
21 is that everyone has an opportunity to be heard and that  
22 their mana'o is taken for what it is intended, their  
23 sincere utterance and beliefs on these issues.

24           So we ask that you consider every testimony in  
25 the manner within which it is given, with sincerity, and

## Comments

10

1 that you treat all speakers with respect. We ask that  
2 you not interrupt them, that you not make rude comments.  
3 And that's what we're here to watch for also.

4           Beyond that I think, oh, I try to remember,  
5 well, I will call the names of people so that the court  
6 stenographer gets the name on the record. If I forget  
7 can you remember to say your name before speaking if I  
8 haven't said your name. We're going to stop at the top  
9 of the hour each time in order to allow the court  
10 stenographers to change and the cameraman to change his  
11 tape and all of us to stretch our legs. As I said  
12 earlier we are here until six o'clock and then we're  
13 pau. So we're going to try to keep on schedule and keep  
14 on time.

15           The first speaker, the first three speakers,  
16 quite frankly, have requested to be put first because  
17 they must leave early. And so we are accommodating  
18 them. Oh, okay. So we're going to accommodate whatever  
19 adjustments you ask us to make, we're going to try to  
20 allow you to speak first if you have to leave early or  
21 make whatever accommodation you need.

22           So the first four speakers have been given to me  
23 as people who may proceed even though you may have  
24 signed up before them. The first speaker is a former  
25 Trustee of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, in fact the

## Responses

## Comments

11

## Responses

1 mother of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, a respected  
2 community leader, and that is Aunty Frenchy DeSoto.

3 Aunty Frenchy?

4 MS. DeSOTO: Hi, Bill, I love you. Is Peggy all  
5 right?

6 MR. PATY: Yes, thank you.

7 MS. DeSOTO: Mana'o'i'o.

8 (Speaking in Hawaiian.)

9 I share some of my makaukau with you. These  
10 three hearings, dog and pony shows as they are, no fault  
11 of yours.

12 So you know who I am, I'm not Hawaiian because  
13 the United States congress says I'm Hawaiian, or  
14 Hawaiian Homes upon examination with a dipstick said so,  
15 I am a Native because I am a descendant of Natives and  
16 can prove it.

17 Today I bring documents proving who I am all the  
18 way back to 1645. That's as far as I can go. I also am  
19 one-half German. My father was German. So attempts to  
20 lead you to believe that the anger and frustration you  
21 have heard is just anti-haole rhetoric is asinine and  
22 ludicrous. The issue continues to be your EIS and its  
23 failure and its threats. Hewa ki'i.

24 My culture is alive, living and flourishing.  
25 Allegations that my culture is no more, as alleged, is a

## Comments

12

## Responses

1 pathetic admission that their ipu wai is empty or piha.  
2 (Speaking Hawaiian.) Kuleana given to me by my kupuna,  
3 Kahiko, is to malama ka aina. Why? So that our ohua  
4 will flourish.

5 Why try to make a difference? Our people have  
6 said since the abuse began, and I quote, "Ua mau ke ea o  
7 ka aina i ka pono," end quote. "The life of the land is  
8 perpetuated in righteousness." To turn our backs on the  
9 warnings of the kupuna is the same as cutting our own  
10 throats or the throats of our ohua. Or allowing others  
11 to do so. 'E miki oe ku.

12 The efforts to continue this charade tires us,  
13 frustrates us, humiliates and angers us. We have no  
14 money to analyze your 50 pounds of whatever that is,  
15 especially since you have paid thousands to have it done  
16 and complete as it is.

17 The reasons for expansion is nothing more than  
18 military greed and reflects the capitalistic culture  
19 much alive today. If it looks like a duck, walks like a  
20 duck, it's got to be a duck. I learned that in English  
21 standard school.

22 You know, I wanted to talk about when I was  
23 invited earlier to a talk story session that really  
24 wasn't a talk story session, it was a presentation of  
25 information, and then later it was called a dance with

## Comments

13

## Responses

1 the public or whatever that word is. So when I'm  
2 invited to talk story it's not what is being presented  
3 as talk story. You got to ask the oldtimers what they  
4 mean talk story. You sit down eyeball to eyeball.

5 (Speaking Hawaiian.) Mahalo.

6 FACILITATOR AMARAL: Mahalo. As we had  
7 indicated, because of the number of speakers that will  
8 come up the facilitators will set rules with respect to  
9 time limits in presentations. We'd like to try to limit  
10 presenters to five to 10 minutes if possible. And so  
11 we're up here and we're passing notes to speakers often  
12 asking them to summarize.

13 We have been asked, however, to make some  
14 accommodation for David Henkin, the next presenter. Not  
15 only does David have to leave early but his presentation  
16 will take a little longer than normal. So I will watch  
17 for time and remind him as it gets beyond the 15 minutes  
18 he has requested.

19 So David Henkin is the next speaker.

20 MR. HENKIN: Aloha kakou. I am David Henkin.  
21 I'm an attorney at Earthjustice. And when I was here on  
22 Tuesday night I was told that on Saturday we did not  
23 have to leave at six p.m. and that therefore people  
24 should come prepared to express their views more fully  
25 than they were allowed to do on Tuesday night.

## Comments

14

1 I'm going to try to stay to the point. But I do  
2 think that an important part of having public hearings  
3 as opposed to only written comment is that others get to  
4 hear the mana'o that others share, so that hopefully it  
5 can provoke additional thoughts that will help the  
6 Army's analysis. So I'm going to try and keep it to the  
7 point but don't appreciate the constraints that have  
8 been placed on this meeting.

