

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC SCOPING

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Captain Jeff Basa at (512) 782-7924 or
by e-mail at
txarng.landpurchase@ng.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Army has identified the need for land acquisition and use of approximately 22,232 acres of land to enhance realistic training conditions. No adequate maneuver training land is currently available within a suitable travel time for the three TXARNG Battalions stationed in south Texas. The Army proposes land acquisition of approximately 22,232 acres for additional maneuver training land to meet the training needs of the TXARNG. This additional land will enhance training and will allow Soldiers to train to more realistic standards in preparation for operational deployment at a site located closer to their home communities. The Army Training Division, National Guard Bureau, is the action proponent; the land would be owned by the Army and licensed to the TXARNG.

The TXARNG PEIS will analyze the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of land acquisition to establish the STTC. The land acquisition alternative is located adjacent to and northeast of the existing U.S. Navy-owned Dixie Range in McMullen County. A PEIS is proposed for this analysis to address the implementation of the RPMP, which would consist of a number of construction phases to be implemented over an extended timeframe (estimated 15 to 20 years). This PEIS would analyze the general development of a cantonment area, training areas, and infrastructure support. Separate environmental analyses may be required at a later date, as necessary, for development not covered within this PEIS. The Army No Action Alternative will evaluate the impacts of taking no action to acquire additional training land. Resources and issues that will be evaluated in the PEIS include changes in land use from private hunting lands to military training lands; potential impacts to biological, cultural, and water resources; changes in transportation and traffic in the region. At this point, we do not anticipate any significant impacts. Additional concerns raised during the initial public involvement process will also be addressed in the PEIS.

The Notice of Intent can be viewed at <http://www.agd.state.tx.us>. *Scoping and Public Comment:* Federally recognized tribes, federal, state, and local agencies, and the public are invited to participate in the scoping process for the preparation of the PEIS. The scoping

process will include one public scoping meeting, which is an opportunity for the public to receive information about the proposed action and alternatives and to assist the Army in identifying potential environmental impacts and key issues of concern to be analyzed in the PEIS. The meeting will be held in McMullen County, Texas. Notification of the time and location for the scoping meeting will be announced in local media sources. To ensure scoping comments are fully considered in the preparation of the PEIS, comments and suggestions should be received within the 30-day scoping period. The public will also be invited to review and comment on the Draft PEIS when it is available for review. Notification letters will be mailed to Native American tribes, federal, state, and local agencies regarding the scoping process and Draft PEIS availability. A public meeting will take place during the comment period on the Draft PEIS and the public will be invited to share their views and concerns. Comments from the public will be considered before any decision is made regarding implementing the proposed action.

Dated: December 13, 2010.

Hershell E. Wolfe,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health).

[FR Doc. 2010-32176 Filed 12-22-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-08-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Preparation of the PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure at Pōhakuloa Training Area, HI

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.
ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The United States Army Pacific (USARPAC) and United States Army Garrison, Hawai'i (USAG-HI) intend to prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for modernizing training ranges, training support infrastructure (roads and utilities), and training support facilities in the cantonment area at Pōhakuloa Training Area (PTA) to meet better the readiness needs of military units in Hawai'i. The PEIS will evaluate PTA's long-term vision for modernizing training ranges, training support infrastructure, and the cantonment area to improve a current shortfall in collective (group) live-fire training capabilities for units stationed in

Hawai'i. The PEIS also includes an analysis for constructing and operating an Infantry Platoon Battle Area (IPBA) that would include an Infantry Platoon Battle Course (IPBC), Live-fire Shoothouse, and Military Operations on Urban Terrain (MOUT) facility. The IPBC would augment the existing non-standard IPBC (located at Range 10 on PTA), which is undersized and cannot be modernized in its current footprint. The Range 10 IPBC would continue to be used for non-standard collective live-fire training exercises.

Many of the training ranges and infrastructure at PTA do not meet current doctrinal training and standard range design requirements. Many of the range assets at PTA also do not have sufficient throughput capacity to meet collective live-fire training requirements.

Alternatives analyzed in the PEIS will consider modernizing the training ranges, training support infrastructure, and the cantonment area at PTA, and a No Action alternative. Under the No Action alternative, the Army would continue utilizing current training lands and facilities as efficiently as possible.

The PEIS will also present a range of alternatives for the IPBA at either the Western Range Area of PTA, Charlie's Circle, or along the southwest side of Range 20, or to not build and operate the IPBA at all.

The primary environmental issues to be analyzed in the PEIS include (but are not limited to) air quality, traffic, biological resources, cultural resources, public services and utilities, wildfires, and hazardous materials and waste. There could be significant impacts to cultural resources, air quality, and risk from igniting wildfires. Also, we anticipate that some federally-listed threatened or endangered plants would be affected. Predicted environmental impacts associated with implementing the initial range project of constructing and operating the IPBA will be analyzed to include an increase in vehicle traffic, air quality impacts, and live-fire activities at currently underutilized range locations at PTA. The proposed action may increase the risk of igniting wildfires or may result in a loss of cultural resources. The Army will identify mitigation measures that could be implemented to reduce or eliminate adverse impacts to the environmental resources.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be addressed to PTA PEIS, P.O. Box 514, Honolulu, HI 96809; facsimiles may be sent to (808) 545-6808; e-mail may be addressed to PTAPEIS@bah.com.

80800

Federal Register / Vol. 75, No. 246 / Thursday, December 23, 2010 / Notices

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: USAG-HI Public Affairs by phone at (808) 656-3152 during normal business hours Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. HST.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed action considers modernizing the training ranges, training support infrastructure, and the cantonment area at PTA. The Army's proposed action is supportive of Training Circular 25-8 Training Ranges (TC 25-8), the National Security Strategy (NSS, 2010) and the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR 2010); these strategic documents have been incorporated into the Army's decision making process. The purpose of the proposed action (modernization) is to reduce a shortfall in collective live-fire training capability in Hawai'i and improve the infrastructure that supports the training capability.

An IPBC is used to train and test infantry platoons, either mounted or dismounted, on the skills necessary to conduct tactical movement techniques and detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in a tactical array. A standard IPBC is approximately 500 meter (m) wide at the initial engagement entry point and 1,500m wide at the final engagement point and 4,000m long. The Army plans to construct an IPBC that would be 1,000m wide at the initial engagement entry point to add flexibility for unit commanders to train against additional objectives supporting combat scenarios experienced in the contemporary combat environment.

A Live-fire Shoothouse and MOUT facility would be sited in the immediate vicinity of the IPBC. The Shoothouse would provide Army unit leaders with a facility to train and evaluate the unit during a live-fire exercise. Soldiers would fire small arms weapons at targets within the facility. The range would include associated range operations and control facilities, an operations/storage building, latrine, and after-action review (AAR) facility. The primary facility of the Shoothouse would be a two-story building approximately 4,700 square feet, with stairways and a roof.

The MOUT facility would include the construction or placement of approximately 24 modular structures to replicate small villages for units to complete training tasks in an urban/semi-urban operating environment. There is no standard design for a MOUT facility. The MOUT facility footprint at PTA would be approximately 800 feet by 800 feet or 640,000 square feet.

Predicted environmental impacts associated with the modernization of

PTA may include actions that have both positive (beneficial) and adverse impacts to the environmental resources at PTA.

Each proposed IPBA live-fire alternative location under consideration is either in or directly adjacent to the existing impact area at PTA.

Based on public scoping and factors discussed above, the Army will refine its range of reasonable alternatives to the extent possible to accommodate mission requirements. In reaching this decision, the Army will assess and consider public concerns.

Scoping and Public Comment: All interested members of the public, including Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawai'ian groups, and Federal, state, and local agencies are invited to participate in the scoping process for the preparation of this PEIS. Written comments identifying environmental issues, concerns and opportunities to be analyzed in the PEIS will be accepted for 45 days following publication of the Notice of Intent in the **Federal Register**. Scoping meetings will be held on the Island of Hawai'i. Notification of the times and locations for the scoping meetings will be published in local newspapers.

Dated: December 16, 2010.

Hershell E. Wolfe,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health).

[FR Doc. 2010-32177 Filed 12-22-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-08-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Availability of Government-Owned Inventions; Available for Licensing

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.
ACTION: Notice.

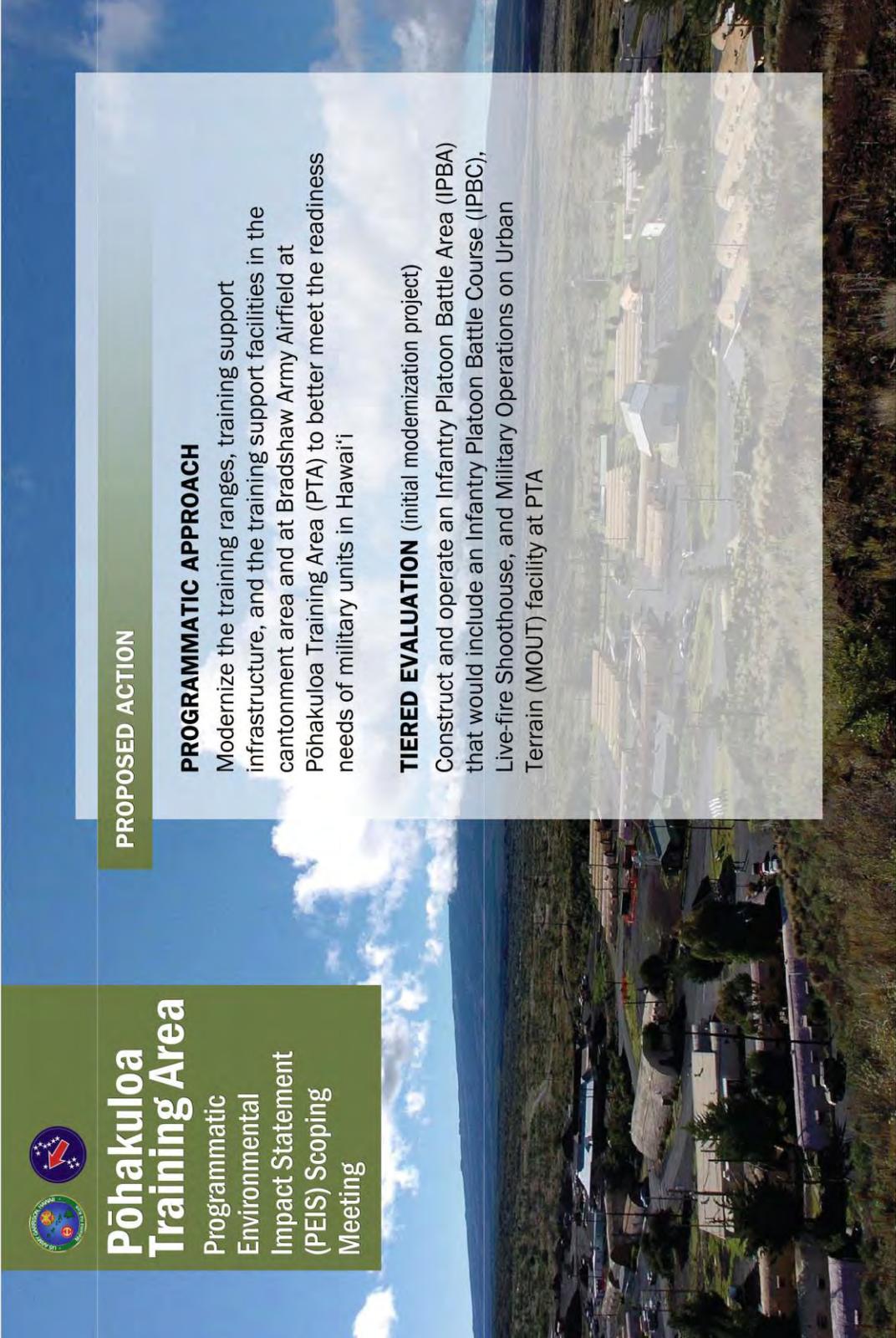
SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are assigned to the United States Government as represented by the Secretary of the Navy and are made available for licensing by the Department of the Navy.

Navy Case No. 83951—Apparatus and System for Data Surveillance; Navy Case No. 84021—System and Method for Improved Patient Status Monitoring; Navy Case No. 97188—Software Architecture for Access Control Based on Hierarchical Characteristics; Navy Case No. 97189—System of Access Control Based on Hierarchical Characteristics; Navy Case No. 97556—Preparation of SERS Substrates

on Silica-Coated Magnetic Microspheres; Navy Case No. 98163—Algorithm for minimum antenna size; Navy Case No. 98184—MEMS-Based Multi-Channel Fabry-Perot Interferometer System with Increased Tuning Range and Resolution; Navy Case No. 98330—System and Method for Geodesic Data Mining; Navy Case No. 98406—Method for Determining Collision Risk for Collision Avoidance Systems; Navy Case No. 98582—Electrolytic Fluid Antenna; Navy Case No. 98666—Plasmonic Transistor; Navy Case No. 98721—Static Wireless Data-Glove Apparatus for Gesture Processing and Recognition and Information-Coding and Input Method; Navy Case No. 98722—Host-Centric Method for Automatic Collision Avoidance Decisions; Navy Case No. 98745—Method of Fabricating A Micro-Electro-Mechanical Apparatus for Generating Power Responsive to Mechanical Vibration; Navy Case No. 98763—Hydrostatic Actuated Flood Plug; Navy Case No. 99735—Apparatus for Generating Power Responsive to Mechanical Vibration; Navy Case No. 99740—Tunable Resonant Frequency MEMS Kinetic Energy Harvester; Navy Case No. 99741—Improved Electro-Magnetic Kinetic Energy Harvesting Device Using Increased Magnetic Edge Area; Navy Case No. 99846—Method for Fusing Overhead Imagery with Automatic Vessel Reporting Systems; Navy Case No. 99933—Improved Electrolytic Fluid Antenna; Navy Case No. 100162—Method for Detecting and Mapping Fires Using Features Extracted from Overhead Imagery; Navy Case No. 100190—Device for Maximizing Packing Density with Cylindrical Objects in Cylindrical Cavities; Navy Case No. 100225—Plasmonic Logic Device; Navy Case No. 100249—Shipboard Winch with Guide Vanes; Navy Case No. 100474—A System and Method for Learning Visual Recognition through Reusable Symbolic Pattern Matching; Navy Case No. 100345—Stand-Off Charging for Batteries; Navy Case No. 100447—Conformal Faraday Effect Antenna; Navy Case No. 100340—Shipboard Antenna Virtual Tuning System and Method; Navy Case No. 100545—Method for Maximizing Packing Density with Cylindrical Objects in Cylindrical Cavities; Navy Case No. 100678—Battery Tray Holder with Electrical Conductor for Holding Cylindrical Battery Cells; Navy Case No. 100311—System for Amplifying Flow-Induced Vibration Energy Using Boundary Layer and Wake Flow Control; Navy Case No. 100341—Simplified System Status Advisor

ARMY
PRESS RELEASE
[PLACEHOLDER]

<p>THE U.S. ARMY INVITES YOU TO PARTICIPATE in the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for modernization of training infrastructure at Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA), Hawaii</p>	<p>The U.S. Army is preparing a PEIS to evaluate potential environmental effects associated with modernizing PTA to better support the readiness of Soldiers. The PEIS will evaluate the proposed action to upgrade existing ranges to current standard or construct new ranges, update or construct new facilities in the cantonment area, and improve or construct roads and utilities that support training ranges and the cantonment area at PTA. The PEIS will also evaluate constructing and operating an Infantry Platoon Battle Area (IPBA) that would include an Infantry Platoon Battle Course (IPBC), Live-fire Shootouse, and Military Operations on Urban Terrain (MOUT) facility. The proposed action would improve a current shortfall in collective (group) live-fire training capabilities for units stationed in Hawaii.</p> <p>The Army requests your input to identify community concerns and environmental issues to be addressed in this PEIS.</p> <p>You can participate in a variety of ways to learn more about the PEIS and to provide comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend a public scoping meeting • Visit our Website at www.garrison.hawaii.army.mil/PTAPEIS/ • Submit written comments to: PTA PEIS, P.O. Box 514, Honolulu, HI 96809 Fax: (808) 545-6808 E-mail: PTAPEIS@tah.com <p>Written comments must be postmarked or received by February 7, 2011.</p>
<p>PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS</p>	
<p>TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 2011 Hilo Intermediate School 587 Waamuenue Avenue Hilo, HI 96720 5:30-6:45 P.M. Poster Session 7:00-9:00 P.M. Open Microphone Session (4 minutes per speaker)</p>	
<p>WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 2011 Waimea Elementary and Intermediate School 67-1225 Mamalahoa Highway Kamuela, HI 96743 5:30-6:45 P.M. Poster Session 7:00-9:00 P.M. Open Microphone Session (4 minutes per speaker)</p>	






Pōhakuloa Training Area

Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) Scoping Meeting

PROPOSED ACTION

PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH
Modernize the training ranges, training support infrastructure, and the training support facilities in the cantonment area and at Bradshaw Army Airfield at Pōhakuloa Training Area (PTA) to better meet the readiness needs of military units in Hawai'i

TIERED EVALUATION (initial modernization project)
Construct and operate an Infantry Platoon Battle Area (IPBA) that would include an Infantry Platoon Battle Course (IPBC), Live-fire Shoothouse, and Military Operations on Urban Terrain (MOUT) facility at PTA

Pohakuloa Training Area PEIS

Pohakuloa Training Area, Island of Hawaii

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Project Documents
Contact Information
U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii

Announcements

Public Scoping Meetings
Two public scoping meetings are scheduled from January 11-12, 2011 in Hilo and Waimea on the island of Hawaii. Each meeting will consist of an open house with posters and Army representatives to discuss the proposed action and alternatives. Scoping meetings will be held at the following locations:

Tuesday, January 11, 2011
Hilo Intermediate School
58 Waiuanuenue Avenue, Hilo, HI

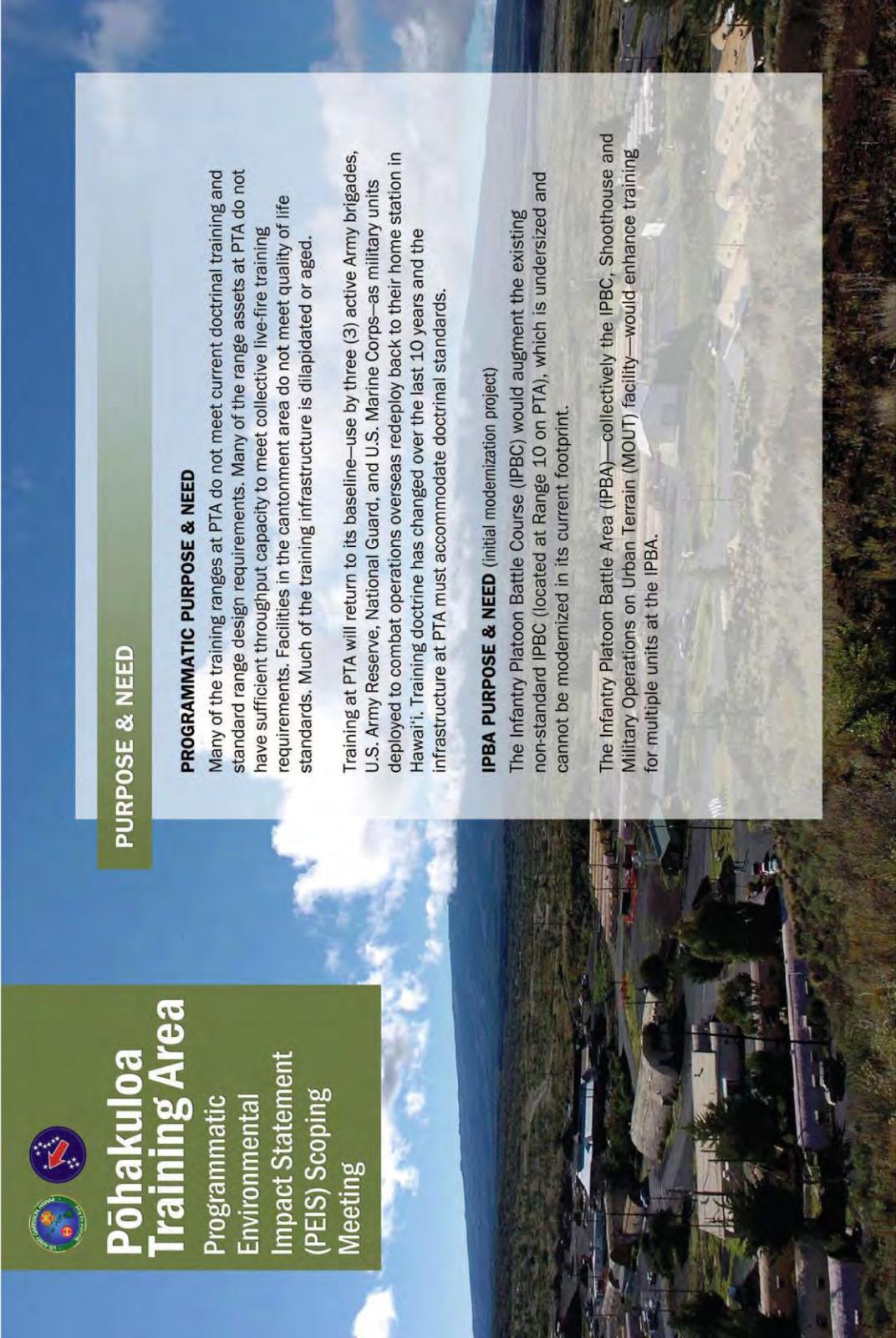
Wednesday, January 12, 2011
Waimea Elementary and Middle School
67-1225 Mamelaha Highway, Waimea, HI

The open houses will be held from 5:30-6:45 p.m., followed by an opportunity for public comment from 7-9 p.m. Federal, State, and county agencies and interested parties are invited to attend the scoping meetings and encouraged to identify concerns and issues to be addressed in the PEIS. A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare the PEIS, which includes information about the scoping meetings, was published in the *Federal Register* on December 23, 2010. Click [here](#) to view the NOI. In addition, the Army informed the public about the NOI and the scoping meetings in announcements published in the *Hilo Tribune and West Hawaii Today*.

The Army encourages interested parties to provide input at the scoping meetings via oral and written comments.

If you are unable to attend the scoping meetings, written comments on the proposed action and alternatives will be accepted via e-mail (ptapeis@akab.com) and U.S. mail until February 7, 2011 to: PTA PEIS, P.O. Box 514, Honolulu, HI 96809. Materials from the scoping meetings will be made available on the "Project Documents" page of this website.

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Pōhakuloa Training Area
 Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) Scoping Meeting

PURPOSE & NEED

PROGRAMMATIC PURPOSE & NEED

Many of the training ranges at PTA do not meet current doctrinal training and standard range design requirements. Many of the range assets at PTA do not have sufficient throughput capacity to meet collective live-fire training requirements. Facilities in the cantonment area do not meet quality of life standards. Much of the training infrastructure is dilapidated or aged.

Training at PTA will return to its baseline—use by three (3) active Army brigades, U.S. Army Reserve, National Guard, and U.S. Marine Corps—as military units deployed to combat operations overseas redeploy back to their home station in Hawaii'i. Training doctrine has changed over the last 10 years and the infrastructure at PTA must accommodate doctrinal standards.

IPBA PURPOSE & NEED (initial modernization project)

The Infantry Platoon Battle Course (IPBC) would augment the existing non-standard IPBC (located at Range 10 on PTA), which is undersized and cannot be modernized in its current footprint.

The Infantry Platoon Battle Area (IPBA)—collectively the IPBC, Shoothouse and Military Operations on Urban Terrain (MOUT) facility—would enhance training for multiple units at the IPBA.



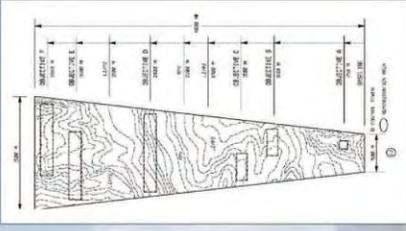
Pohakuloa Training Area

Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) Scoping Meeting

INFANTRY PLATOON BATTLE AREA (IPBA)

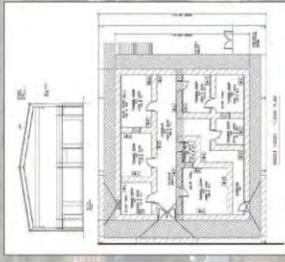
INFANTRY PLATOON BATTLE COURSE (IPBC)

The IPBC would provide Platoons the ability to train collective tasks in a live-fire mode as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks. The range would train the infantry platoons and other units to meet mission-essential live-fire training tasks. Soldiers would engage targets with small arms, machine guns, and other weapon systems as part of live-fire exercises. The range would be approximately 500 m wide (Army may instead build an entrance 1,000 m wide) at the initial engagement entry point, 4,000 m long; and 1,500 m at the final engagement point.



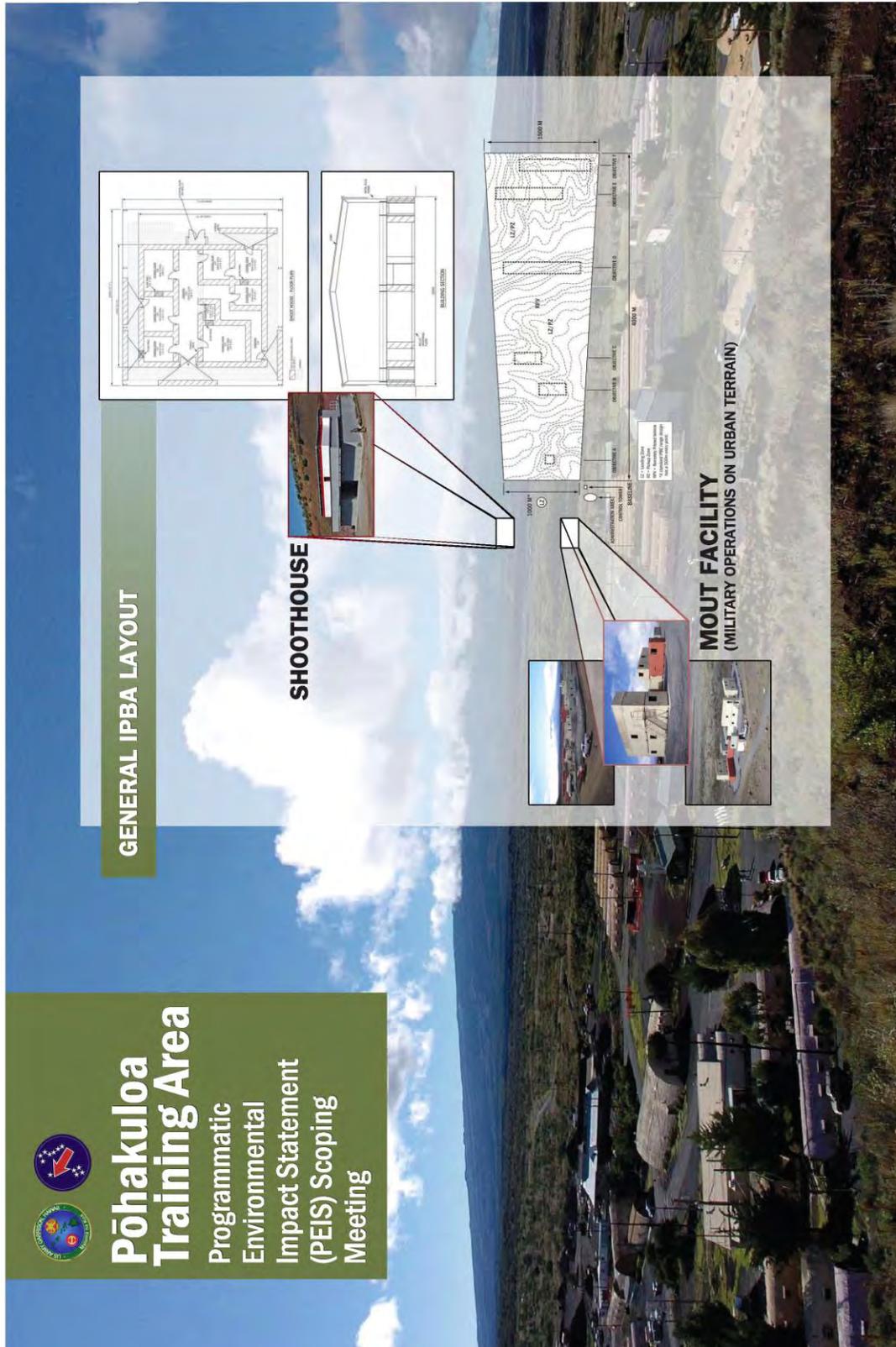
LIVE-FIRE SHOOTHOUSE

The Live-fire Shoothouse allows units to be training and evaluated on their ability to move tactically (enter and clear a room or building), engage targets, conduct breaches, and practice target discrimination. Soldiers would fire small arms weapons at targets within. The primary facility would be a two-story building approximately 4,00 sq-ft with stairways and a roof.



MILITARY OPERATIONS ON URBAN TERRAIN (MOUT) FACILITY

The MOUT facility would consist of approximately 24 modular, pre-fabricated structures built to replicate small villages for units to complete training tasks in an urban/semi-urban training environment. The facility would be 800' wide by 800' long or 640,000 square feet, and sited on parcel of land located in the immediate vicinity of the IPBC.





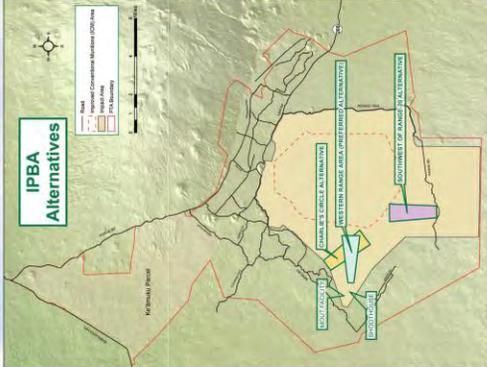
Pōhakuloa Training Area

Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) Scoping Meeting

INFANTRY PLATOON BATTLE AREA (IPBA) ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1: Construct and operate the IPBA in the Western Range Area at PTA
 Alternative 2: Construct and operate the IPBA at Charlie's Circle on PTA
 Alternative 3: Construct and operate the IPBA Southwest of Range 20 Area

No Action Alternative: The Army would not construct the IPBA



From: [Albert Ledergerber](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Subject: Fwd: Improve Military Training EIS
Date: Monday, December 27, 2010 6:41:32 PM

We fully & strongly support any of the proposed improvements to the PTA training facility!

We hope that the Commander-in-Chief would help to fast-track this project and would allow for zero public hearings.

Usually it is the anti-American activists who make such hearings idiotic PC!!

These improvements will help to make us more secure as a country!

Time is of the essence!.....if we are to win the wars against our enemies, both foreign & domestic!

Aloha,

Albert Ledergerber

alohach@hawaiiantel.net

From: David.G.Sox@usco.mil on behalf of [Sox, David](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Cc: chesahbinu@comcast.net
Subject: FW: Notice of Intent to prepare Programmatic EIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure at PTA, HI
Date: Monday, January 03, 2011 11:48:41 AM

-----Original Message-----

From: Sox, David
Sent: Monday, January 03, 2011 9:44 AM
To: '<mailto:PTAPFIS@bah.com>'
Cc: 'chesahbinu@comcast.net'
Subject: Notice of Intent to prepare Programmatic EIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure at PTA, HI

To Whom It May Concern,

In the early 1990s, I was the Corps NEPA project manager for the after-the-fact EIS for operation of the previously constructed Multipurpose Range Complex (MPRC) at PTA. I oversaw the botanical studies by Dr. Robert Shaw of the Colorado State University Center for Ecological Management of Military Land that determined the widespread presence of several ESA-listed endangered plant species throughout the constructed MPRC, prior to its operation. Part of this effort was publicly reported in Environmental Management, Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 387-393. I also managed the MPRC related contract studies looking for protected bird and bat species, and am familiar with, and sometimes managed the various archaeological and other environmental studies conducted at PTA between 1976 and 1993.

I transferred to the U.S. Coast Guard effectively in early 1994, and was not involved in the ultimate decision to terminate the EIS for the MPRC Operation, nor am I familiar with the MPRC's current status.

The NOI as published in the Federal Register does not indicate the location of the proposed IPBA, but it does indicate that protect species of plants will be affected. Based on the Army and Corps experience with the environmental studies, include NEPA analyses leading up to the construction of the MPRC, it is extremely important that the Army conduct thorough environmental studies, including in the field sampling for any listed or candidate species of birds, bats, insects and plants, as well as archaeological studies, including such studies in existing impact areas if these areas are now proposed for use or development.

Please keep me apprised of your ongoing studies and publicly reviewable draft NEPA documents. Note that I am commenting as a private citizen, not representing the U.S. Coast Guard. My signature block below is provided only for information. My private contact information is below the signature block.

Please convey my personal regards to my old friend, Alvin Char.

Respectfully,

David G. Sox
Environmental Protection Specialist &
Environmental Planning Program Manager
Environmental Mgt Division, Shore Infrastructure Logistics Ctr (SILC)
U.S. Coast Guard Dep Comdt for Mission Spt
Embedded at SILC Product Line Division, PMB
1301 Clay St - Ste 700N, Oakland, CA 94612-5203
(510) 637-5529; FAX 510.637.5515; Email david.g.sox@uscg.mil

David G.Sox
925 Empire Street, Fairfield, CA 94533-5704; chesahbinu@comcast.net

COMMENT SHEET

PUBLIC SCOPING

PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure and Construction and Operation of an Infantry Platoon Battle Area at Pōhakuloa Training Area, Hawai'i

*** PLEASE PRINT ***

Please state your comments regarding the PEIS study and include your mailing address so that you can be notified when the Draft PEIS is available. Written comments may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by mail, by fax (808-545-6808) or by email (PTAPEIS@bah.com).