9 On Tuesday night I discussed the facts regarding  
10 the Army's historic use of Makua, both in the period  
11 from 1988 to 1998, when it ceased using it on a regular  
12 basis, and then in the last seven years where it has  
13 only trained with live fire 26 times. That's all  
14 branches of the military, including non-Army units.

15 One thing that I failed to point out on Tuesday  
16 that I think bears some emphasis is that up until 1995  
17 there were three Army brigades stationed in Hawaii. In  
18 1995 the first brigade was moved to Fort Lewis. So when  
19 you look at the figures for utilization of Makua for  
20 training from 1988 to '95 recognize that there was  
21 one-half again as many soldiers or brigades stationed  
22 here in Hawaii.

23 And despite that fact in 1988 the Army used  
24 Makua for training only on 98 days; in '89, 86 days;  
25 '90, 160 days; '91, 104 days; '92, 106 days; '93, 140

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## Responses

T42-1

Training requirements are constantly changing based on lessons learned in combat, training events, new equipment, and new commanders. Convoy live-fire training, for example, has become an essential component in training units based on the experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan. Using historical data to assess future needs is faulty logic. Times of war, such as now, drastically change training requirements. Combat readiness, moreover, is an assessment based on a commander's experience and training, and therefore is a matter of discretion.

While units have been assessed in the past as ready for combat without conducting live-fire training exercises at MMR, the lack of live-fire training at MMR reduces a unit's readiness level and increases the potential for casualties, as the Army is forced to undertake work-arounds. The lack of a home-based live-fire training range also has an impact on Soldier morale because more time is spent away from family, which in turn affects performance and readiness.

Further as set forth in the Draft EIS, MMR is intended to be used by other military branches, and, therefore, the number of exercises represents the maximum to be undertaken.

T42-1

## Comments

15

## Responses

T42-1

1 days; '94, 107 days, and then '95, 101 days. None of  
2 these training totals, whether it was with three  
3 brigades or two brigades or all of the military combined  
4 anywhere approaches the 242 days of training that the  
5 Army now proposes to conduct at Makua. It's important  
6 that the Army and the public bear in mind that we have  
7 never seen this level of training at Makua.

8 Today I'm going to focus on the alternatives  
9 analysis and its deficiencies because the alternatives  
10 analysis lies at the core of an environmental impact  
11 statement. Because that's where the Army and the public  
12 and elected officials have an opportunity to see the  
13 different ways that the Army could accomplish its goals.  
14 And it is the place where you have an opportunity to  
15 evaluate whether there are alternatives out there that  
16 could accomplish the Army's goals with fewer impacts on  
17 the environment.

18 So this is not a question of whether it's going  
19 to happen in Waianae's backyard at Makua as opposed to  
20 somewhere else, it's not a question of shifting the same  
21 burden around, it's a question of doing an objective  
22 analysis as to whether there are other ways to  
23 accomplish the goals that would overall impose less  
24 environmental harm. In that regard I don't mean any  
25 disrespect to those who believe that no level of Army

## Comments

16

1 training is appropriate in Hawaii when I suggest  
 2 alternatives that would involve training elsewhere.  
 3           It's important in the environmental impact  
 4 statement to provide this comparative analysis of all  
 5 reasonable alternatives so that everyone can see whether  
 6 the Army has made a wise choice. And that by necessity,  
 7 because of the definition of the undertaking, involves  
 8 consideration of alternate locations for training. It  
 9 is not Earthjustice's intent to advocate any level of  
 10 training in Hawaii or any training at any particular  
 11 location, but that's just what the document needs to do.

12           The first thing is the analysis of the no-action  
 13 alternative is completely deficient. The no-action  
 14 alternative is meant to be a baseline against which the  
 15 Army would measure any of its proposals for action. The  
 16 no-action alternative is supposed to reflect what is  
 17 currently the environmental status quo.

T42-2 18           The no-action alternative, however, in this  
 19 document is not the environmental status quo because it  
 20 calls for radically reducing the level of environmental  
 21 protection that the Army is currently carrying out at  
 22 Makua. If you look at page 2-8 it says "There would be  
 23 at most one full-time employee, a decrease from the  
 24 current staff of 14. Maintaining the fuel breaks would  
 25 be the only maintenance activities conducted. No

## Responses

T42-2

The Draft EIS accurately represents the level of management that the Army expects to provide in the absence of training at MMR. The level of management and onsite staff is directly related to the level of activity at MMR. If no training or other activities are planned, there would be no need for permanent staff, and the management activities would be greatly reduced.

## Comments

17

## Responses

1 integrated training area management projects would be  
2 conducted. And there would be implementation of minimum  
3 measures from the integrated wildland fire management  
4 plan."

5 In other words, they would start from a current  
6 level of environmental protection at Makua that's up  
7 here, and reduce it way down to the bare minimum, the  
8 bare bones, and I would suggest even below the bare  
9 bones of what is responsible so that they can exaggerate  
10 in the EIS what the effects would be of not training at  
11 Makua.

12 So you end up with the paradoxical result that  
13 eliminating all live-fire training at Makua, which is a  
14 major source of fires, 270 in the 1990s alone, including  
15 major wildfires, and when I talk about training-related  
16 fires it's not just from live fire it's from the  
17 controlled burns and the other activities that they  
18 conduct to allow them to do live fire.

19 So getting rid of all of that will actually pose  
20 a serious, a significant impact to biological resources  
21 at Makua. So getting rid of the fire producing activity  
22 will actually harm the environment according to this  
23 EIS, because they get rid of all of their firefighters  
24 and all of their efforts to control fires and basically  
25 abandon the place. That's not the no-action

T42-2

## Comments

18

1 alternative.