Comments:

THERE ARE SAID ISSUES OF PUBLIC CONCERN I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS THE MILITARY IMPACTS HAWAII, SPECIFICALLY TRAINING AREAS THROUGH A LOSS OF AUTONOMY FROM THE OTHER COMMUNITIES WHOM RESIDE HERE THE ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY THE MILITARY ARE SPURRED BY THE INTEREST OF THE MILITANT COMMUNITY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE REST OF THE GENERAL POPULATION. ECOLOGICALLY (THROUGH INTRODUCING INORGANIC, NOXIOUS, AND NUCLEAR COMPOUNDS), SOCIALLY, PSYCHOLOGICALLY, AND CULTURALLY THE MILITARY ACTIVITY DEGRADES THESE CRUCIAL COMPONENTS OF SOCIETY. THERE ARE TESTIMONIES OF REPRESENTATIVE DELECTERIOUS AFFECTS BY NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS, WHETHER PUBLIC

Name: JAMES S. KEAW
Organization: THE ONE OPPOSING MILITARY
Address: N/A.

COMMUNITY RECOGNIZES OR REJECTS ALL OTHER PARTICIPATES OF THIS SOCIETY.

Comments are not limited to the space on this sheet; please feel free to add additional sheets, if necessary.

**COMMENT SHEET
PUBLIC SCOPING**

PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure and Construction and Operation of an Infantry Platoon Battle Area at Pōhakuloa Training Area, Hawai'i

*** PLEASE PRINT ***

Please state your comments regarding the PEIS study and include your mailing address so that you can be notified when the Draft PEIS is available. Written comments may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by mail, by fax (808-545-6808) or by email (PTAPEIS@bah.com).

Comments:

This project clearly involves an intensification of the use of PTA. The EIS needs to reflect the breadth of impacts to the island from what will no doubt be an increase in training and movement of military personnel caused by the construction of a more desirable training facility. Since training areas in other parts of the region (like Makua Valley, Okinawa & other sites in Japan) are increasingly being restricted by local opposition the potential increase in training at PTA with a new facility must be taken into account in the EIS. Between training restrictions in other places and the potential return of units currently in the Middle East & Central Asia there is a potential for

Name: Sasha Davis much more training
 Organization: University of Hawaii - Hilo at PTA due
 Address: 466 Haili St. to this modernization.
Hilo 96720 EIS needs to

Comments are not limited to the space on this sheet; please feel free to add additional sheets, if necessary.

address this.

COMMENT SHEET

PUBLIC SCOPING

PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure and Construction and Operation of an Infantry Platoon Battle Area at Pōhakuloa Training Area, Hawai'i

*** PLEASE PRINT ***

Please state your comments regarding the PEIS study and include your mailing address so that you can be notified when the Draft PEIS is available. Written comments may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by mail, by fax (808-545-6808) or by email (PTAPEIS@bah.com).

Comments:

The expansion of US Military Activities in Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea Forest Reserves is unacceptable. These areas are heavily utilized by the Public - They belong to the Public. Helicopter training operations will restrict access and will be detrimental to the land, the flora and fauna. The Environmental Assessment is insufficient in this regard. We use this land for Hunting, Caving, Practicing our Sacred meditations and Hiking.

It is understood that the Army needs to train - It is also understood that Alternatives ~~exist~~ exist and these operations should be done in Colorado where they have thousands of Miles of Space - NOT here where we have only this small island - An island of which you already possess too much -

Name: Dr. Stephen Smith No to HAMET
 Organization: _____
 Address: 17232 Palaa St
Keaau HI 96749

Comments are not limited to the space on this sheet; please feel free to add additional sheets, if necessary.

(fold here)

Dr. Stephen Smith
1723 Paloa St.
Keaan HI
96749

Place
Postage
Here

**PTA PEIS
P.O. Box 514
Honolulu, HI 96809**

COMMENT SHEET

PUBLIC SCOPING

PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure and Construction and Operation of an Infantry Platoon Battle Area at Pōhakuloa Training Area, Hawai'i

*** PLEASE PRINT ***

Please state your comments regarding the PEIS study and include your mailing address so that you can be notified when the Draft PEIS is available. Written comments may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by mail, by fax (808-545-6808) or by email (PTAPEIS@bah.com).

Comments:

I WANT TO SEE A DETAILED BIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE AREAS UNDER CONSIDERATION, ALTHOUGH CAVERS ARE MAPPING LAVA TUBES IN THE WESTERN SECTION AT RANGE AREA. THERE HAS BEEN NO SURVEY OF THE LAKE ADAPTED INVERTEBRATES. THIS NEEDS TO BE DONE BY A SPECIALIST IN CAVE BIOLOGY. THE MPRC, IMMEDIATELY MAUNA OF THIS AREA, HAS SEVERAL ENDANGERED PLANTS. AN INDEPENDENT BOTANICAL SURVEY NEEDS TO BE PART OF THE PEIS.

PLEASE SEND ME THE DRAFT PEIS.

Name: FRED STONE, PH.D. fred@hawaii.edu

Organization: INDIVIDUAL

Address: PO BOX 1430

KURTISTOWN, HI 96760

Comments are not limited to the space on this sheet; please feel free to add additional sheets, if necessary.

COMMENT SHEET

PUBLIC SCOPING

PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure and Construction and Operation of an Infantry Platoon Battle Area at Pōhakuloa Training Area, Hawai'i

*** PLEASE PRINT ***

Please state your comments regarding the PEIS study and include your mailing address so that you can be notified when the Draft PEIS is available. Written comments may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by mail, by fax (808-545-6808) or by email (PTAPEIS@bah.com).

Comments:

'O ka 'oia'iro, 'o Pōhakuloa kā ko Hawai'i 'āina. ^{o'ia hoi o} 'o kō kākou
 mānā makuahine a 'o mākou ka 'ōpū ka hua. 'O ka hana mā'a
 mānā a ka pūalika 'oia hoi ka hana'ino, ka pahu pahu'ano,
 ka lele helekopa, a pēlā wale aku. 'O ka nea 'elua 'āole
 'oukou e hana 'oli'oli'āole 'oukou i makemake 'ia ma
 'ano'i e ko Hawai'i. 'O Mauna a Wākea kō mākou 'akua,
 kūpuna, a 'āunatua ketahi. No laila, he wahi'para, he wahi
 kapu, a he wahi pili'ehane. 'Oia kahi a kākou e hō'opili
 a me ko kākou kūpuna a me 'akua. Inā hana'ino mā
 lūka a ka mauna ma ka wākapu, ke ukumūwai, a
 hō'eha na me'ilalo. A 'oia hoi, ka lepo, kahakai, ka hohou.
 Inā 'eha a lepo a pilau ko kākou lepo, pehea kākou e
 ulu ai kō kākou me'āi e ola mau? — (cont.)

Name: Elderts, Kuuiponohēa ^{bumbai}
 Organization: Hawaiian Kingdom
 Address: 85 Ka'ūmana Dr.
Piikonia, Hawai'i

Comments are not limited to the space on this sheet; please feel free to add additional sheets, if necessary.

Elderts, Ku`uiponohea

Hawaiian Kingdom

Translation by: Aulii Mitchell CSH Hawai`i Office

Truly, Pohakuloa is our lands, so! Our mother and we are the fruit! It is the usual work of the military, to mistreat, abuse, the blasting; the helicopters fly and so forth. If you don't do properly, then you are not wanted here in our Hawai`i. The mountain of Wakea is our god, our elder, and our ancestor, therefore, a very sacred place and a place dear in spirit. So, we are close to our elder and gods. If the mountain above by the sacred water, the water source, all things below will be hurt, so it is, the dirt, the beach, the depth. If the earth is hurt and our earth is spoiled, then how are we to grow food to live on?

statement by Cory Harden, PO Box 10265, Hilo, Hawai'i 96721 mh@interpac.net 808-968-8965
 Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS)
 for Modernization of Training Infrastructure at Pohakuloa Training Area
 Tuesday, January 11, 2011, Hilo Intermediate School 5:30 PM open house 7 PM open microphone

Thank you for taking public statements. This is much better than the Stryker meeting three years ago, and last summer's Navy and Marine meetings, where people had to risk arrest to be heard criticizing the government in public. It's also better than last summer's meeting at Pohakuloa on depleted uranium (DU) health risks, where everyone but invited guests was shut out and few questions were allowed.

Why is it too dangerous to enter the impact area to look for forgotten DU, but safe to go in to build more military facilities?

Here are statements from the Army:

"Pohakuloa, it's a primarily lava field...the A'a ... you can't walk on without falling and cutting yourself. The... pahoehoe... has all kinds of lava tubes, so that is also unsafe to walk. So, we could not do the [DU] ground survey..."

"The area containing residual DU [inside the Pohakuloa impact area]... contains unexploded ordnance and is not safe for Soldier or vehicle access."

"...due to both the nature of the UXO [unexploded ordnance], and the extremely rugged terrain of some of the firing ranges, it is impractical to perform ground based surveys either efficiently or safely to gather data about the nature and extent of DU contamination in the impact areas of PTA or Makua."

But for this project, all proposed battle areas are "either **IN** or directly adjacent to the existing impact area at PTA." [emphasis added]

What about the danger?

At least this Army project is allowing more public input than another project—the helicopters landing on Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. I urge the Army to hold public hearings on the helicopters. There is a high level of public interest in Mauna Kea, and in the numerous ongoing and planned military actions supporting increased military power in the Pacific. There are many problems with the helicopters and the Environmental Assessment (EA).

The helicopters have been landing for seven years with almost zero public oversight. One helicopter accidentally landed near the adze quarry, inside the Natural Area Reserve. Another flew too low over critical habitat for the endangered palila bird. But the Army wants to wrap up the EA quickly, in time to start training next month.

Helicopters may fly up to 18 hours a day during training, day and night, to within 2,000 vertical feet of mountain summits. The EA says noise and visual impacts on cultural practices and recreation will not be significant. That's like saying impacts would not be significant from helicopters at Machu Picchu.

The EA has a cultural overview without one word about the illegal takeover of Hawai'i. That's like writing a cultural overview of the United States and leaving out the Civil War.

The EA does do a good job of listing actions impacting our island--telescopes, Strykers, adding thousands of acres to Pohakuloa, Saddle Road construction, Marine helicopters. Yet somehow it concludes that cumulative impacts would not be significant.

The EA says there are only four federal- and state-listed endangered wildlife species, and four listed plants that might be affected. But that's not the whole picture. The fine print shows seven listed wildlife species, and eight plants, that are confirmed, may occur, or have potential habitat in the project area. There are more that are raising concerns. But, as the EA admits, there is no information on wildlife population densities near the landing zones and flight paths.

A public airing of the impacts from the helicopters is sorely needed.

written comments by Cory Harden, PO Box 10265, Hilo, Hawai'i 96721 mh@interpac.net 808-968-8965
 Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS)
 for Modernization of Training Infrastructure at Pohakuloa Training Area
 Tuesday, January 11, 2011, Hilo Intermediate School 5:30 PM open house 7 PM open microphone

When looking for depleted uranium (DU) the Army cites difficult terrain and the danger of unexploded ordnance. But for new construction, there seems to be no problem. Why?

Re. looking for DU--

"...the vegetation was very dense, and the [Makua Valley] aerial survey was limited to ravines and stream beds....Physical entry to range areas was precluded by safety concerns, including the likely presence of Unexploded Ordnance...and Improved Conventional Munitions..."
[Final Technical Memorandum, Depleted Uranium Scoping Investigations, Makua Military Reservation, Pohakuloa Training Area, Schofield Barracks Impact Area, Islands of Oahu and Hawaii, prepared for Army by Cabrera Services, April 2008, p. 4-1]

"Where terrain, vegetation, and safety concerns allowed access, radiological surveys...were performed." *[Final Technical Memorandum, Depleted Uranium Scoping Investigations, Makua Military Reservation, Pohakuloa Training Area, Schofield Barracks Impact Area, Islands of Oahu and Hawaii, prepared for Army by Cabrera Services, April 2008, p. 3-2]*

"The rough terrain limited accessibility to the suspected [Pohakuloa DU] impact areas."
[Final Technical Memorandum, Depleted Uranium Scoping Investigations, Makua Military Reservation, Pohakuloa Training Area, Schofield Barracks Impact Area, Islands of Oahu and Hawaii, prepared for Army by Cabrera Services, April 2008, p. 4-3]

"The results of the MMR [Makua] scoping survey were limited by accessibility issues. The aerial visual observations were obscured by vegetation and no radiological measurements were performed in the impact area. Entry to the impact area was not allowed for safety reasons...CABRERA recommends the Army should...further investigate the potential for DU at the MMR if the area becomes more accessible in the future...CABRERA recommends completing the characterization of these [potentially contaminated] areas [at Schofield] while they are currently accessible..."
[Final Technical Memorandum, Depleted Uranium Scoping Investigations, Makua Military Reservation, Pohakuloa Training Area, Schofield Barracks Impact Area, Islands of Oahu and Hawaii, prepared for Army by Cabrera Services, April 2008, p. 5-1]

"Due to the steep slopes and safety considerations, a GWS was not performed of the ravines."
[Final Characterization Report, Schofield Barracks Davy Crockett Impact Area, prepared for Army by Cabrera Services, April 2008, p. 3-5]

"will check for DU as do new construction" *[my notes from February 3, 2009 presentation by Col. Killian to Hawai'i County Council]*

"UXO avoidance was practiced in other GWS [Gamma Walkover Survey] areas [at Pohakuloa] and coverage was dependent on the ability to enter an area."
[Final Technical Memorandum for Pohakuloa Training Area Aerial Surveys, prepared for Army by Cabrera Services, July 24, 2009, p. 4-5]

"...due to both the nature of the UXO, and the extremely rugged terrain of some of the firing ranges, it is impractical to perform ground based surveys either efficiently or safely to gather data about the nature and extent of DU contamination in the impact areas of PTA or Makua."
[Final Technical Memorandum for Pohakuloa Training Area Aerial Surveys, prepared for Army by Cabrera Services, July 24, 2009, p. 4-29]

"The area containing residual DU [depleted uranium; area referred to is inside PTA impact area]... contains unexploded ordnance and is not safe for Soldier or vehicle access."
[February 1, 2010 letter from Col. Matthew Margotta, Commander, US Army Garrison-Hawaii, to State Representative Faye Hanohano]

"MR. KLUKAN [Nuclear Regulatory Commission]... the sense I'm getting is the aerial surveys and 13 such were done in support of backs [BAX—Battle Area Complex] construction.

14 MR. KOMP [Army]: Yes. And, specifically, the
15 aerial surveys were done for Pohakuloa. Pohakuloa,
16 it's a primarily lava field. You've got the two types
17 of lava out there...

18 the A'a, which is the cinder-type
19 lava, you can't walk on without falling and cutting
20 yourself. The other type of lava is a pahoehoe, which
21 is basaltic, and it has all kinds of lava tubes, so
22 that is also unsafe to walk. So, we could not do the
23 ground survey that we did at Schofield. So, what we
24 did, we knew where the DU area is, so we flew it to
25 get us a baseline, and make sure the system would
1 work, and then we took that system over Pohakuloa.
2 That was the only way we could even come up with a
3 method for finding any DU."

[Nuclear Regulatory Commission Meeting with U.S. Army IMCOM Re: Licensing of DU from Spent "Davy Crockett" Test Rounds, November 16, 2010, transcript, pp. 109-110]

Re. new construction--

"Each proposed IPBA live-fire alternative location under consideration is either in or directly adjacent to the existing impact area at PTA." [Federal Register /Vol. 75, No. 246 /Thursday, December 23, 2010 /Notices]

COMMENT SHEET

PUBLIC SCOPING

PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure and Construction and Operation of an Infantry Platoon Battle Area at Pōhakuloa Training Area, Hawai'i

*** PLEASE PRINT ***

Please state your comments regarding the PEIS study and include your mailing address so that you can be notified when the Draft PEIS is available. Written comments may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by mail, by fax (808-545-6808) or by email (PTAPEIS@bah.com).

Comments:

Mauna Kea a sacred place to Hawaiian community, but to the military a resource to use & abuse. There is not a good use of this land.

29% of Americans find it difficult to buy food, 48% have difficulty with electric & heating bills. 1 of 7 Americans on food stamps. The defense department a poor use of tax money, we can not afford it. Return the land to the Hawaiian community. Too many return from Iraq, Afghanistan with PTSD.

Name: Terry McNeely
Organization: _____
Address: 101 Aupuni St #508
Hilo 96720

Comments are not limited to the space on this sheet; please feel free to add additional sheets, if necessary.

COMMENT SHEET

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PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure and Construction and Operation of an Infantry Platoon Battle Area at Pōhakuloa Training Area, Hawai'i

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Comments:

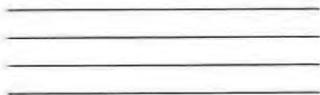
What is the ultimate goal for PTA? Is this modernization going to lead to further expansion of the already invasive, disruptive, and harmful activities of the military? The community doesn't support the expansion of the military in between one of the most sensitive areas on the island. There is no need to modernize a facility that should have been built elsewhere, perhaps somewhere where the community supports it. Any type of military activity, modernization, or expansion has a direct impact on our 'āina and therefore, on our Hawaiian people. There is no need to further desecrate our land in order to benefit our military's interest of being in a beautiful, natural place of Hawai'i. There are many wrongs that need to be made right. Please clean up your mess before any further interests in destroying the land anymore. This is a sacred place and at the least, it is part of our society. This is our 'āina and we intend to protect it. I am 21 years old and I will continue to see this through.