2           The no-action alternative would be maintaining  
3 your current level of activities there and then  
4 comparing that with adding the layer of training on top.  
5 You would have to do an environmental impact statement  
6 to change the environmental status quo from what you are  
7 currently doing to this radically reduced level of  
8 protection. You would have to do that. So that's not a  
9 no-action alternative for this EIS.

T42-2

10           And if you're going to propose such a radical  
11 reduction in your stewardship obligations you need to do  
12 that against the backdrop of your other legal  
13 responsibilities. Your responsibilities to implement  
14 your integrated natural resource management plans under  
15 the Sykes Act, your responsibilities under the  
16 Endangered Species Act, Section 7, to conserve  
17 endangered species, and avoid pushing them to  
18 extinction. You can't just say we're going to abandon  
19 the whole place and that's the baseline against which  
20 you measure your training. You would need to do a  
21 full-on environmental impact statement in order to  
22 change the -- in order to change the environmental  
23 status quo.

T42-3

24           So if you wanted to do that what you should be  
25 doing is examining a realistic appraisal of what really

## Responses

T42-3

Because future disposal of the property is not proposed at this time and identifying subsequent uses would be highly speculative, those actions are not considered components of the No Action Alternative.

## Comments

19

## Responses

T42-3 1 would happen if the Army left Makua. Because what  
 2 really would happen if you left Makua and stopped  
 3 training there is not one staff person sitting around  
 4 maintaining the fire break roads. You would be  
 5 accessing that property to the Fish & Wildlife Service  
 6 or to the State of Hawaii or the people of Hawaii to do  
 7 something productive and beneficial with it, which would  
 8 involve management of those resources, protection of  
 9 those resources.

T42-2 10 . So if you really want to go there and talk about  
 11 a change to the environmental status quo you have to be  
 12 honest about it. Because an EIS does not fulfill its  
 13 function if it distorts the comparison of costs and  
 14 benefits.

T42-4 15 From what we talked about on Tuesday you also  
 16 need to take a serious look at whether you can in fact  
 17 accomplish your training goals without Makua. In other  
 18 words, whether the no-action alternative really is the  
 19 best choice when you look at the environment, the people  
 20 of this island and the military's needs. Because if you  
 21 look at your historic use of Makua, and in particular  
 22 how you've been getting by and waging wars the last  
 23 seven years without Makua, perhaps the honest response  
 24 is that it's really not that necessary after all.

25 And so the no-action alternative should go and

T42-4

Training requirements are constantly changing based on lessons learned in combat, training events, new equipment, and new commanders. Using historical data to assess future needs is faulty logic. Times of war, such as now, drastically change training requirements. While units have been assessed in the past as ready for combat without conducting live-fire training exercises at MMR, the Army was forced to undertake training work-arounds to include training at locations outside of the state of Hawaii. These work arounds were both time consuming and costly. Additionally, the lack of home-based live-fire training capability has an impact on Soldier morale as more time is spent away from family, which is not quantifiable in Unit Status Reports.

## Comments

20

T42-4 1 be beyond something that is merely a benchmark against  
2 which you judge what you really want to do. And it  
3 should be something seriously considered as a reasonable  
4 outcome of your decision making process.

5 But if you do conclude that you need to conduct  
6 some additional level of training you need to do an  
7 honest appraisal of how much training and where.

8 And let me break that down. First, how much  
9 training? As we've seen in the last ten years that you  
10 used Makua never have you trained 242 days a year as you  
T42-5 11 now propose. You should be looking at an alternative  
12 that is not what you say is alternative one, two and  
13 three, which basically is more training than we've ever  
14 done at Makua, alternative one; yet more training,  
15 alternative two, including weapon systems tracers we  
16 haven't used since 1998 because of their fire risk; and  
17 even more training with more fire producing weapons,  
18 which is alternative three.

19 You should be looking at an alternative within  
20 your range of alternatives that actually reflects  
21 historic use of Makua. Or if you're not going to do  
22 that you need to put out for the public's information  
T42-6 23 some analysis that justifies how you came up with 242  
24 days of training, why that is something that you  
25 actually need to do.

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## Responses

T42-5

Training requirements are constantly changing based on lessons learned in combat, training events, new equipment, and new commanders. Using historical data to assess future needs is faulty logic. Times of war, such as now, drastically change training requirements. Combat readiness, moreover, is an assessment based on a commander's experience and training, and therefore is a matter of discretion. Moreover, based on the Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) requirements for the 25th Infantry Division (Light) and training requirements for other military units, the estimated types of training and amount of training are reasonable and feasible for MMR.

During the period in question, many additional training events were actually conducted during those years. These events involved primarily platoon events. The EIS now explains how many events of different types can be expected to occur at MMR. It is important to note that since 1998, the training requirements of units have changed because of their changing missions and evolving doctrine. In addition, the Stryker Brigade's use of Makua is limited and is discussed in Chapter 2.

T42-6

Please see response to Comment T42-5].

## Comments

21

## Responses

1           So in terms of the amount of training that's  
2 done look at no action seriously, and if you need some  
3 additional training really look honestly at how much  
4 more and with what weapon systems. Because you haven't  
5 trained with tracers or tow missiles or rockets at Makua  
6 since 1998. You abandoned them then because of their  
7 fire producing potential. You need to seriously look at  
8 whether you need them.

T42-5

9           As far as where you're going to do the training,  
10 the EIS as it's currently written makes it a foregone  
11 conclusion that if you do need to do more training  
12 you're going to do it at Makua. And what that's telling  
13 the world, what that's telling the people in this room  
14 and the people of Hawaii, is that there is no other  
15 location that could possibly realistically accommodate  
16 the type of training that you're talking about.

T42-7

17           And I'm not saying the ideal location, because  
18 NEPA tells agencies that you need to look at things that  
19 are other than your preferred alternative, other than  
20 what you believe to be the best possible way of  
21 addressing the problem. So that you can look creatively  
22 to see if other things that may be slightly less than  
23 perfect can reasonably accomplish your goals, or at  
24 least most of them, at much less environmental and  
25 cultural cost.

T42-7

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

22

T42-8

1           When you went out with scoping you told the  
 2 public that you were going to look at realigning base --  
 3 realigning facilities at Schofield Barracks in order to  
 4 accommodate the type of training that you had previously  
 5 done at Makua. And you hinted to the public that with  
 6 the incoming hundreds of millions of dollars for Stryker  
 7 conversion that you would use that money to realign the  
 8 ranges at Schofield, so that you could do the training  
 9 that you used to do at Makua over at Schofield and thus  
 10 consolidate your holdings, consolidate your footprint,  
 11 eliminate the impacts on resources at Makua.

12           Suddenly that has completely disappeared and I  
 13 want to know why. There is an exchange, and this is in  
 14 your training binder from the last round of litigation,  
 15 Tab 35, an exchange between John Gallup, your  
 16 consultant, and Major Allen Paty and Mark Schleming at  
 17 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. And there was an exchange  
 18 about how long it would take to build an alternate CCAAC  
 19 site at Schofield Barracks. And the answer was that  
 20 including all of the design funds and the planning and  
 21 everything else it would take two years. So at least in  
 22 2001 you thought it was possible to move things around  
 23 and build a new facility at Schofield and that's what  
 24 you told us in 2002 at scoping.

25           And now all of a sudden that alternative is not

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## Responses

T42-8

While the MMR and SBCT projects were designed so either one could be implemented independently of the other, SBCT forces may use MMR if the ranges are available after completion of the MMR EIS and ROD. Accordingly, the MMR EIS contains an analysis of the potential environmental impacts associated with dismantled CALFEXs for current forces and the SBCT forces. See Chapter 5.

## Comments

23

1 only not a preferred alternative but it's not even an  
 2 alternative that gets complete analysis. It gets  
 3 rejected off the bat. And I want to know why. And I  
 4 want to know if the answer to that question is because  
 5 your decision to proceed with Stryker training precluded  
 6 changing the configuration of ranges at Schofield to  
 7 accommodate training for Makua. And if that's the  
 8 reason, that Stryker has precluded you considering  
 9 moving training from Makua I want to know why the  
 10 Stryker EIS you did not look at the indirect effect on  
 11 Makua of deciding to do Stryker conversion here in  
 12 Hawaii. Because that is an indirect impact if you have  
 13 to train at Makua because of Stryker.

T42-9

14 I have the same questions for Pohakuloa, because  
 15 the EIS suggests that you cannot rearrange your training  
 16 at Pohakuloa because it's being bumped by Stryker  
 17 training. Is that true? Is that why you cannot build  
 18 or even consider building at Pohakuloa? And, if so, why  
 19 was that not discussed in the Stryker EIS as an indirect  
 20 impact?

T42-10

21 Also with respect to Pohakuloa you say you can't  
 22 do training off of the island of Oahu, and this would go  
 23 to any other island in the state, because of the time of  
 24 transporting soldiers. Well, the Army is now planning  
 25 to bring, I believe it is, 12 of these Spearhead, what

T42-11

## Responses

T42-9

Because the actions proposed for MMR and as part of Stryker Transformation are not connected, the EISs prepared for those projects also are not connected. These projects were designed so either one could be implemented independent of the other.

T42-10

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.

T42-11

Please see response to comment T42-10

## Comments

24

## Responses

1 are they, 700-ton theater support vessel 1X Spearheads,  
2 which could carry soldiers from Pearl Harbor to  
3 Pohakuloa in seven hours.

4 To my mind it is a reasonable alternative to add  
5 a day to the, what is it, I believe it's one CALFEX that  
6 each company needs to do each year. So is the Army  
7 telling the public that it is unreasonable even to look  
8 at transporting a company and adding a day on either  
9 side to get it over to Pohakuloa rather than to do it  
10 here on Oahu? And why is that? Why is that so  
11 unreasonable, so beyond the pale, that it won't even be  
12 analyzed in this EIS? Because you could use those seven  
13 hours aboard that ship for classroom lecturing, for  
14 getting ready for the mission, for after-action review.  
15 That could be useful time when all the soldiers are on  
16 board with all of their weapons.

17 So I want you to really let us know why it is  
18 that Pohakuloa not only is not your preferred  
19 alternative but it can't even be considered. And it  
20 can't be the terrain, because you routinely modify  
21 terrain at your facilities and at Pohakuloa. You're  
22 doing it for Stryker in order to create better training  
23 conditions by crushing the lava and such. So why won't  
24 you consider that as a replacement facility for Makua?

25 And if you do conclude that because of Stryker

T42-12

Please see response to comment T42-10

T42-11

T42-12

T42-13

## Comments

25

T42-13

1 transformation you cannot use the existing facilities at  
 2 Schofield or Pohakuloa why is it that it's not realistic  
 3 to consider purchasing another, I believe 1,400 acres is  
 4 how much you need for this training facility? Why can't  
 5 you purchase some additional land in an area that is not  
 6 as ecologically and culturally sensitive as Makua to do  
 7 your training? Again, I'm not advocating spreading the  
 8 Army's footprint. I'm just saying that you need to look  
 9 at it if you want to have an objective analysis of costs  
 10 and benefits.