Name: Kanoe'ulalani Monshige
Organization: UH Hilo
Address: Hilo, HI 96720
85 Kaunana Dr.

Comments are not limited to the space on this sheet; please feel free to add additional sheets, if necessary.

In Hawai'i, in Hawaiian thinking, you don't step on the people who have been the kama'āina of this land. Making a mess and not clearing up after yourselves is a shame. We are just a part of this country as anyone else and our thoughts/needs need to be addressed. Pono kākou e mālama iā Hawai'i. ~~Ua~~ ho'oki ~~ka~~ kākou i ka hewa ma iā 'āina a ho'ōla ka 'āina, nā meakani, nā mea a pau. Mai ka ho'omaka 'ana o ka pahūpahū o ka pū'alikoā, ua 'eha ka 'āina. Ua wawahi iā ka 'āina a 'a'ole kēia ka manawa e kūkulu hou ai, kā hale me ka 'enehana. Ua para'ole ke kahua, no laila, mai kūkulu. Mahalo a mihi loa no kēia halawai o kākou.

(fold here)



Place Postage Here

PTA PEIS
 P.O. Box 514
 Honolulu, HI 96809

Kanoe`ulalani Monshige

UH Hilo

Translation Hawaiian to English

By Aulii Mitchell, Director CSH, Hawai'i Office

We all should take care of Hawai'i and stop wronging the land and revive the land, the plants, and all things. From the beginning of several generations, descendants of chiefs, the land suffered. The land was disturbed and this is not the time to build again, buildings with Technology. The foundation has not been made firm, therefore, no build. Thank you very much for this meeting.

From: [David Henkin](#)
To: [ETAPFIS](#)
Subject: PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure at Pohakuloa Training Area
Date: Wednesday, January 12, 2011 5:38:48 PM

19

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in response to the December 24, 2010 Federal Register notice announcing the preparation of a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Modernization of Training Infrastructure at Pohakuloa Training Area, HI (75 Fed. Reg. 80,799). Please add Earthjustice to your distribution list for documents related to the PEIS, including, but not limited to, the draft PEIS that will be circulated for public review and comment, as well as any public notices related to preparation of the PEIS. The contact information for Earthjustice's Mid-Pacific Office is in the signature block.

Mahalo for your attention to this request.

Aloha,
David Henkin

David Henkin
Staff Attorney
Earthjustice
223 S. King St., Suite 400
Honolulu, HI 96813
T: 808-599-2436, ext. 614
F: 808-521-6841
www.earthjustice.org

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COMMENT SHEET

PUBLIC SCOPING

PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure and Construction and Operation of an Infantry Platoon Battle Area at Pōhakuloa Training Area, Hawai'i

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Comments:

A prior concern of residents windward of Pōhakuloa, which is much of the area surrounding the base, since the winds are variable in the saddle, has been their exposure to radiation from depleted uranium.

The proposed upgrade will involve digging: in improving roads and installing new utilities. Detailed study by the Nuclear Regulatory Agency and other oversight agencies needs to be included in the EIS regarding exposure to radiation from Depleted Uranium in dust carried by the wind.

Name: Constance Fay

Organization: _____

Address: 46-3775 Old Māmalakoa Hwy.
Honolulu, HI 96727

Comments are not limited to the space on this sheet; please feel free to add additional sheets, if necessary.

COMMENT SHEET
PUBLIC SCOPING

PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure and Construction and Operation of an Infantry Platoon Battle Area at Pōhakuloa Training Area, Hawai'i

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Comments:

QUESTIONS: CAN THE DEPLETED URANIUM IN THE ENTIRE AREA AT PRESENT BE CLEANED UP?

- WILL IT ACTUALLY BE CLEANED UP?
- WILL ANY MORE DEPLETED URANIUM FIND ITS WAY TO THE AREA AS A RESULT OF THIS PROPOSED PROJECT?

Name: PATRICK O'KIERSEY

Organization: INDIVIDUAL

Address: AHUALOA, HONOKA A 96727

Comments are not limited to the space on this sheet; please feel free to add additional sheets, if necessary.

COMMENT SHEET

PUBLIC SCOPING

PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure and Construction and Operation of an Infantry Platoon Battle Area at Pōhakuloa Training Area, Hawai'i

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Comments:

Whether or not I agree with military involvement in Afghanistan, the Pōhakuloa area is the place that will most insure the survivability of those soldiers and marines representing me.

It appears that the Army is taking appropriate steps to safeguard the environment, the cultural resources and surrounding land and occupants.

We need to have the best facilities to ^{best} train those who go overseas, while protecting this island. The Army seems to have been open to all of this.

Name: Vaughan Winborn
 Organization: citizen
 Address: P.O. Box 437155
Kamuela HI 96743

Comments are not limited to the space on this sheet; please feel free to add additional sheets, if necessary.

From: [Tane](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Subject: U.S. Military belligerent use of Pohakuloa
Date: Thursday, January 13, 2011 5:21:06 PM

U.S. Military belligerent use of Pohakuloa, Hawaii

To whom it may concern:

In 1854, the Hawaiian Kingdom was a signatory nation-state that declared its neutrality internationally and later reaffirmed its neutrality during the U.S. Civil War and continuously declared its neutrality under the international law of neutrality and the conditions cited within that law. The U.S. acknowledges its conspiracy, invasion, and belligerent occupation of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Up to today, the U.S. still cannot produce a lawful treaty of annexation; thus the Hawaiian Kingdom still exists under U.S. belligerent occupation and governed by the law of occupation which the U.S. is continuously violating. The U.S.A. and we Hawaiian Subjects are very cognizant of these facts. The dereliction of the U.S. in complying with these laws is transparent and evident. The insistence of using Pohakuloa, Hawaii for devastating military purposes, especially with the use of toxins and WMD such as DU is a blatant defiance of the international laws and a detriment of human welfare with disregard for human rights established by the imposed laws of neutrality and occupation. The order to cease and desist have been totally ignored while the treaties between our countries have been criminally and consciencely disregarded. As a neutral nation, we oppose the U.S. military use of our lawful territory.

Sincerely,

David M. K. Inciong, II
AKA: Tane
Pearl City, HI 96782-2581
U.S. occupied territory of the Hawaiian Kingdom

From: [David B. Gomes](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Cc: [Governor Neil Abercrombie](#); [Mayor Billy Kanoj](#); [Senator Malama Solomon](#); [Representative Cindy Evans](#)
Subject: EIS Pertaining to Military Energy Use at Pohakuloa
Date: Saturday, January 15, 2011 1:55:33 AM
Attachments: [pastedGraphic.tiff](#)
[pastedGraphic.tiff](#)
[pastedGraphic.tiff](#)

Dear Sirs,

This letter directly addresses your current EIS at Pohakuloa, as well as involving all aspects of the military here on Hawaii Island and all taxpayers who pay your salaries and the costs of maintaining your equipment. The military (all branches) are major users of energy and the EIS should include the amount of oil, fuels and other pollutants that are carried up to Pohakuloa and are consumed or otherwise released into the soil, water and air.

While you were here in Waimea, you may have noted that regular gasoline is now \$4.04 per gallon, which is more than a dollar higher than the average Mainland prices.

This is ridiculous considering that Hawaii Island is blessed by Madam Pele (or God) to have more energy than we can ever use.

It behooves all branches of the military, especially those who use Pohakuloa and other bases on Hawaii Island to lobby the legislature to break the current strangle hold of the energy companies and their vested interest in foreign oil which pollutes the land, sea and air as well as helping to finance foreign countries and companies such as BP and Exxon who are not our friends.

While Solar and Wind energies are variable, bio-fuels are not sustainable, and wave energy is still experimental, Geothermal is proven and can be used as a stable base source. The problem is that the small amount of geothermal in use on Hawaii Island currently comes from only one source, Puna, which is close to subdivisions and far from the areas needing more energy such as the west and north coasts. This is like sitting on a one legged stool. Both the north slope of Mauna Loa and the east side of Hualalai have energy hot spots which should be exploited as quickly as possible to diversify our energy sources.

If one of the Hawaii bound tankers were to be hijacked or sunk as the result of a natural disaster, this Island has less than a 30 day supply of fuel. Why are we continuing to allow ourselves to be at the mercy of foreigners and greedy oil speculators when we could be creating jobs here on the Island for our own people?

Also, all branches of the military should be leaders in helping to develop and test low cost non polluting US made plug in Electric Vehicles (EVs) which have about 200 moving parts compared to 2000 in an Internal Combustion vehicle. Hybrids are too complex by having all the problems, parts, weight, and disadvantages of both EV and IC vehicles. In conjunction with electricity from Geothermal, Solar, Wind, and Hydro, plug in EVs also would reduce your operating and maintenance expenses as well as helping you to be a leader in a non polluting environment. The US is falling behind China, India, and other countries in the development of reasonably priced EVs because of our allegiance to foreign oil brokers.

Sincerely,

**David B. Gomes, SCPO USN ret.
65-1243 La'e La'e Pl.
Kamuela HI 96743
Member Waimea Comm. Assn.**



From: [Sherman Warner](#)
To: [ETAPFIS](#)
Subject: Pohakuloa
Date: Tuesday, January 18, 2011 2:45:44 PM

i attended the recent public meeting in Waimea, reviewed the exhibits, questioned the Army and civilian staff, and I fully support the proposed upgrade of facilities at Pohakuloa Training Area.

Sherman Warner
P.O. Box 1185
Kamuela, HI 96743

From: [shannon.rudolph](#)
Subject: PEIS - Pohakuloa Expansion
Date: Wednesday, January 19, 2011 8:39:08 PM

As a concerned resident I don't believe one speck of dust should be moved at Pohakuloa, (PTA) before comprehensive, independent, and professional testing for depleted uranium is carried out.

I am not in favor of the Army moving a single truck, until a thorough assessment is made of the dangers of depleted uranium dust to downwind residents. ... A "REAL" assessment.

Mahalo,

Shannon Rudolph

P.O. 243 Holualoa, Hi. 96725

From: [Patrick CIV Tiffany J](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Subject: Aloha from MCBH
Date: Thursday, January 20, 2011 4:22:35 PM

Aloha,

Please add me to your mailing list. My Focus is encroachment issues for Marine Corps Base Hawaii and we have invested quite a bit in PTA and it is a critical training area for our marines. I would like to receive a hard copy and electronic copy of the draft report, and if possible any public involvement plans or reports.

My address is:
Commanding Officer
Attn Tiffany Patrick, O&T
Bldg 216, Box 63001
Kaneohe Bay, HI 96863

Please feel free to give me a call if you have any questions.

Mahalo,
Tiffany

Tiffany Patrick
Community Plans & Liaison Officer
Operations and Training
Marine Corps Base Hawaii
(808) 257-8815 Office
(808) 479-7328 Cell

From: [Jim Albertini](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Subject: testimony by Jim Albertini
Date: Sunday, January 23, 2011 10:54:07 PM

Pohakuloa Military Expansion Opposed Unanimously!

Below is a brief report on the public hearing held Jan. 11th at Hilo Intermediate School cafeteria on plans for military expansion at Pohakuloa. The plans call for new live-fire ranges and training, and construction activities, at Pohakuloa, as well as high altitude helicopter flights and landings on Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa in training for Afghanistan/Pakistan high altitude mountainous warfare.

The first hour and a half was taken up with "open house" science fair type displays by military people who knew very little about the history of militarism in Hawaii and couldn't answer many questions asked. But the public testimony portion on Pohakuloa was powerful.

The public hearing portion started with Kumu Paul Neves and his Ohana/halau doing chants and then Paul led a Pule. Lots of young Hawaiians testified both in their native tongue and English. They spoke eloquently against the military desecration of the sacred mountains and aina. Other Hawaiians and people of all ages, testified as well. The testimony went for 2 hours. Not one person spoke in support of the military expansion plans. The PTA new commander and the Army Garrison commander from Oahu sat stone-faced throughout the 2 hours of public testimony

Many citizens noted that no further military activity at the Pohakuloa Training Area (PTA) should go forward. On July 2, 2008 the Hawaii County Council passed a resolution by a vote of 8-1 calling for a complete halt to all live-fire at PTA and any activities that create dust until their is a comprehensive independent assessment of the depleted uranium (DU) at PTA and a clean up of the DU present. The council's resolution also called for 7 additional actions, none of which have been implemented.

Several people emphasized that stopping the bombing and all live-fire, construction, and other activities that create dust at PTA is key. Du particles are particularly hazardous when inhaled. People testified that the federal government should pay for the comprehensive independent assessment, testing and monitoring for radiation contamination and that federal funds should be sought through Hawaii's congressional delegation –senators Inouye and Akaka, and representatives Hirono and Hanabusa. There has been plenty of money over the years for military build up but very little funding for military clean up. It's time to change those priorities.

The bottom line is this: Hawaii residents don't want the U.S. military training to do to others what the U.S. has already done to Hawaii: overthrow and occupy its government and nation, and contaminate it's air, land, water, people, plants,

and animals with military toxins.

**Stop the Bombing! Stop All the Wars!
Military Clean Up NOT Build Up Now!
End all Occupations! Restore the Hawaii Nation!**

1. Mourn all victims of violence.
2. Reject war as a solution.
3. Defend civil liberties.
4. Oppose all discrimination, anti-Islamic, anti-Semitic, etc.
5. Seek peace through justice in Hawai'i and around the world.

Contact: Malu 'Aina Center for Non-violent Education & Action P.O. Box AB
Kurtistown, Hawai'i 96760.

Phone (808) 966-7622. Email ja@interpac.net <http://www.malu-aina.org>
Hilo Peace Vigil leaflet (Jan. 14, 2011 - 487th week) - Friday 3:30-5PM downtown
Post Office

--

Jim Albertini

Malu 'Aina Center for Non-violent Education & Action

P.O.Box AB

Kurtistown, Hawai'i 96760

phone: 808-966-7622

email: JA@interpac.net

Visit us on the web at: www.malu-aina.org

From: [Lisa Kirbin](#)
To: william.rogers5@us.army.mil; [PTAPEIS](#)
Subject: Army expansion at Pohakuloa
Date: Sunday, January 23, 2011 11:55:26 PM

Aloha,

Please be advised that we, the people of the Big Island, are against any expansion of Pohakuloa. We would like the military to remove its bases and clean up DU from live fires. DU is harmful to health and many of us are suffering the consequences. Thank you.

Lis Kirbin

From: [Jon Olsen](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Subject: Mauna Loa and Pohakuloa
Date: Sunday, January 23, 2011 11:03:39 PM

The last thing Hawai'i and the world needs is expansion of militarism. When will the US leadership learn that invading other people's countries CREATES enemies! Or is that the very idea, to then justify ever more military expenditures so the war machine makers keep their profits high? Blowback is coming for sure unless this course is reversed. DU on Hawai'i MUST be addressed in a serious way! Jon

From: [t_simms](#)
To: william.rogers5@us.army.mil; [PTAPEIS](#)
Subject: Pohakuloa
Date: Sunday, January 23, 2011 11:58:13 PM

Please keep Army helicopters off of Mauna Kea, clean up DU, and remove all military bases from the island. Thank you.

-----Original Message-----
From: David Alexander [mailto:kawika_1978@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2011 3:05 PM
To: Rogers, William Mr CIV US USA IMCOM
Subject: Pohakuloa Training Site

Aloha Sir.

I have concerns, not questions, about the expansion of military training at Pohakuloa. It seems that the expansion at Pohakuloa is a result of the decision to discontinue training at Makua Valley on Oahu. As a resident of Leeward Oahu, I am thankful that the military will not be training in Makua anymore, and anticipate the return of Makua Valley to the people of Hawaii.

How long, do you suppose, until the people of the Big Island ask Earth Justice to represent them in their efforts to block military training at Pohakuloa? Why does the military insist on using lands in Hawaii as training grounds when it is obvious that most of the areas designated for training are culturally and environmentally sensitive?

I never understood why the military trained in Hawaii anyway; the terrain here is much different from the areas where our military conflicts exist. How is Pohakuloa's terrain going to mimic the actual battlefield?

Please find somewhere else to train. Preferrably not anywhere in Hawaii.

Mahalo,

Kawika Villa

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

From: [Baron Ching](#)
To: [ETAPFIS](#)
Subject: Pohakuloa expansion
Date: Monday, January 24, 2011 5:07:13 AM

Dear sir;

The US military has an established track record in Hawai`i. You have rendered Kaho`olawe completely unusable for just about any human activity. You have rendered Waikane to be so completely useless because of UXB that even the Marine Corps is afraid to go there. Makua cannot be returned to its lawful owners as you promised and contracted to do, because your mismanagement renders it too dangerous for civilian use.

And now you want to take a combined area bigger than all your previously despoiled lands in Hawai`i?

You leave us a legacy of unexploded ordnance on land and sea, depleted uranium, perchlorates, and more.

To be frank, you are more of a danger to Hawai`i than even Al Quida or the Taliban could ever be.

Please do Hawai`i a favor and take your weapons of death and track record of pollution someplace else.