11 For Stryker transformation you were willing to  
 12 spend \$16 million to buy 1,400 acres here on Oahu. You  
 13 were willing to spend \$30 million to buy 23,000 acres on  
 14 the island of Hawaii. Undoubtedly as you were doing  
 15 Stryker conversion you looked at a number of different  
 16 areas as candidates for land acquisition. You should  
 17 put those studies in front of the people of Hawaii so  
 18 that we can know why there's not another square foot of  
 19 ground other than Makua in the state where you could do  
 20 this type of training. And particularly with these  
 21 Spearhead vessels why you can't get the troops there in  
 22 an efficient and reasonable amount of time, particularly  
 23 given that all you need to do is one company level  
 24 CALFEX per year? That's why you're saying you need to  
 25 use Makua.

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## Responses

T42-13  
 Army policy (for environmental reasons) is to avoid creating new  
 ordnance impact areas. Because MMR has an established impact  
 area, it is more environmentally sound to conduct live-fire train-  
 ing there than to acquire land elsewhere and convert it to a train-  
 ing facility.

## Comments

26

## Responses

1           . So, in summary, in terms of alternatives, you  
 2 should be looking seriously at the no-action alternative  
 T42-4 3 because that has been a realistic way for you to  
 4 accomplish your mission and to wage war for the last  
 5 seven years.

6           You should be looking at a true reduced training  
 T42-5 7 option, whether at Makua or elsewhere, something closer  
 8 than historic levels, or you should be justifying this  
 9 radical increase in the number of days of training.

10           You should be looking at alternate locations for  
 T42-7 11 training, preferably within your existing footprint at  
 12 Schofield or Pohakuloa. And if you can't do that you  
 13 need to tell us why. Because you didn't tell us why we  
 14 needed the Stryker EIS. In fact you told us that the  
 15 two things had nothing to do with one another and I'm  
 16 starting to have some serious questions about that.

17           And, lastly, if you can't do it within your  
 T42-13 18 existing footprint you need to take a serious look at  
 19 purchasing some other land that is not -- that does not  
 20 have scores of cultural sites, that does not have 50  
 21 federally listed endangered species within the  
 22 crosshairs of your training, some place safer and more  
 23 responsible to do your training.

24           I encourage you to look at these alternatives  
 25 so that you have the information that you need to make a

## Comments

27

1 rational choice and that we as the public have the  
 2 information that we deserve to know that you've given it  
 3 thorough review and thorough thought.

4 I appreciate your attention. Aloha.

5 FACILITATOR AMARAL: Our next speaker is Bill  
 6 Prescott, followed by Fred Cachola.

7 MR. PRESCOTT: Aloha. First of all I'd like to  
 8 talk about reference to cultural resources. And what I  
 T43-1 9 would like to request is that this section of the report  
 10 be amended in its entirety. It is not accurately -- it  
 11 does not accurately reflect how the MMR is involved with  
 12 what is considered to be culturally relevant.

13 And I say this, and the justification for it is  
 14 that Kamehameha II effectively ended the Hawaiian  
 15 religion and the kapu system that supported it in 1819.  
 16 And by doing so he removed the beliefs of sacredness of  
 17 the land, mana, which is spiritual power given by the  
 18 Hawaiian gods and consequences for violating the kapus.

T43-1 19 Therefore the MMR is not on sacred land, there  
 20 is no mana anywhere, and no Hawaiian religion has been  
 21 recognized as culturally legitimate since 1819.

22 And a footnote to all of this there's a quote  
 23 from a report, a Hawaii report, Star Bulletin  
 24 Advertiser, August 1st, 1976, by Bunky Bakutis. And it  
 25 begins and I'm taking it, a part of it, where it says,

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## Responses

T43-1

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

28

## Responses

1 "Makua was devoted mostly to cattle ranching during the  
 2 early 1900s. Between 35 and 100 people lived there till  
 3 1943. The low flatlands of the valley were private  
 4 kuleana land. Lincoln McCandless was the largest  
 5 landholder out of the 170 acres in kuleanas. The major  
 6 part of the valley was ceded land, which went to the  
 7 United States when Hawaii became a Territory.  
 8 McCandless leased the Makua ceded land from the  
 9 Territorial government for ranch use. Some 1,500 head  
 10 of cattle grazed in the valley. There was a large  
 11 McCandless home and other family homes," etc.

12 What I'm trying to point out is that this is  
 13 further evidence that the MMR is not on sacred land.  
 14 And with 1,500 head of cattle roaming around stepping on  
 15 rocks and what have you, and doing their thing, if mana  
 16 existed it would have disappeared a long time ago.

17 You know, I need to comment on I've been to the  
 18 past two meetings and I've heard a lot of criticism  
 19 about haoles, overthrow of the monarchy, and the  
 20 military, and I'd like to just briefly comment on that.

21 Criticism of the haoles. And you know I've been  
 22 mentioning, I don't know how many of you know Lydia  
 23 Dominis. Anybody in here know Lydia Dominis? Yeah, I  
 24 figured that. We all know Queen Liliuokalani, right?  
 25 Well, she married a guy named John Dominis. She loved

T43-1

## Comments

29

## Responses

1 him. This guy, she relied on him for counsel. They  
2 were very close, they went to school together in their  
3 youth. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, if it were not for him  
4 there would be no Kamehameha Schools. He's the guy with  
5 the money. She had the land, he had the money. So what  
6 I'm saying to you is if you're going to talk about  
7 haoles, go easy, okay? I don't think the Queen and  
8 Bernice Pauahi would appreciate you talking badly about  
9 their spouses.

10 Criticism of the overthrow of the monarchy. You  
11 know, no lives were lost. But when Kamehameha I invaded  
12 Oahu, sonofagun that guy, he killed thousands of  
13 Hawaiians. Go take a look at that picture that Herb  
14 Kane painted. You see all of them Hawaiians going over  
15 the edge of that Pali? That's Hawaiians.

16 Lastly I wanted to talk about the military. You  
17 know they are here because we, the elected people, yeah,  
18 we put them here. We got our legislators to get them to  
19 come here. The majority of us approved of that action.  
20 And if you chose not to vote then you have no right to  
21 complain.

22 And I want to read a few lines from a poem that  
23 I received a long time ago. And it's about a soldier at  
24 Valley Forge, he stands in the middle of the  
25 battlefield. He's beaten and worn, he's emotionally

## Comments

30

## Responses

1 scarred, he's been away from his family for a while.  
2 And he stands, though, with his eyes, with fire in his  
3 eyes and victory on his breath, and he looks at us in  
4 anger and disgust and he tells us this: "I gave you a  
5 birthright of freedom born in the constitution, and now  
6 your children graduate too illiterate to read it. I  
7 fought in the snow barefoot to give you the freedom to  
8 vote and you stay at home because it rains. It's the  
9 soldier, not the reporter, who gives you freedom of the  
10 press. It's the soldier, not the press, who gives you  
11 freedom of speech. It's the soldier, not the campus  
12 organizer, who allows you to demonstrate. It's the  
13 soldier who salutes the flag, serves the flag, whose  
14 coffin is draped with the flag, that allows the  
15 protester to burn the flag."

16           You folks think about that. Thank you.

17           FACILITATOR AMARAL: Thank you very much,  
18 Mr. Prescott. And I wanted to publicly apologize to  
19 Mr. Prescott. He had arrived early, signed up to speak  
20 early and actually was preceded by two other speakers.  
21 That was my fault, I apologize to him and for any  
22 inconvenience I've caused for him. Mahalo.

23           Our next speaker is Fred Cachola, followed by  
24 Pat Patterson.

25           MR. CACHOLA: Aloha. (Speaking Hawaiian.)

## Comments

31

## Responses

1 My name is Fred Cachola. I'm half Hawaiian,  
2 Filipino, Chinese. I was born in Kohala. And I'd love  
3 to sit down with the next previous speaker to speak  
4 about Kamehameha because that's where he was born and  
5 raised. And I'm here today to testify.

6 And my first testimony -- and I'll be wearing  
7 three different hats today. In my first testimony I  
8 shall wear the hat as a veteran. As E4 Fred Cachola,  
9 veteran of the Korean war, cadre at Hawaii Infantry  
10 Training Center during the Korean war.

11 I was the youngest cadre there, and we trained  
12 our recruits going to battle in Korea. We did  
13 everything from map reading to firing 57 recoilless  
14 rifles, throwing grenades, bayonet. We knew how serious  
15 training was because we were sending men directly into  
16 battle at that time. And during those days when I was a  
17 young cadre, and perhaps I became one, I really wanted  
18 to go to Korea, but because I graduated from the  
19 Kamehameha Military Institute, which was a military  
20 institute at that time, the Army saw fit to keep me  
21 back, send me to leadership and get me back as a cadre  
22 to train other young men like myself who were going off  
23 to war.

24 All during that time we didn't use Makua 242  
25 days a year. We did not use Makua 100 days a year. In

## Comments

32

1 fact, guess what? We never used Makua one day at all.  
 2 Never. And we were a nation at war. And we, state of  
 3 Hawaii, was sending young men into Korea like you  
 4 wouldn't believe. A hundred men a month coming out of  
 5 Hawaii Infantry Training Center.

6 Yes, yes, we used Kahuku. I don't know how many  
 7 times I tromped up 904. Yes, yes, we used the east  
 8 range. We threw grenades, fired recoilless rifles, the  
 9 whole works at Schofield Barracks. And that was  
 10 sufficient.

11 So my point, No. 1, as a veteran and as a cadre,  
 12 and as a trainer of people, young men going to war, is  
 13 we didn't need Makua during Korea and we certainly don't  
 14 need it today. And like the previous speaker I really  
 15 question your analysis of 242 days. That's 242 days.  
 16 I -- I -- it's hard for me to believe that, especially  
 17 when you already proved that you haven't used it that  
 18 much. And by one estimate you haven't used it at all  
 19 when we were training people to go to war.

20 I'd also like to testify as a veteran that I'm  
 21 embarrassed that we see ugly scars of World War II still  
 22 here that we haven't cleaned up. And when you drive  
 23 back take a look at the pillboxes that are still on the  
 24 beach. As a veteran I'm embarrassed that we haven't  
 25 cleaned that up in the past 60 years. You could have

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## Responses

T44-1

Training requirements are constantly changing based on lessons learned in combat, training events, new equipment, and new commanders. Using historical data to assess future needs is faulty logic. Times of war, such as now, drastically change training requirements. Combat readiness, moreover, is an assessment based on a commander's experience and training, and therefore is a matter of discretion. Lack of training at MMR reduces a unit's readiness level and increases the potential for casualties in combat situations; MMR has been determined to meet the purpose and need of the proposed action.