Sincerely,

Baron Ching, MD
321 N. Kuakini St #708
Honolulu, Hawai`i 96817
808 5367791
bchingkahoola@pol.net

From: DrLeisure1@aol.com [<mailto:DrLeisure1@aol.com>]
Sent: Monday, January 24, 2011 5:10 PM
To: Rogers, William Mr CIV US USA IMCOM
Cc: drleisure1@drleisure.com
Subject: Programmatic EIS for Construction at Pohakuloa Training Area

Comments on Programmatic EIS for Construction at Pohakuloa Training Area prepared by Dr. George R. Harker

comments due January 24, 2011

email to William.Rogers5@us.army.mil

“Army will prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) at Pohakuloa Training Area on the Big Island – which will evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with the modernization of training ranges, infrastructure, and support facilities there.”

“The Army is seeking public input to identify community concerns or issues as part of the PEIS process – which is being conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)”

Three minutes to characterize decades of occupation and the destruction of resources essential to human existence caused by the Army is a bit ludicrous.

A comprehensive study and analysis needs to be done before the Army moves forward if at all!

What of the unfinished business associated with the current presence of the military. As but one example what is being done about depleted uranium? What steps are being done to remove this toxic material from our environment?

Hawaii could be and should be a demonstration area for the collection and removal of this material brought and left by the Army. The knowledge learned could be used to clear Iraq, Afghanistan, and other areas bombarded with this toxic material.

What of the ordinance still present on Kahoolawe? The UXO Clearance Project Kahoolawe Island Reserve, Hawaii Contract No.: N62742-95-D-1369, December 2004 notes that much of the island can not be set foot on much less developed for human habitation.

If the army pulled out today the Hawaiian's and their decedents would be left with much contamination.

The army should be preparing for an orderly withdrawn in which the negative aspects of their presence is minimized. Economic realities are making this scenario the most likely to occur in the very near future.

A recent article on Information Clearing House by Nathan Debenow, America Has 'Reached The Point Of No Return,' Reagan Budget Director Warns.

<http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/article27237.htm>

<blockedhttp://www.informationclearinghouse.info/article27237.htm>) "There are no real seriously armed enemies left in the world that can possibly justify an \$800 billion national defense and security establishment, including Homeland Security."

"It amounts to a failed opportunity to recognize that we are now at a historical inflection point at which the time has arrived for a classic post-war demobilization of the entire military establishment," David Stockman said in an exclusive interview.

Stockman was looking at the global overview of the situation. What better place to begin to implement the "demobilization" than right here? The Pohakuloa Training Area Programmatic EIS is a great opportunity to begin exploration of the process.

It is self evident that this demobilization will come with or without the input of the military powers that be. Why not get ahead of the curve and incorporate a strategy to implement the demobilization in the Programmatic EIS?

A program of deconstruction which focuses on the removal of unexploded ordinance and toxic materials and the removal of an unwanted and unneeded military presence would be a good place to start.

Respectively Submitted January 24, 2011

Dr. George R. Harker
PO Box 1137
Kihei, HI 96753-1137

808-298-5399

DrLeisure.com
DrLeisure1@aol.com

From: [Limu](#)
To: [ETAPFIS](#)
Subject: Pohakuloa expansion
Date: Monday, January 24, 2011 8:48:04 PM

Aloha,

Until the DU is cleaned up and contained there should be no expansion.

Dana Moss
Kapaa, HI. 96755
808 884 5681

From: [Jean O](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Subject: helicopters
Date: Monday, January 24, 2011 7:02:09 AM

Depleted uranium in the soil? Helicopters? Sounds like a deadly combination to me. Please no new training on Pohakuloa.
Jean Olivett
Hilo

Ted H.S. Hong
Attorney at Law

Employment, Workplace Law & Litigation

Sue Lee Loy
 Planner and Legal Assistant

January 21, 2011

PTA PEIS
 P. O. Gbox 514
 Honolulu, HI 96809

**RE: Pohakuloa Training Area Modernization
 EIS Comment**

To Whom It May Concern:

The purpose of this letter is to support the Pohakuloa Training Area Modernization. I have had the honor and privilege of serving as Regent of the University of Hawaii (2004-2008), the District Chair for the PuKaHi (Puna, Kau and Hilo) District of the Aloha Council for the Boy Scouts of America (2006-2008), the Hilo Intermediate School Community Council (2010), the Kaumana Elementary School Safety Committee, the Hilo Medical Center Foundation, the Lyman Museum Board and member of the Rotary Club of South Hilo. My support of the modernization plan is based on my interaction with the commanders and staff at Pohakuloa, as well as having the opportunity of touring the PTA with the Boy Scouts.

The Commanders and staff at the Pohakuloa Training Area have been good neighbors and members of the community. They have been sensitive and accommodating to cultural and environmental issues. In a visit to the PTA with various Boy Scout Troops and Cub Scout Packs, the Commander, military and civilian staff were welcoming and informative. The parents and scouts enjoyed and appreciated the tour and instruction given to them. We were all particularly impressed by the environmental preservation efforts spearheaded by the staff.

When my children were attending Kaumana Elementary School, the staff at PTA were very helpful in terms of manpower and sharing resources with the School. We were and are proud and very appreciative of PTA's affiliation with and support of the School.

In my Rotary Club, I recall listening to representatives of PTA talk about what is going on there and the environmental and community support efforts taken on by the PTA staff.

PTA is the last and best live training area for our military. Having grown up in Wahiawa, Oahu, near Schofield Barracks I recall the live fire training and training the Army needed to prepare its troops to fight in Vietnam. I recall the faces of many young men in uniform in Wahiawa and wondered and hoped they were being given the proper training they needed to survive.

I strongly support PTA's efforts to modernize the training area. PTA has been a strong supporter and member of our island community. The modernization is needed and I know that the Army has been a good steward of the land given to them. I am confident that trust will not be misused or broken as PTA evolves and changes to meet the needs of our military.

P.O. Box 4217 Hilo, Hawai'i 96720 Phone: (808) 960-3156 E-mail: thshong@msn.com



Letter to PTA PEIS
January 21, 2011
Page 2.

I and many other Hawaii Island residents are aware of the vocal, outspoken and harsh criticism raised by a small group of individuals. Please be aware that they represent a vocal minority that for their own reasons oppose any military presence on Hawaii Island. They range from radical, fringe environmentalists to anti-military activists.

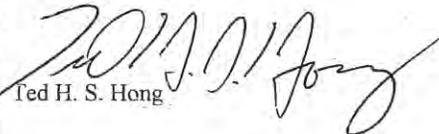
They are a very small minority and do not reflect or represent the Aloha and support PTA and all our military have among residents of Hawaii Island. The overwhelming majority of people here know, understand and appreciate the need to maintain a well trained military. We are happy and reassured that the Army is overseeing and maintaining PTA. We support our troops and want to make sure that they are the best trained and be able to survive any combat situation that they have to face in the future.

Unfortunately, many of us have jobs and families that we need to attend to and are not able to go to the EIS presentations and meetings. Many of us do not feel comfortable with public speaking. So please understand that our absence is not an indication of the support the greater majority of residents have for PTA and continued maintenance, modernization and training.

I and many others here on Hawaii Island support PTA's efforts to modernize and expand its training mission.

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to comment on this important matter. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Respectfully,



Ted H. S. Hong

United States Department of the Interior



Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park
P.O. Box 52
Hawaii National Park, HI 96718-0052
808/985-6000
808/967-8186 (FAX)

In Reply Refer to:
L76

January 26, 2011

PTA PEIS
PO Box 514
Honolulu, HI 96809

This letter is in response to your agency's request for comments regarding the Programmatic EIS for Modernization and Training Infrastructure at Pōhakuoloa Training Area on Hawaii Island. Our primary concerns lie specifically with the potential for impacts from activities adjacent to Mauna Loa Volcano and any potential impacts to Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park. This letter represents the formal position of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and is submitted in addition to any comments received from our NPS Honolulu Office. We appreciate the opportunity to offer the following comments.

In reviewing the Federal Register Notice, we understand your intent to modernize training ranges, training support infrastructure, and the cantonment area. Based on the limited information provided at this time, we would offer the following items of potential concern.

- Hawai'i Volcanoes is designated a National Park and World Heritage Site/ Biosphere Reserve due to its volcanic, ecological and cultural significance. The identified project activities that occur on Mauna Loa lie adjacent to known nesting habitat within the park of the federally endangered Hawaiian Petrel ('Ua'u) and proposed endangered (and presently state listed endangered) Band-rumped Storm Petrel ('Ake 'ake). Both species are nocturnal long distance flyers whose nesting activities and aerial displays occur within the park at 8,000'-10,000' elevation on Mauna Loa. Based on proximity and similarities in substrate age and elevation between park habitat and the proposed Mauna Loa project area, and past historical documentation, there is potential for these birds to occur within the project area. The noise, vibrations and visual intrusions generated by ground activities and low flying aircraft, and increased risk for wildfire could potentially alter bird behavior and result in negative impacts to birds. Site surveys and consultation with subject experts familiar with bird use in the project area are recommended to effectively evaluate potential impacts to birds by the proposed expansion and increase in use.

We have additional concerns about the potential impacts to the federally endangered Hawaiian goose (Nēnē) that is known to utilize several areas in the Saddle region including PTA and the neighboring Kipuka Ainahou Nene Sanctuary. The majority of birds found in the Saddle region actually originate from other populations across the island. Nene are known to move between multiple areas, including Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park and flight routes are unknown and not necessarily consistent.

- Because endangered Nene do indeed utilize as well as traverse the project area, it is not possible to rule out the potential for impacts due to increased noise, vibrations and visual intrusions generated by ground activities, low flying aircraft or potential wildfire which could alter bird behavior on the ground and result in negative impacts to birds. We appreciate your dismissal of any alternatives that might include new activities which have the potential to impact the populations of these species.
- Mauna Loa Volcano is part of the park's 130,950 acres of congressionally legislated wilderness. Known as the Mauna Loa Unit, this designation provides special protection to this area of Mauna Loa that is demarcated by the park boundary on the north and east sides of the park. We appreciate your selection of alternatives that avoid any impacts to designated park wilderness. Our concerns include the potential noise generated from ground activities and low flying aircraft that may be adjacent to the park's designated wilderness. The primary wilderness trail for visitors to access the Mauna Loa Summit and associated backcountry cabins run parallel to the boundary of the project area. The associated noise is unexpected for park visitors and would potentially limit opportunities for solitude that are protected under the Wilderness Act. The park's large expanses of lava produce landscapes that offer little sound shielding, creating long "time audibles" for human or mechanized sounds. In these areas, noise has the potential for creating an acoustic impact on wilderness users. We encourage you to add soundscapes to your issues of concern.
 - The National Park Service is responsible for the National Historic Landmark program. Activities associated with the project have the potential to both directly and indirectly impact three traditional cultural properties on Mauna Kea that are eligible for the NRHP and the National Historic Landmark on Mauna Kea. Direct and indirect impacts to these latter resources should be adequately addressed in your current language. Pursuant to 5 110(f) federal agencies are required to minimize harm to NHL's. The language of the PEIS should include discussion of direct impacts of flights over archeological sites and any potential impacts of other activities covered in the PEIS. There are a number of known cultural resources on the slopes of Mauna Loa and a number of shrines on the slopes of Mauna Kea on the eastern side of PTA. In addition, Moku'aweoweo Crater on Mauna Loa is considered one of the most sacred places for Native Hawaiians. All parklands are associated with the birth and creation of Hawaiian culture.
 - This is the third formal NEPA response we have submitted over the past 5 months related to increased training activities at PTA. These include increased Stryker land use, Hazardous Mountainous Terrain Training for Aviators and now Training Infrastructure. As is required by NEPA, we strongly encourage you to address the cumulative impacts of all of these actions in your EIS Impacts Analysis.

Visitors come to their national parks to experience the natural quiet and solitude. Park managers are charged with protecting critically endangered species, designated wilderness and park soundscapes as well as limiting activities that cause unnecessary noise or threaten the natural quiet.

Both of our agencies are jointly engaged in protecting our country and its resources. We anticipate working with you to build a cooperative relationship and resolve our concerns as the planning progresses. Please add us to your agency list of stakeholders for all activities at PTA.

Sincerely,



Cindy Orlando
Superintendent

cc:

Vicki McCusker, Natural Sounds-Fort Collins
Loyal Mehroff, USFWS-Honolulu
Loretta Sutton, NPS-WASO
Judy Rocchio, NPS-PWR

From: [Conservative Forum Hawaii](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Subject: modernizations of the training areas and ranges for the Big Island
Date: Friday, January 28, 2011 1:10:03 PM

PTA PEIS,
P.O. Box 514,
Honolulu, HI 96809

Dear Sir:

We are writing in regards to the proposed expanded necessary modernizations of the training areas and ranges for the Big Island. Our priority as a community is that the safety of our professional warriors, our sons and daughters, always comes first. Quite frankly, those among us who do not are a disgrace to us all.

As maximizing and maintaining their war fighting skills is essential for their safety in battle, please know that we will support any necessary changes needed so that they will be as ready as possible to stand in to danger on our behalf. Whatever small sacrifices we need to make in this regards for them, it is nothing compared to what they do for us.

We are more than willing to put up with some changes and discomforts if it can assist them in what they need. This includes any needed high altitude helicopter training plans, also.

We do appreciate the military's ongoing sensitivity to our concerns, and reasonable accommodations for us are always welcome. But rest assured, we support our troops.

Warmest aloha

Walter Moe
President, The Conservative Forum for Hawaii
Hilo
966-5420
forumhawaii@gmail.com

From: drpopoff@hawaii.rr.com
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Subject: Support our troops
Date: Sunday, January 30, 2011 2:30:06 AM

Hello to all concerned; I would like to say "Let the troops practice all training necessary" Unless we are part of the Military we must not interfere with any of its operations. We dont know what they are trying to accomplish! "then say out of the Military's way!". You cannot interfere like the Vietnam War or should I say LBJ's War. We will always lose when the public thinks they know better then our Military on how to protect this country. Stop smoking the local PAC-A-LoCo-LoCo and let the Military have the necessary tooling to do their job! WE ARE NOT MILITARY COMMANDERS SO WE MUST SIT AND BE THE CROWD WHO WATCHS THE MILITARY USE OUR TAXPAYER DOLLAR BE USED FOR PROTECTING U.S. AND CLAP WHEN THEY EXTERMINATE THE ENEMY TERRORIST.
Doctor Victor Professor Popoff

From: Chuckhem1@aol.com
To: [PTAPEIS](#)
Subject: Helicopter training , on the Big Island
Date: Sunday, January 30, 2011 2:24:02 AM

I implore you to stand your ground on this issue. The opposition is mainly from two small but very vocal groups, encouraged by a sympathetic press. One is a peace/anti war group, the other is a correlation of small radical sovereignty groups, not the main stream Hawaiian self government groups. These people are opposed to just about everything. The nimby [not in my back yard] mentality prevails. So hang tough you guys, the majority of the people are with you on this. Our troops must be properly trained, lets not have a loud vocal very small minority decide this issue. Thank you for your consideration, ---- Chuck Sperry-POBox 1114, Keaau, Hi. 96749 Ph. 808-966-4723

From: [margaret](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Subject: stop expansion at Pohakuloa
Date: Monday, January 31, 2011 1:34:40 PM

It is time to stop expanding military operations at Pohakuloa. This island already seems overwhelmed by the presence of the military... Even when at home in Waimea, I hear so much bombing practice.. and even my dogs react frightened. Time for the military to first clean up all its toxic waste here -- before any more military operations added. Thank you for your consideration.

Margaret Wille
Attorney at Law
65-1316 Lihipali Road
Kamuela Hawaii 96743

From: Janice Palma-Glennie [mailto:palmtree7@hawaiiantel.net]
Sent: Tuesday, February 01, 2011 1:05 PM
To: Rogers, William Mr CIV US USA IMCOM
Subject: Noise and other Pollution undermines true freedoms

Aloha,

Military excercises are increasingly disturbing the peace of our wonderful island. This does not have to be the case in order for our nation to have a strong military.

Though some would disagree, many Hawai`I Island residents feel that "thanking" Kona citizens for enduring excessive noise and other environmental pollution with a jet fly over (especially where the largest population of the island resides) is like using a hot match to try to seal a burn wound.

Please find an email to Walter Moe (Conservative Forum for Hawaii) regarding the public circulation of his views against those who do not agree with his lack of opposition to any and all military expansion on Hawai`I Island.

Mahalo for your attention to my views on this matter which affects the lives and health of Hawai`I residents.

Sincerely,
Janice Palma-Glennie
Kailua-Kona, Hawai`I

Aloha, Mr. Moe,

I'm concerned that your community communications are perpetuating the idea that a citizen cannot be in support of a strong US military at the same time as supporting the protection of peace (including noise pollution) and the natural world.

If you support military build-up and contamination (sound, runoff, land pollution including Depleted Uranium), that's your choice. But to use hyperbole to get support for your views is disingenuous. Not only that, it undermines the very basis of democracy and true freedom, which is based upon respect of opposing views on matters as serious as this one being aired in public.

Please use your time and energy to strengthen the democracy you claim to want to protect rather than to use negative words to undermine our country's deepest freedoms.

Sincerely,
Janice Palma-Glennie

From: [Ruth Callahan](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Subject: NO TO MILITARY EXPANSION ON THE BIG ISLAND!!! period
Date: Monday, February 07, 2011 6:17:03 PM

It seems ridiculous to elaborate. Well, OK no US military expansion/training (bullshit) anywhere. PERIOD.

Our country's people as well as others, needs food, shelter and healthcare.

Got it?

Ruth Callahan
77-301 Noelani Way #11
Kailua-Kona, HI 96740

From: [Deborah Ward](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Cc: [Robert D. Harris](#)
Subject: Request for consultation re PEIS PTA due Feb 7
Date: Monday, February 07, 2011 12:10:42 PM
Attachments: [PEIS_PTA_consult_request.doc](#)

Aloha,
Please attached request for consultation during development of the Programmatic
EIS for PTA expansion.
Mahalo,
Deborah Ward
Sierra Club Moku Loa Group

**MOKU LOA GROUP
SIERRA CLUB**

P.O.Box 1137
Hilo HI 96721

PTA PEIS
P.O. Box 514
Honolulu, HI 96809
Fax: (808) 545-6808
E-mail: ptapeis@bah.com

Aloha,

Sierra Club would like to be consulted in the preparation of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for expansion of military activities at PTA. As chair of the Moku Loa Group of Sierra Club, I am representing the more than 700 members of Hawaii Island.

Our concerns include the segmentation of expansion proposals so that the cumulative effects of all proposed activities cannot be ascertained. We request that the EIS be conducted using NEPA and HEPA guidelines to identify the cumulative impact of these proposals on the natural, cultural, archaeological, and social resources.

The summits of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, and the saddle between them, are considered by native Hawaiians to be one of the most sacred spaces, the womb, and the principal aquifer. Kupuna have repeatedly expressed their concerns that the sight and presence of low flying aircraft, bombing, destruction of cultural sites, and ongoing pollution of land, air and groundwater with hazardous and toxic wastes are culturally inappropriate. The impact area on PTA has both important cultural and archaeological sites, and rare, threatened and endangered native plants and animals. We are very concerned that the native habitats, and the plants and animals important to the Hawaiian culture are at risk of extirpation by non-native ungulates, drought and fire hazard, expanded construction, bombing, and hazardous waste. Sierra Club has concerns about nesting habits and aerial displays of the Endangered Hawaiian Petrel ('Ua'u), Endangered Nene, and Threatened Band-rumped Petrel ('Ake'ake) at 8,000 to 10,000', which are potentially within the project area. The expansion of the impact area proposed would put at risk some of the last of the rare dryland forest of mamane and naio, and many rare understory species identified by the late Ruth Lani Stemmermann, a Sierra Club member, who sued the Army and succeeded in closing the Multi-Purpose Range Complex in the 1990s. This area is also one of the richest archaeological sites, with standing stones, and paved platforms, that represent important navigational and cultural ties to present Native Hawaiian culture.

To put the concerns of many of our members into perspective, please consider our history. Hawaii has been subject to repeated expansion of military activity. Land is bombed, poisoned, and rendered

uninhabitable for all time. Cleanup is aborted or never attempted. Land is rarely returned to civilian use, and it is never restored to its original state. Time and time again, the military has failed to inform the people of hazards it has unleashed upon the unwitting residents, including nerve gas and depleted uranium, and it has ignored the pleas of the people to clean up its mess. Three proposals for expansion of military activity in the course of three months, involving land areas many times larger than Kahoolawe, are cause for alarm, as we realize that land lost to expansion will likely never return to use by residents for cultural activities, hiking, recreation, hunting, caving, birding, and more.

Sincerely,

Deborah Ward P.O.Box 918 Kurtistown HI 96760

representing Moku Loa Group, Sierra Club P.O.Box 1137 Hilo HI 96720

From: [Marya Mann](#)
To: [PTAPFIS](#)
Subject: Public Comment on Proposed PTA Actions
Date: Monday, February 07, 2011 2:05:35 AM
Attachments: [How To Stop War.doc](#)

Aloha!

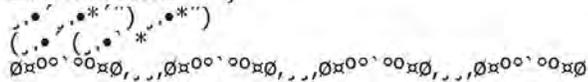
Our public comment on the U. S. Military's plan to expand at PTA is attached as a file. Could you please verify receipt by simply replying and writing RECEIVED in the subject heading.

Thank you!

--

Marya Mann, Ph.D.
 Author ~ Creativity Consultant ~ Speaker
marya@loomoflove.com ~ #808-345-0050
www.maryamann.com ~ www.PSYCH-K.com

Live With Aloha *'~)



"After we have mastered the wind, the waves, the tides, and gravity, we shall harness the energies of love. Then for the second time in the history of the world, man will have discovered fire." -- Pierre Teilhard de Chardin

HOW TO STOP WAR

A Plea for U.S. Coherence on the Occasion of the U. S. Army's Proposal to Expand Operations at Pohakuloa Training Area on the Big Island of Hawaii

The U.S. Military was initially created to protect our families. So I'd like to stretch our minds a little bit so we can really understand what family is about. Please take a deep breath. Take a really deep breath, and breathe it out. I want to ask you one question. As you breathe right now, in and out, do you see that we share the same breath, you and I?

In Hawaii, the word for sharing the same breath is 'ohana, family. A family breathes together. We are one family of humans because we share the same air, the same planetary atmosphere, the same planet. Brave soldiers who are willing to go to war, make sacrifices and even give their lives to protect U. S. families are part of our family, as are soldiers from other countries.

These men and women of the military deserve for us to be clear about why our governments are sending them to war if we are to be successful as a family. We must be coherent. We must be able to breathe together and ask the question: is war a rational course of action? No, it's not rational.

War is not coherent. War is incoherent. War has grown out of a natural evolutionary impulse to live, to learn and to create fulfilling lives. The impulse to evolve and grow is coherent - it leads to actions and outcomes we want -- but this basically good human impulse has developed into incoherent set of actions because we have mistaken expansion and domination for real growth, for transformation.

We would continue to distort the life process if we neglected to evaluate a few simple misunderstandings which are thwarting our best efforts to thrive economically, environmentally and the only human family we know.

The U.S. Army says their proposal to conduct high-altitude training on Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa will prepare and support our troops for conflict abroad. At the same time, the U. S. Marine Corps is requesting to bring up to three additional squadrons of aircraft to Hawaii, claiming they need to prepare troops for more war and violence, even though the strategy of war has rarely worked and never really created a lasting peace.

To perpetrate more violence is simply incoherent. Violent action doesn't really represent our intentions and values as a family, does it? The proposed military expansion will not make us safer. It will not protect our troops. It will not prevent or fight terror. It will make our lives more dangerous in fact, putting us in the line of fire if two or more governments decided to draw down their supplies of nuclear weapons so they can make and sell more weapons.

To expand military presence on the Big Island's spectacular, scenic and sacred Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, the tallest mountain and biggest mountains in the world, as proposed, would be to continue an incoherent policy. Placing more of our family in harm's way for profit-based, bank-supported brutality won't make the world safer. It will expand the terror around the world.

The more coherent support for our troops would be to bring them home to use their considerable skills to help transform the way we live, so that we aren't compelled to crave oil or feel resigned to sending our children into battles which no one can really ever win just so they can get a college education.

Wars have not been sustained over the years because they've been successful. The last remotely justifiable war was the war that defeated Adolf Hitler. Since then, humans have been transforming and have learned that growth and evolution does not require expansion and domination. We have learned that peaceful co-existence and creative living make more health and happiness for the whole human family.

No, war has a different purpose. And the United States government seems to have jumped on the bandwagon of global capital elitists who have been running wars ever since the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

BILLIONS TO THE BANKERS - DEBTS AND DEATH TO THE PEOPLE

A little history update here helps us to understand what is really going on. In the 19th century Napoleonic Wars, the British, Germans, Belgians, Dutch and Prussians fought against the French Grande Armee. Nathan Rothschild negotiated a deal to supply cash to Wellington's army, and the Rothschild family made huge profits by financing war and adopting a high-risk strategy involving exchange-rate transactions, bond-price speculations, and commissions. Sound familiar?

When the British were suffering huge casualties in the decisive 1815 Battle of Waterloo, some historians have claimed that Rothschild, who had financed both sides of the war, saw a way to make even more money. Knowing in advance the British had won, he allegedly sped to the London Stock Exchange to dump consols, British bonds, on the market, causing a panic that led to wily old Nathan making a killing, figuratively. In the case of betting on war, the killing is unfortunately all too literal.

This began a long war-torn journey through time, one that includes the 1913 Federal Reserve Act when the U. S. Congress gave a private banking corporation - a kind of super-bank -- the power to print money and thus control the United States. Just before he died, President Woodrow Wilson, who signed the bill into law, said to friends that he had been "deceived." Referring to the Federal Reserve Act, he said, "I have betrayed my country."

On the journey we can see President Dwight Eisenhower's farewell Presidential address in 1951, when he warned of the "military-industrial complex," saying that, "Military weapons take food from the hungry, shelter from the homeless. This is not a way of life at all," he said.

In June of 1963, President John F. Kennedy signed Executive Order 11110, requiring the Treasury Department to start printing and issuing silver certificates for the silver then remaining in the US Treasury, which would have taken power away from the Federal Reserve. He also signed a bill changing the backing of one and two dollar bills from silver to gold, which would have strengthened the weakened U.S. currency. Six months later, he was

assassinated and the silver certificates were pulled from circulation without any explanation.

How can we understand this coherently? Are we to believe there is a vast conspiracy of bankers that is controlling the fate of the world, motivated by the lust for power, profit and the comfortable living of an privileged few? If we are to really think about this, we may stop breathing deeply and start to feel incoherent too, because the idea is too ghastly. We don't want to think about it, but if we don't think about it and view these facts as one human family, we will have more of the same: incoherence, violence, war and possible extinction of the human race.

THE SUPER-LIE

In the last decade, wars have spread further and cost more in human lives and dollars than at any time in history. Albert Einstein said, "You cannot simultaneously prepare for war and create peace."

That's because war is the breeding ground of more war.

The hypocrisy of the U. S. Government is detonating explosions all around the world. In its build-up of weapons of mass destruction and the indoctrination of our youth to prepare them to fight wars, we are doing exactly what we say we are fighting. The war machine has perpetuated a kind of pseudo-religion that glamorizes human sacrifice for corporate greed, using the mystique of patriotism to carry out the super-bank's murderous deeds.

War is an international criminal conspiracy which fosters violence in our homes, crimes on our streets and conflict in our minds. War propaganda uses ads, newscasts, and school books to entrain people to an emotional fervor for fighting. Recounting wars, battles and heroes, using tricks to prepare children for carrying out imperial goals, we are passing along the grossest of misjudgments and character-depleting actions, giving our children a false sense of the human enterprise. We are here naturally to create, make art, sing, spread joy, not count the wars and carry out barbaric deeds that maintain old and unnecessary tribal grudges

By threatening us with external attack, the war propaganda machine clouds our thinking. Like Hitler's Third Reich, the U. S. war machine practices genocide, but instead of concentration camps, the U. S. uses the blind force of nuclear weapons, all the while chanting a kind of super-lie that we must make war to keep the peace.

This juggernaut of a contradiction must be held up for all to see: "America does not start fights," said Ronald Reagan, just before he ordered the invasion of Grenada. "We want nothing for ourselves," said Lyndon Johnson, before he pushed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. "We will defeat the enemies of freedom," our leaders say, and then proceed to defeat freedom itself, at the point of a bayonet, missile or helicopter-mounted rifle.

This illogical notion takes our breath away. So please, take a deep breath and keep breathing as if your life depended on it. This is what we are here for, to breathe, to remember ourselves as 'ohana, one family breathing together. Breathing together easily, we share coherence, which spreads a peaceful feeling around us.

This is how we will spread peace, freedom and democracy, not with military might. If we really want to spread peace, we can. We can solve all the problems in the world right now, by transforming our basic misunderstanding about what it means to protect our families, our farms, our continents and islands, because all the problems right now -- social injustice, radical poverty, a world where 50 percent of the people live on less than two dollars a day, a world of social injustice, tribalism, warfare and eco-destruction, a world where U. S. soldiers are spread around the world in 150 different countries, conducting countless wars and battles based on an incoherent way of thinking - we can solve all this by simply choosing to be coherent.

Incoherence causes frustration, resignation, feelings of failure and cynicism. Coherence offers energy, integrity, respect for ourselves and each other. This energy can then be used to accomplish our true goals.

Problems that stand in the way of achieving our excellence as one human family come from the mistakes we have made with the intellect. We have believed are separate families, tribes, nations or cultures, separated by language and belief. We are not separate. We are one family with an infinite variety of colorful differentiation that can be appreciated and celebrated.

The super-lie claims we have to go to war to keep the peace. The fact is, wars are bankrupting our world. Congress gave \$646 billion dollars to the Pentagon last year and officials complained it wasn't enough, that they must look to where they could reduce their expenses, and do you know where they looked? Not in the ballooning KBR contracts or the Halliburton overcharges. They looked to cut benefits to troops and veterans.

Because wars are killing and wounding more people, health care costs have skyrocketed, and so rather than looking at the coherent solution of stopping the growth of war, Congress wants to siphon more funds out of the pocketbooks of our loyal soldiers and veterans. They have been hoodwinked into believing the fighting will "protect our country" and spread democratic values.

The reward from the people who perpetuate wars to sustain markets for their high-priced weapons to soldiers, many of whom suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, has been to try to limit PTSD treatment for maimed and wounded veterans.

The perpetrators of war are not concerned about the soldiers or democracy. They are concerned with spreading wars which make more profit and give a small percentage of people more security, power and comfortable living.

For one-sixth of what the U. S. spent last year on war, we could provide health care to every man, woman and child in the U. S. What do we choose: the cost of two months of war, or health care for everyone inside our borders?

But some people think war is good for business. For a select few, it is very, very good. It solves the problem of how to make maximum amounts of money for people who have no ethical balance. It temporarily solves their inferiority complexes and fears that they will never have enough financial or worldly power to be happy. Of course, as long as war is being created, they cannot be really happy. The cognitive dissonance of promoting and living in a war-based culture is so stressful that most people feel the strain.

Rates of prescription drug usage for high blood pressure, depression and attention problems have accelerated. Soul-starving substances like ice, cocaine and heroin permeate every level of society. The cognitive dissonance we are asked to endure is beyond a sane person's capability, so many have found some solace in self-medicating.

Let's breathe together and look with the courage of a family considering the fate of our loved ones. Let's look at the cognitive dissonance we are presenting to our children, to the world, to future generations. By regularly preparing for war, while saying we are advancing peace, we are robbing our children and families of their most important instincts. If we breathe together and step back for a moment to consider what we really think about war, we might agree with something else Albert Einstein said, that "...to kill in war is not a whit better than to commit ordinary murder."

With an ordinary murderer, we look askance and think, well, there's obviously something wrong in that person's mind, but if we drink the "war-is-a-necessary-evil" Kool-Aid, we might convince ourselves that taking thousands of lives is okay. We might say that the "collateral damage" of degrading natural areas, destroying croplands and villages, ruining homes, and separating families is okay. We might trick ourselves into believing that training youth to kill and taking billions of dollars from health care and education to divert toward violence is okay.

Most people on the Big Island would agree that war is not okay. War is a symptom of disease. If we could solve all human problems at the end of a rifle it would have happened by now. War continues without apparent end and without success. And here's why. War isn't supposed to solve your problems or my problems; it's to lay the feather beds of super-bankers like Nathan Rothschild who saw long ago the value of war for making money.

War doesn't just fall out of the sky. War is planned for profit.

War propaganda has brainwashed people into believing we have to go to war to keep the peace. This incoherence is damaging the family of humans, but we can change that. We can restore coherence.

THIS MOMENT, CLOSE TO HOME

Expanding the war machine by invading Hawai'i with more war games will not support our troops or prepare our brother and sister soldiers. It will not help keep the peace.

At this pivotal moment, as one human family, we can look at the incoherence of sending our beloved husbands, wives and children to war for the profit of global corporations. To be successful as a human species, we need to be clear that growth does not require invasion. Growth requires a transformation, and in the human case, a transformation in our thinking.

We can restore coherence in our lives. We can protect our family. We can peacefully transform our relations to each other and to life. Rather than expanding out, occupying other countries and alienating other cultures, we can grow in maturity and happiness. Isn't this the kind of coherence and transformation we really want?

Let's breathe together as one family of humans, as 'ohana, realizing that we have the insight and power to remain coherent. We won't be manipulated by secret banks, weapons manufacturers and the military-industrial complex.

We can make more logical choices

War may be good for American business, but it's not good for Americans. It's not good for American soldiers, and it's not good for Hawaiians.

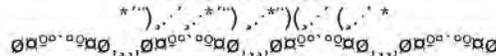
We support U. S. soldiers in their desire to help protect families. We support peaceful co-existence. We support the transformation of the human family into a more coherent union. Let wars that kill our children and bankrupt our countries become a relic from the past.

Now, let's create a coherent future, one where we can breathe together and bring peace to our family once and for all.

Respectfully Submitted,

Marya Mann, Ph. D. & Koakane Green, D.C.
Residents of Kailua-Kona, Hawaii

PEAK ENERGY ALIGNMENT
P. O. Box 5154
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Live With Aloha



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2 In the Matter of:)

3 PEIS for Modernization of)

4 Training Infrastructure and)

5 Construction and Operation of)

6 an Infantry Platoon Battle Area)

7 at Pohakuloa Training, Hawaii)

8 TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC HEARING

9 The above matter came of for public meeting on

10 behalf of the U.S. Army Hawaii on Tuesday, January 11, 2011,

11 at 7:05 p.m., at Hilo Intermediate School, Hilo, Hawaii.