## Comments

33

1 done something with the bunkers that still litter all  
2 our hillsides.

3 I'm embarrassed that we still require 80 percent  
4 of the best beach in the Leeward area as a  
5 quasi-recreation place for the military. Perhaps during  
6 the war, yes, but certainly not now. Why can't the  
7 military share Pokai Bay with the rest of the community?

8 Then I'd like to wear my hat as a member of the  
9 Native American Advisory Group who advises the Advisory  
10 Council on Historic Preservation. And that council  
11 advises the president and members of congress on all  
12 matters regarding historic preservation. And I would  
13 say to the chairman, Chairman Mau, as I will in a  
14 letter, that this EIS is inadequate, incomplete, and in  
15 many cases ambiguous and vague, except for where the  
16 military is going to be involved. Then it's very  
17 specific, so many men, so many days, so many occasions,  
18 so many acres.

T44-2 19 But when it comes to mitigation we see words  
20 like would likely occur, consultation may happen. If  
21 you're going to be that specific to one area of the EIS  
22 then be specific in all areas. And I will recommend  
23 that the council take a hard look at this, this  
24 dichotomy between specific needs of the military and  
25 vague, ambiguous terms for mitigation.

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## Responses

T44-2

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. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and applicable regulations and guidelines, the EIS does not contain commitments to implement specific mitigation measures. Those decisions are made and documented in the Record of Decision.

## Comments

34

T44-3 1 I would say to the council that having adverse  
2 impacts on cultural resources which are unmitigable.  
3 Unmitigable. That means we cannot fix it. Sorry, we're  
4 not going to be able to fix it -- is unacceptable. More  
5 so since the Department of Defense already has programs  
6 established for doing just that. And I talked about  
7 NALEMP. And I'm glad some of your staff who didn't know  
8 about this now know about it. It's called the Native  
9 American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program. If  
T44-4 10 it's good for our Indian brethren, Native Americans,  
11 it's certainly good enough for us.

12 And in this program it requires, it requires, I  
13 like that word, it requires the Department of Defense to  
14 devote funds annually to mitigate the environmental  
15 resources that it might adversely affect. That is not  
16 even mentioned. You don't even mention the fact that  
17 Department of Defense already has a policy dealing with  
18 Native Americans, American Indians.

19 And I will further recommend to the chairman of  
20 this council that the Department of Defense develop a  
21 policy and work with Native Hawaiians. If it's good  
22 enough for the American Indians and you have a policy,  
23 well, it should be for Hawaiians.

24 I will also further recommend other things like  
25 the legacy program which they offer. But the point is

## Responses

T44-3

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.

T44-4

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. NALEMP does not apply to MMR and is therefore outside the scope of the EIS.

## Comments

35

1 there are ways and means which our Department of Defense  
2 already has and you don't even recognize them. They  
3 should be in this report.

4           Last, I want to wear my hat as a kanaka maoli.  
5 As a resident of Waianae. And I gave Uncle Sam three  
6 years of my life and he gave me four years of college.  
7 And right after that I came here to teach in Waianae.  
8 And I was saddened to learn that many of the kupunas who  
9 had all of this rich mo'olelo in Hawaii were gone, were  
10 lost. And I remember working with John DeSoto as a  
11 student, and Manny DeSoto. They were my students. And  
12 how we were desperately looking for the culture in  
13 Waianae. And I remember when Makua was a pristine  
14 beach, beautiful.

15           And I will recommend to the council that the  
16 Army has inadvertently, inadvertently, saved an entire  
17 intact ahupua'a. Whether you liked it or not that's  
18 what you did. From the mountains out to the seas, out  
19 into the ocean you have in the most highly urbanized  
20 area of Oahu an intact Hawaiian ahupua'a. And that the  
21 highest and best use of that land is not for continuous  
22 destruction and bombardment and firing and missile and  
23 destroying, but it's to preserve, to recreate, to allow  
24 kanaka maoli to immerse themselves, and to be able to go  
25 there and tell their story and tell it in their own way.

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## Responses

## Comments

36

T44-5 1 That indeed what we need on urban Oahu is not more lands  
2 dedicated to militarism but more lands dedicated to  
3 Hawaiianism peace.

T44-6 4           You already control 20 percent of the lands.  
5 You already control 20 percent. You've controlled that  
6 for many, many years. And now you still want more.  
7 Where does it stop? When do these lands revert back to  
8 Hawaiians? To the state of Hawaii? When do we do that?

T44-7 9           So I would strongly recommend an alternative  
10 five, perhaps, that a cultural ahupua'a, a place of  
11 immersion for Hawaiians and kanaka maoli be considered  
12 as an alternative and that the Army indeed, indeed, the  
13 military in Makua, would please leave. Aloha.

14           FACILITATOR AMARAL: As I had said earlier, we  
15 would stop on the hour but actually we've gone over an  
16 hour. We need to stop now, switch stenographers and  
17 tape. So we're going to take a break and let that  
18 business happen.

19           Recess. Mahalo.

20           (Recess taken from 3:23 until 3:29 p.m.)

21           FACILITATOR GOMES: Okay. If we can get back  
22 into our seats so we can get started again. This is  
23 just a reminder for those folks coming in. If you want  
24 to  
25 testify, you need to go to the back table and make sure

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## Responses

T44-5

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.

T44-6

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.

T44-7

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. Moreover, this and other community alternatives do not satisfy the purpose and need stated in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of the Draft EIS.

## Comments

37

## Responses

1 that you register. Dawn will write your name on the  
2 card and it will get back to us.