12 Panel: Peter J. Peshut, Ph.D., Program Manager

13 COL Doug Mulbury Commander USAG-HI

14 LTC Rolland Niles Commander Pohakuloa

15 Facilitator: Kuumeaaloha Gomes

16 Hawaiian-English Translator: Nina Simmons.

17

18 REPORTED BY: TRISTAN-JOSEPH, CSR 439

19 Certified Shorthand Reporter

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1 (Opening presentation ensued.)

2 MR. NEVES: In this evening's discussion we hope
3 that everyone will be civil. We also hope that our people
4 will have a moment to speak their peace and that no one
5 detain them from their voice. And to our brothers and
6 sisters with us in these items will also speak and no one
7 will detain them from what they should say.

8 Kuumeaaloha Gomes presents this evening and
9 those who present. Foremost, we love our island. We
10 love and we have come out in this blessing of
11 (inaudible). So now (inaudible).

12 We ask all of you to be with us, our ancestors
13 to our side, behind us, and in front of us and most in
14 our hearts. Amen. Mahalo.

15 FACILITATOR GOMES: Aloha. My name is Kuumeaaloha
16 and I am the facilitator for this evening. My role is to
17 make sure that people have an opportunity to make their
18 comments, and there's several different processes to do
19 that.

20 There's a court reporter back there who's --
21 if you want to go back there to make your testimony and
22 share comments, she's waiving her hand back there in the
23 purple shirt. There's also this open mike.

24 There is -- you can submit your written
25 comments, and I think all you have got this paper; and,

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1 if you look at the back of it, there's an address that
2 you can submit your written comments to and then there's
3 a comment form available at the front desk. There's
4 also the website at
5 www.garrison.Hawaii.Army.mil/PTAPEIS/

6 This is a scoping meeting. It is an
7 opportunity for folks to be heard, for you to make your
8 comments. This is not a feedback dialogue opportunity.
9 This is a scoping meeting to address a Programmatic
10 Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization of
11 Training Infrastructure and Construction and Operation
12 of an Infantry Platoon Battle Area at Pohakuloa Training
13 Area.

14 If you're here for anything else, this is not
15 that meeting. So we encourage your comments this
16 evening.

17 As a facilitator, there are some ground rules
18 that I would just like to share with you and ask
19 everyone to adhere to. Each person will be called up
20 and introduced by me, first and last. You will be given
21 four minutes so that everyone can do their sharing. We
22 have to be out of here by nine o'clock because that's
23 the agreement that we have; so, we will stop at nine.
24 Folks will clean up and then vacate the premises.

25 I will call time. And the way that I will do

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1 that is to give you a card to remind you politely that
2 you have one more minute to go; and, then at another
3 time we will say pau, and I will quietly place it on the
4 podium for you. You can come up here and share your
5 testimony and then time will be called.

6 For example, Paul had stated earlier, this is
7 a respectful space and we expect all of our people to
8 adhere to that and that's an issue that we do anyway,
9 but I encourage everyone to keep it respectful and keep
10 it clean so that we can very powerfully share your
11 testimony and the words that you wanted to share.

12 The people who are here to receive your
13 comments are Colonel Mulbury, who is the Garrison Hawaii
14 Commander, and Lieutenant Colonel Niles at the Pohakuloa
15 Training Center Garrison Commander and Dr. Peshut.
16 Dr. Peshut is the excavation -- the Army installation
17 management command. So these are the three folks who
18 are here to receive your testimony.

19 So I'd like to begin by saying if you're going
20 to give your testimony (inaudible) Hawaii, we do have
21 Nina Simmons, who is a translator; so, we welcome your
22 testimony in Hawaiian, and she will translate. So
23 she'll work with you on that and you will speak and she
24 will translate (inaudible) and however it is your
25 comfortable with doing it she will do it.

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1 Okay. So without further ado then, we're
2 going to start. This is considered a safe space. So
3 this is the facilitator's space. And as a facilitator
4 too, I reserve the right to ask someone to stop. If --
5 I don't expect to see anything happen, but if anybody is
6 disrespectful, I will ask you to stop, okay, because
7 that's not the way we are.

8 So I would like to begin with Dwight Vicente.
9 If you'll come forward, please.

10 MR. VICENTE: Good evening. My name is Dwight
11 Vicente. I am here representing the Hawaii Kingdom. I'm
12 going to point out some things that it should be for some of
13 these guys' notice because you have to look at the history
14 of Hawaii, Hawaii Kingdom, the only legitimate government
15 here. We can look at the treaties that were signed between
16 the Kingdom and the United States.

17 Every city from 1825 to the last treaty
18 (inaudible) said they were void because of the U.S.
19 Government violated the Constitution. The first treaty
20 was signed by a naval officer, prima facie and void and
21 every treaty thereafter void because it violated some
22 part of the Constitution whether we tax in power or
23 having a Navy station in Honolulu which there's a
24 Constitutional authority to authorize such a treaty.

25 So even the treaty for (inaudible) priorities

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1 because there are (inaudible) only in the United States
2 under Article 60 Cause 17; so, if you say anything other
3 than that, it's a violation. And they have the tax and
4 power on the reciprocity treaty which violated
5 Article 60, Clause 1.

6 Then most people don't realize why the people
7 screw around with us. Generally, the one on January 13,
8 (inaudible) she signed the lottery bill into law. It
9 was called a (inaudible) lottery because that's where it
10 came from, in Louisiana, when she signed the lottery,
11 billing into the law, it abolishes the taxes under the
12 banning Constitution and the (inaudible) law and foreign
13 nationals (inaudible) and most U.S. citizens here in the
14 Hawaii kingdom.

15 And that's the reason for the overture in
16 (inaudible) the report. On Jan 17th, '93, she signed a
17 letter of protesting (inaudible) and the U.S.
18 Constitution Article III, Section II give rights to
19 original jurisdiction and apparently she did not know
20 about that. Her protest is unresolved and therefore it
21 had to be taken to the U.S. Supreme Court because it
22 deals with the U.S. minister. He was here in violation
23 through our wellness of (inaudible) treaty.

24 So they're citizens, their businesses here was
25 all illegal because there was no valid treaty and,

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1 today, there is no valid treaty because of the unlawful
2 military occupations there is no treaty and the I'olani
3 Palace remains vacant.

4 The provisional, the republic, I'm pretty sure
5 it's an unlawful military application. That's how they
6 exist. They consist of 13 illegal aliens, nine
7 Americans, two Germans and two British. Then the laws
8 of naturalization, no Constitution and, therefore, they
9 cannot exist with the Government. They haven't got any
10 land title because those lands have been known as
11 (inaudible) and government lands. Later they created
12 the territory of Hawaii based on the northwest ordinance
13 of 1787. It is -- was never considered law.

14 In 1950 the territory of Hawaii (inaudible)
15 wrote the same Constitution. A (inaudible) cannot write
16 a state Constitution and it's referring to that the
17 territory of Hawaii or the sale of Hawaii as the
18 creature of the northwest ordinance and the same back
19 site in the first Constitution of (inaudible).

20 Even the territory of the State of Hawaii is a
21 loss of naturalization; meaning, there is no family
22 belonging to their tribe. You see a lot of people here
23 from all over the -- this planet that actually has a
24 right to be here, and that's just a fact of law.

25 So, again, by saying that the (inaudible), the

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1 Iolani Palace is vacant and has an unlawful military
2 occupation. It's based on the U.S. Constitution and
3 prohibitions.

4 Thank you.

5 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Dwight.

6 The next person is Jim Albertini.

7 MR. ALBERTINI: Aloha kakou.

8 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha kakou.

9 MR. ALBERTINI: I'm Jim Albertini (inaudible) and
10 a long-time peace advocate. I'm here to say that this
11 entire process has evolved immediately. It's been one after
12 another of military expansion plans being pushed down our
13 throats for years here, and the cumulative impact is
14 devastating.

15 Two and a half years ago, the Hawaii County
16 Council passed Resolution 639-08 on July 2nd, 2008.
17 That resolution called for a complete halt to all live
18 fire and other activities at the Pohakuloa that create
19 dust until seven conditions were met, including an
20 independent assessment and clean up of the radiation
21 present at the Pohakuloa, all kind of monitoring plans
22 and community meetings, et cetera. None of those
23 conditions have been met. Live fire continues, the
24 bombing continues at Pohakuloa today.

25 There are -- our organization put out a map

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1 several years ago documenting 57 present or former
2 military sites on this island littered with unexploded
3 ordnance and other military toxins. There may be 157.
4 We've documented 57. It includes hundreds of thousands
5 of these.

6 Now all of our mothers told us you clean up
7 your own mess before you even think of making a new
8 mess, but not the military. They continue to make mess
9 after mess and they don't clean up.

10 Here's the bottom line. The Army has been
11 stonewalling community involvement exceeding the truth
12 about radiation and contamination at the Pohakuloa. The
13 Army has repeatedly made unreliability safety claims
14 based on questionable assumptions, scientific
15 methodology, and no peer review studies.

16 The Army does not want to risk having to
17 shutdown the Pohakuloa. If it is determined that the
18 presentation of radiation and other toxins pose a threat
19 to the health and safety of the troops who trained there
20 and the residents and visitors alike of Hawaii island.
21 While the Army gives lip service to health and safety
22 concerns, the truth is continually the military mission
23 trumps all other concerns.

24 Now our organization bottomline calls for an
25 end to all live fire and all other activities in support

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1 of the County Council that says anything that creates
2 dust should be halted. Comprehensive independent
3 testing and monitoring and clean up of the radiation to
4 protect public health and safety should be done at
5 military expense. It should be funded through Dan
6 Hanoi, Mazie Hirono, Hanabusa, and the entire process
7 needs to be transparent and have the confidence of the
8 community. To date, there is no confidence. There is
9 no transparency. So let's stop the bombing. Let's
10 clean up and set military (inaudible). Mahalo.

11 FACILITATOR GOMES: Cory Harden.

12 MR. HARDEN: Aloha. I'd like to thank the Army
13 for taking public statements. This is much better than
14 discovery three years ago and last summer's Navy and
15 (inaudible) meetings where people had to risk arrest to be
16 criticizing the government to help us. It's also better
17 than last summer's meeting at Pohakuloa including the training
18 and health risks wherein everyone except invited guests were
19 shut out and a few questions were allowed.

20 I am wondering why the Army says it's too
21 dangerous to enter the impact area to (inaudible) but
22 it's safe to go in and build more military facilities.
23 One of the alternatives will go a little bit into the
24 impact area.

25 The Army has made statements to the

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1 (inaudible) commission saying, Oh, Pohakuloa
2 (inaudible). You can't walk on it without falling and
3 cutting yourself. There's lava tooth. It's unsafe for
4 work, to walk; so, we can't do the ground survey. One
5 of the studies says due to the nature of unexploded
6 ordnance and extreme weather terrain of some of the
7 regions, it's impractical to perform ground wave surveys
8 either efficiently or safely to gather data about the
9 nature and extent of decontamination, but that's okay to
10 go in and build out an area, in fact, at Schofield that
11 go in and build things inside of (inaudible) the impact
12 area.

13 I'd ask several people tonight that
14 radioactive material is set up by surprise while they're
15 doing construction and let the public be notified and it
16 doesn't sound like that's going to happen. They might
17 tell the (inaudible) Commission by going through the
18 whole website to try and figure out what's going on.

19 At least this Army project has more public
20 input. Another project, the helicopters landing on
21 Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa are restricting to a federal EIS
22 on that. Those impacts may be severe. They seem to be
23 trying to do the least possible environmental
24 assessment. The helicopters have been landing for seven
25 years for almost zero public oversight. One

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1 accidentally landed near an estuary, inside an estuary
2 reserve, another flew too low over a critical habitat
3 for the endangered pallid bird, and there have been
4 three helicopter crashes in the past 15 years, but the
5 environmental assessment says nothing about them. Ten
6 Army fliers (inaudible) crashes, and is not mentioned in
7 the EA.

8 The proposed helicopters may fly up to 18
9 hours a day during training day and night within 2,000
10 vertical feet of the summits and the assessed the
11 environmental assessment says noise and visual impact
12 will not be significant. That's like saying the impact
13 would be significant. They were flying (inaudible).

14 The EA has a cultural overview that says not
15 one word about the illegal take over of the Hawaiian
16 nation. The EA, with numerous actions, does a good job
17 of listening to all of the Army actions offenses and
18 those impacts would be significant.

19 One of the landing (inaudible) for the
20 helicopters is right on the border of the (inaudible)
21 sanctuary. There's like seven listed wildlife species
22 and eight plants that may be in the project area, but
23 there's no data on the (inaudible) population density
24 (inaudible) either landing themselves or the flight
25 paths. So we don't what impacts it will be. The EA

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1 says, Oh, it'll be minimal. So the federal EIS public
2 hearing should definitely be held on all helicopters.
3 Thank you.

4 FACILITATOR GOMES: Okay. The next person to
5 share her comments is Moana Tavares.

6 Okay. Well, we'll hear from Hank Fergerstrom.

7 MR. FERGERSTROM: Aloha.

8 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha.

9 MR. FERGERSTROM: I'm Hank Fergerstrom. And I
10 also (inaudible), which is the gathering (inaudible)
11 district of the Big Island. We provided many, many types of
12 testimony regarding Pohakuloa and the military -- the
13 military on this Big Island. Whether it falls on ethics,
14 nobody seems to get that we are trying to be representatives
15 here. And while you -- the pretense of having a public
16 hearing is well and fine, but what you do with the findings
17 is something that is still questionable to me. I have never
18 found anything yet that I spoke about or anybody else has
19 spoken or EIS has or anybody else.

20 By the way, that EIS that Cory was talking
21 about for the helicopters, I believe, that's extremely
22 important. Federal money overreacts. Other than that,
23 part of it is you folks don't seem to get, and I'm going
24 to say this, and I'm sure it's going to fall on deaf
25 years, but I have to say it for the record, Mauna Kea

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1 (inaudible) is the wombs between a mother and a father
2 be (inaudible).

3 While I understand that for them and for many,
4 many years you have to also understand (inaudible), that
5 we, as Native Hawaiians, (inaudible) were denied that
6 while you do that practice through 1979. So your
7 facilities were already there blowing up the womb of the
8 earth. And so I stand an objection to any other -- any
9 further build-up that you folks have in mind.

10 In fact, I really do believe that we suggest
11 the commission to move out, but I know that the matter
12 of the U.S. military and I don't see that happening very
13 soon. I think it probably needs to be informed not only
14 on this particular project that the Army is presenting
15 at this particular hearing, but we need to know about
16 all your military actions on the island, not just the
17 Army.

18 You guys actually have been at least somewhat
19 up front at least on the subject that we see, but
20 there's so many other activities going on, on this
21 island that is not being picked up, that people do not
22 see, like the bombing areas of our sites at the
23 Mauna loa, (inaudible) -- the, build up of (inaudible).
24 There's so many things that -- I certainly understand
25 that you folks who are representatives of today, but you

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1 don't have the slightest idea about what we're talking
2 about, but it would help very much if you folks become
3 informed of what's happened in the past and how many
4 thousands of times you've done this, and why the public
5 seems to be so frustrated all around the country and
6 some have to use strong language probably because
7 they're not hearing very well, but thank you for being
8 here. Thank you.

9 FACILITATOR GOMES: The next person is Moani Keala
10 Akaka.

11 MS. AKAKA: Aloha Kakou. My name is Moani Keala
12 Akaka. I'm a former trustee to the Office of Hawaiian
13 Affairs for 12 years, handled the (inaudible) -- legal
14 native movement for justice four years ago on Oahu. I
15 consider myself a protector of the aina and the land and the
16 people. As Paul just said when we opened up, We love our
17 land, period. You know, and the military may not understand
18 that, but we do love our land, our aina.

19 Now I'm from, I guess, you could say a
20 military family. My father was civil service from the
21 time Pearl Harbor was bombed. He worked at Hickam field
22 and worked (inaudible) Air Force Base Hospital. Excuse
23 me, my mother was nurse at (inaudible) Air Force Base
24 Hospital for 30 years. My father (inaudible) Air Force
25 base, and another military installation in the civil

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1 service on flight simulators, planes. My brothers
2 were -- they were (inaudible) island, they were interns
3 or they were apprentices. They became journeyman. One
4 even built, was working on a nuclear sub; so, I'm just
5 saying I'm a part of the military family, like it or
6 not.

7 However, there are those of us that are sick
8 and tired of military expansion on our Hawaiian island.
9 And it was mentioned there are over 50 sites here on
10 this island left over from the second World War with all
11 kinds of munitions, including Waikoloa, where they say
12 we'll take \$10 million a year for 60 or 80 to 80 years
13 before those munitions are cleaned up.

14 We occasionally have, at Waimea schools, kids
15 find munitions in the playground. Spencer Beach, one of
16 our few sandy, white sandy beaches on this island,
17 munitions have (inaudible) at the bottom of the ocean
18 where they've been for decades and decades and sometimes
19 find floating around Waikoloa Beach.