3 The next three people to testify are Pat  
4 Patterson, Clara Batongbacal, and Karen Young.

5 Pat.

6 MS. PATTERSON: Aloha. I'm not going to be  
7 talking very long today. I've said some things and I'll  
8 be running from things. But what I want to first say --  
9 I think that we're all endangered species because  
10 Colonel Killian welcomed us to this evening's  
11 presentation. Then --

12 FACILITATOR GOMES: I'd just like to ask those  
13 people having side conversations to please move your  
14 conversations outside. We must continue. There are  
15 some rumbling here. It's kind of distracting up front.  
16 We do want to hear what Pat has to say.

17 MS. PATTERSON: And then the facilitator  
18 welcomes us to this morning's event. Whether it's night  
19 or day or afternoon, I appreciate this opportunity to be  
20 here with  
21 all of you. And I said I don't have very much to say.

22 I've been using some of my other genes. My dad  
23 was not only interested in indigenous people but he also  
24 was a writer, and a poet, and an artist. So I'm going  
25 to be

## Comments

38

1 using some those things this morning.

2 But I do want to go back just briefly to those  
3 silver globules -- Gary, forgive me -- we did have this  
4 conversation and I do appreciate the fact that it was  
5 three days looking for those silver globules in the Bay  
6 of Makua not finding any but finding one on the beach.

7 I want to remind you that the ocean changes with  
8 the seasons and especially storms -- winter storms. So  
9 if you would be able to do a few searches in that bay  
10 throughout this coming year or the time until this is --  
11 the final EIS and Tetra Tech Gary -- Gary said that we  
12 wouldn't be able  
13 to afford that. I don't think we need to have all those  
14 people three days.

15 Now, if we had a little money, I can name three  
16 people who could go out there and do it because they go  
17 out there and dive. That would be Grace and Chris and  
18 John.

19 And if they can go out there and be paid -- bring them a  
20 little bit of money from the Army into Waianae. We  
21 might

22 be able to find other things. I'm sorry for focusing on  
23 this metal but somehow or another it got me.

24 I'd like now to refer to Section 3.2 -- .12.8,  
25 the protection of children. We are talking about -- in

## Responses

T45-1

The Army conducted a dive survey to locate any metal globules located on the floor of the near-shore areas. The dive survey found no globules in the ocean, but one was found on Makua Beach and examined. It was determined to be material from aluminum cans and not toxic. This was discussed in Section 3.11.4 of the Draft EIS. Accordingly, further study of this issue is not warranted.

T45-1

## Comments

39

1 the first paragraph that we must protect children from  
 2 environmental health and safety risks -- that's  
 3 Executive Order 13045. And those kids play in the  
 4 muliwai. Because of their size and weight are probably  
 5 disproportionately affected by whatever toxins are  
 6 there.

T45-2

7 And then paragraph 3 on that same page 3-245,  
 8 the plan for transportation is to avoid the school  
 9 hours.

T45-3

10 Well, I don't know how many people know that at 4:00  
 11 where

12 I live Makaha Valley Plantation people start leaving so  
 13 that they can take their sleepy little kids to a  
 14 babysitter so they can get on our one road out to get to  
 15 Waikiki for their 6:00 jobs. Maybe they're going to the  
 16 airport. It isn't quite as far but it still takes a  
 17 long time and to have Strykers or convoys or whatever  
 18 you are going to try  
 19 to bring on our roads not doing it until 7:00 -- not  
 20 really appropriate.

T45-3

21 Another thing about transportation we've talked  
 22 about that one road that's only in and out for us, but  
 23 nobody has talked about the grade of asphalt that's on  
 24 that road. You know, it's falling apart not only  
 25 because we all use it back and forth, but all those

## Responses

T45-2

The hydrogeologic assessment represents a widespread evaluation of the potential for contamination as reflected in Appendix G-1. Sampling was conducted of soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater with no pattern of contamination that would impact off-site receptors.

T45-3

In Section 4.6 of the Draft EIS, the traffic analysis found that the increase in traffic volumes in the communities along Farrington Highway would be within the normal daily fluctuations in hourly traffic volumes.

## Comments

40

1 buses which we are so thankful to have, but they're  
 2 rolling over those bridges  
 3 and breaking them up and making more potholes. We're  
 4 getting more water main -- water main breaks -- bring  
 5 breaks too.

6 But I don't think we can handle what the plan  
 7 is. I think that one road will be destroyed. And while  
 8 I'd like to see the Army give us a new road, I also  
 9 don't want to  
 10 see an elevated road like we have on H-3.

11 But if you're going to insist on coming out on  
 12 our roads, I think we need to have repaved, upgraded --  
 13 lots of goodies. Mahalo.

14 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Pat. The next  
 15 person is Clarentia Batongbacal followed by Karen Young.

16 MS. BATONGBACAL: Aloha kakou. My name is  
 17 Clarentia Batongbacal, and I live in Nanakuli and have  
 18 been a  
 19 resident in Waianae for many years. This is my home. I  
 20 would like to thank you for the opportunity given to all  
 21 of us to voice our opinion on the matter at hand  
 22 concerning Makua Military Reservation.

23 For the record, I am opposed to the use of any  
 24 type of explosives being used in the valley. The report  
 25 that

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## Responses

T45-4

The vehicles proposed for use along Farrington Highway are similar to those used in the past, and it is not expected that significant damage from their use would occur. Impacts from overweight/oversize vehicles are addressed in Section 4.6.3.

T46-1

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.

T45-4

T46-1