20 So before you do any more military expansion
21 on these islands, do us a favor and clean up the messes
22 that you've left in the second World War. And,
23 incidentally, I've seen newspaper articles of areas
24 right outside of Hilo where you get Agent Orange and
25 mustard gas and all kinds of (inaudible) right outside

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1 of Hilo. You have a total disregard for our people and
2 our aina for all of these years and decades and I can
3 say this is being from the so-called military family,
4 civilian or not.

5 Before you have any more expansion on
6 Pohakuloa, you should clean up these sites that you've
7 already have left damage from the second World War. And
8 even on Oahu, off Waianea, where our Waianae coastline,
9 where our moderator is from, and there are all kinds of
10 munitions floating around out there or quarried on the
11 floor of the ocean there. You know, they're also
12 supposed to say enough is enough.

13 You talk about helicopters landing on Mauna
14 Kea and Mauna Loa because they're practicing to go to
15 Afghanistan. They don't even want you there, and we
16 need our troops home where they belong. Too much money
17 is being spent by the military while we have
18 infrastructure and schools that are below standards.

19 How do you expect us to initiate the future
20 generations of not only these islands but this country
21 if more and more money continues to be spent on the
22 military instead of educating our young people and
23 making them ready for the future? The future where
24 our -- we are -- we goal for educational standards
25 globally and amongst industrialized countries. Why?

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1 Because so much money is being spent on the
2 military. It's shameful. And this country deteriorates
3 more and more in the eyes of the world. We keep
4 spending more and more on the military, more on the
5 military than any one, any other country in the world.

6 That's absurd. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

7 Instead of practicing for death and
8 destruction, you should be practicing, you should be
9 encouraging life sustaining efforts. We need to grow
10 more food to feed our people. We need an educated
11 populace. Too much money is being spent on the
12 military. Enough is enough. Think about the future
13 instead of war arms or death and destruction.

14 The example of what is happening in Guam right
15 now where you're doing virtual reality while you're
16 destroying their cultural areas and their coral beaches,
17 as pointed out not only (inaudible) in a newspaper but
18 yesterday's front page of the newspaper. We ask the
19 military stop. Enough is enough. You should be
20 de-militarizing these islands not more military,
21 Mahalo.

22 FACILITATOR GOMES: Thank you, Moani.

23 The next person is Tomas Belsky.

24 Aloha Kakou.

25 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha kakou.

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1 MR. BELSKY: Well, we have brought the discussion
2 into a little context that is valuable and I'm relating to a
3 quote by the playwright (inaudible) in the '20s, 1920s. He
4 said when war gives you all you earn it will surely ask for
5 something in return, and it reminds me of General
6 Eisenhower, President Eisenhower when he was very well
7 addressed and warned Americans about the military industrial
8 complex, which is now a global military industrial complex
9 where developed and developing countries make killing
10 machines, some of them the lessor killing machines and
11 destroying machines, devices, tank, rockets, landmines,
12 grenades, et cetera, and are reminded that next week is
13 Martin Luther King's, the celebration of his birthday, and
14 the ideals that we honor for those few days, and then we
15 forget about them and we go about our shortsighted ways.

16 And I'm reminded of Spark Matsunaga, who was a
17 U.S. Senator for Hawaii, a war hero, the 442nd Second
18 Division from War World II, and he came to sponsor a
19 department of peace for the United States, which I'm
20 told has an office in Washington, D.C., with a telephone
21 somewhere in our national Capital.

22 Pohakuloa Global Peace Center is what I
23 envision, a peace center with an institution for the
24 study of conflict resolution, a facility similar to
25 those of the Peace Corp, for which I am a veteran, with

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1 an international participation; furthermore, a home for
2 the New Age Olympics, much as others, much as athletes
3 in Greece, was the home of the ancient olympics,
4 classical, western civilization birthplace.

5 These opportunities exist but are we wise
6 enough, bold enough, courageous enough to step in the
7 direction of global peace in an age when all thinking
8 persons recognized that continued violence, violence
9 services as small wars around the world cannot help
10 humankind, men is playing at home and bring about
11 brother and sisterhood.

12 The other night I had a dream, an amazing
13 dream. The headline in the newspaper boldly proclaimed
14 Peace Corp supplants military for use of Pohakuloa.
15 Astonished, I read on in my dream and saw young people
16 and old people learning ways and needs to heal our
17 fractured environment to turn towards full international
18 cooperation and new age educational programs, excited
19 was I in my dream to learn more, but I was awakened by
20 loud noise of a military plane flying overhead, and I
21 awoke to this dualism in which we all today live, they
22 were all yearning for peace while, indeed, the desperate
23 of the global military industrial complex, when war
24 gives you all we earn, surely we will pay something in
25 return. We must learn the ways of Aloha. Mahalo.

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1 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Tomas.

2 We have Danny Li.

3 MR. LI: Aloha, my name is Danny Li. I live in

4 Keeau. I've been living on the island for about 40 years;

5 so, I'm honored to be a guest of the (inaudible) and I want

6 to pay tribute to that and I don't think enough people do

7 it. But when I came as a college student, I was

8 (inaudible). I enlisted. I didn't know much about the

9 district of Hawaii, just like Barack Obama even today

10 doesn't know that he's Native Hawaiian. But, in any case,

11 my point is I became, in fact, just to preference what I'm

12 saying, I hold everybody here with respect. I don't -- I

13 have no animosity towards anybody here tonight personally,

14 but as an institution, the Army is not a defensive force.

15 It has not been since War World II. They're

16 training young people to fight an imaginary enemy or to

17 fight enemies that our media create all because a place

18 over there and they're bombing at wedding parties, you

19 know, for no good reason.

20 So all these things that I read about, all

21 this, you know, combat, you know, about military

22 operation of urban terrain. What does that mean?

23 (Inaudible). And take away, you know, mothers and

24 children. That's what we're doing. So we do not need

25 that.

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1 And I just wanted to say one thing. If you
2 have in your spare time, you know, this is a great book.
3 You need to read it. It's called -- it's by Thomas
4 Johnson -- he just died about three months -- it's an
5 actual book. It's not one book you want to read about
6 the U.S. empire, this is the one. It's called
7 Dismantling The Empire. In fact, he was the only one
8 before 2000, before 2001, before 9/11, he wrote this
9 book called BlowBack -- I know he made attention, but he
10 said because of our military policies overseas, it's
11 bound to happen that something is going to happen to the
12 United States. This is before 9/11. That's what he
13 said. And this is the author. This is the viable.
14 It's Dismantling the Empire, America's Last
15 Best Chance, and I want to quote (inaudible) a ten-point
16 program and I just want to give you the last line. He
17 said to repeat the main message of this essay we give up
18 our inappropriate reliance on military force that chief
19 means of attempting to achieve foreign policy
20 objectives. Mahalo.

21 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Danny.

22 The next person is Lloyd DeWald.

23 MR. DEWALD: I'm a temporary visitor. I recognize

24 I'm a temporary visitor of Hawaii.

25 THE COURT REPORTER: I cannot hear you so you need

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1 to get the microphone.

2 MR. DEWALD: I'm a temporary guest and I recognize
3 that I'm temporary visit on this island (inaudible). Thank
4 you for your hospitality. I think the previous speakers
5 have spoken very well about the questionable modality of the
6 U.S. invasion of Hawaii team. I work as an environmental
7 consultant for a company in Florida. I was doing
8 environmental statements for (inaudible) work air stations
9 and summary stations in North Georgia and South Georgia.

10 And as we doing those environmental
11 statements, we were given numbers from the Navy to
12 report there was no outside reporting or any outside
13 verification by a third party about the accident loads
14 and they're called misstatements. And I think if the
15 Army continues to continue their presence here, I guess,
16 I don't feel it should, there should be third party -- a
17 third party monitoring of the (inaudible) dated and
18 reported in all areas of reporting the air quality on
19 (inaudible) different days because of (inaudible).

20 And I appreciate the chance to offer comments
21 here and I don't feel you're bad people, but our
22 military operations are doing bad things, and I ask all
23 of you to search your humanity and your soul to look at
24 what you're doing. Thank you.

25 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo. Deborah Ward.

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1 MS. WARD: (Inaudible).

2 THE COURT REPORTER: Microphone to your lips,
3 please. Thank you.

4 MS. WARD: The separate and significant expansion
5 of military activity at numerous sites both in the land and
6 the air is very disturbing to those of us who live here. We
7 don't think the military has prevented itself with all
8 integrity at all times. On the contrary, the military did
9 not disclose dumping of nerve gas or (inaudible) in the air
10 crafts of Waikoloa Forest Reserve until it was forced to by
11 representative Patsy May.

12 It did not disclose or clean up ordnates at
13 Waikoloa or Waimea for 50 years until bombs were found
14 in the school garden. It denied using depleted uranium,
15 in the PTA, but the depleted area was used and was found
16 and the Army is still withholding information and
17 refusing to conduct appropriate studies to determine
18 risks.

19 At the very least, please conduct accumulative
20 review of all the expansion activities and just
21 identifying our past present and future military uses of
22 people's land impacts the natural cultural and
23 agricultural resources of our island, how it impacts
24 with noise, our quality of life, our public access, our
25 visual view plain, our public safety, including all the

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1 hazards associated with military use.

2 This needs to include the (inaudible), the
3 high altitude military landing on Mauna Kea and Mauna
4 Loa, the Hilo expansion, Kauai (inaudible) plans of
5 blowing up more reef. The expansion is very troubling.
6 We love our lands and seek restoration of all the land.
7 Please do not leave your hazardous trash on our land.

8 I'm very concerned about the military use of
9 the (inaudible) on Moanalua because having read the
10 document that has been presented and is not yet
11 incorporated as to what is being presented here tonight,
12 I'm concerned that very little review is conducted of
13 the people of the islands. When I looked at all of the
14 consultant parties, there were only three names from
15 Hawaii and only one of those may have known about the
16 request for information. The others did not respond.

17 And so I'm very concerned that these kinds of
18 military expansions are being conducted and being
19 considered without appropriate consultation with people
20 in Hawaii and we need you to know that we love our land,
21 we do not want trash, military ordnance, bombs, polluted
22 geranium, and all the other military activities that
23 happen to be left here in perpetuity, and that seems to
24 be what's happening.

25 We understand that people need to train. We

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1 understand that when we send our children to war, as
2 I've done, that those people need to have a place to
3 train. However, we need a place to live and this is not
4 the way to treat our land. Thank you.

5 FACILITATOR GOMES: We're coming to the end of the
6 testimony and if there's anyone here who has not testified,
7 we have the folks back there, if you'd like to say anything,
8 And I'd also like to encourage we have (inaudible) in the
9 house. Most of the folks have testified (inaudible). I
10 know that our (inaudible) Student of House have really good
11 (inaudible) in share. So if you are in appearance and you
12 haven't shared tonight and you are so moved to do so,
13 whether in English or in Hawaiian, I encourage you to do it.

14 MR. WARNER: The next person is Fred Stone.

15 MR. STONE: Aloha. I had looked at the
16 (inaudible) and kind of comment and speak on that, but then
17 I found out that many are concerned about expansions within
18 the PTA. I was privileged about fifteen years ago to have
19 been able to conduct surveys of biology. And as an
20 archeologist in archeology in PTA latitudes and on the
21 surface much of that area had never been surveyed before,
22 and we found that it was virtually impossible to walk
23 anywhere without bumping into cultural remains and many,
24 many latitudes, most of which had Hawaiian cultural remains
25 and the (inaudible) in biology.

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1 And I am pleased that PTA has set aside some
2 areas as reserves for these things but I think not
3 nearly enough. So when I saw that that one of the
4 expansion areas in the western range area and heard that
5 some neighbors are mapping those caves, but those caves
6 need to have biology checks and that area undoubtedly has
7 (inaudible) surface species. The MBRC mauka of the
8 western range area was not used and is not able to be
9 used because it has endangered plant species. It's very
10 (inaudible) that those endangered species would occur
11 makai of the western range area and I'm hoping that you
12 have an independent botanist look in that area. What I
13 am seeing is scoping or anything about the expansion at
14 this point.

15 In terms of the proposed high altitude
16 helicopter training, I am very concerned about the idea
17 of many helicopters flying over Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa.
18 I would say, again, I saw it as an completely inadequate
19 document. It does not include many of the things that
20 should be in there. I'm going to submit testimony on
21 that. For example, it doesn't have an analysis of
22 people using traditional trails and roads on Mauna Kea
23 that go through that proposed landing zone area.

24 And I talked to people and they said, Well, we
25 couldn't find anyone that knows about that. There are

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1 traditional families that use those trails through
2 generations. It shouldn't be that hard to find some of
3 them. There are probably people here tonight that know
4 who those people are. And Mauna Loa, the landing is on
5 both sides of the Mauna Loa observatory road and
6 sometimes when then EA allows the fact that observatory
7 workers go up there every day and every night. That
8 trail is used on many people going up to hike the trails
9 through Moanalua to the National Park, and it's used by
10 hunters who used (inaudible) and up in that area.

11 One of the big advantages of going up there is
12 they do an area that's virtually silent. It doesn't
13 have a huge number of people running around. That
14 doesn't mean that people don't use that area. But going
15 up there and hiking with helicopters flying around
16 overhead wouldn't be nearly as nice, and I really don't
17 think it's necessary. We have a high altitude
18 helicopter training area in Colorado. We shouldn't need
19 to make more helicopter training areas on Mauna Loa and
20 Manua Kea. Thank you.

21 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Fred.

22 The next person is Kealoha Pisciotta.

23 And, Nina, can I ask you to come up here.

24 MS. PISCIOTTA: Aloha. My name is Kealoha

25 Pisciotta. Aloha, Colonel and Commander, and council.

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1 My name is Kealoha Pisciotta. I'm a
2 (inaudible) of Mauna Kea Anaina Hou. We are an A-1
3 organization as defined by the National Star
4 Preservation Act on Section 106, as amended in 1966.
5 I'm also a cultural monitor in the PTA
6 (inaudible) backs area. And so we are going to be
7 filing are overall recommendations as Section 106 gives
8 the authority to our operating under as local monitors.
9 And just for the rest of the public to understand,
10 cultural monitoring are being called in because of
11 Section 106, we're independent observers, we're
12 subcontracted under cultural surveys in Hawaii and we're
13 (inaudible), you know, speak freely and opening.
14 Thank you for having this hearing and I just
15 wanted to talk a little bit about some of my concerns in
16 this process. We've been watching a lot of activity on
17 Mauna Loa and we understand, and correct me if I'm
18 wrong, that the good construction companies are more
19 targets, although, I'm not exactly sure if you're
20 targets or not because we cannot get up there. We're
21 also aware of the helicopters proposal to be landing on
22 Manua Kae and also the activities that's happening on
23 the (inaudible). We call it (inaudible). I'm not sure
24 if it's propose here and, I'm sorry, I didn't know that
25 one.

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1 One of the recommendations that I have
2 partially written for my monitoring is actually to stay
3 clear of those areas, because they're more pristine
4 environmentally and there's a lot of cultural features
5 there. I understand over a hundred caves are there. I
6 mentioned all of these projects because I believe you
7 folks need to be (inaudible) in these areas as part of
8 the cumulative impact of this project alone. It has to
9 be taking all of these projects as a part of the
10 cumulative assessment which requires that you take into
11 account, you know, past, present and reasonable
12 foreseeable activities in this area.

13 I also want to share that the Mauna Loa work
14 work is occurring throughout about one-third of the way
15 up the slopes, that's where we see the dust trails.
16 There are monitors, archeological culture monitors, and
17 I would strongly recommend that to occur.

18 Also, I understand that some of the
19 (inaudible) work is being done in-house by PTA people
20 and I really think you need to have observers there, not
21 to say (inaudible) PTA, just because it protects you in
22 your (inaudible) training on PTA.

23 And I wanted to speak in Hawaiian. (Speaks in
24 Hawaiian). Is the land of the night of the long prayer.
25 It's definitely (inaudible) and the sound to great

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1 mountains and so all things there are significant. The
2 cultural (inaudible), those are traditional properties,
3 cultural properties that need to be protected. One of
4 the problems that I had has a monitor is that, I guess,
5 some people are upset that I commented on protecting the
6 trees and the bats. The boundary complex but all we're
7 really asking for is (inaudible).

8 The idea is to support the training. I
9 support training. Training our troops, but I also think
10 that that training must comply with the contents of
11 society of where we're operating in and we're operating
12 on our island, and I think that the training should be
13 put in the areas that are most desolated and not expand
14 into the perceived forest areas or up in the critical
15 habitat of the (inaudible).

16 And, for the record, Moana Kea is a Temple and
17 I think (inaudible) is in appropriate in that context.
18 And recently (inaudible) the record, Moana Kea was
19 discussed in the National Geographic as (inaudible)
20 because it's a recognized (inaudible) local working
21 place for Hawaii. So, yeah, we have the opportunity and
22 we'll be complying more and more comments but these are
23 the one I have now. Mahalo.

24 THE AUDIENCE: Mahalo.

25 FACILITATOR GOMES: Thank you.

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1 Paul Neves.

2 MR. NEVES: I just wanted to make a few comments.

3 The United States military needs to know that this is what a

4 civilian government is supposed to be; and, so they come

5 here to ask us because we're the right owners. It's not

6 just accepting their plan because the U.S. military in its

7 long occupation. We've had to endure this constant

8 extension of the occupation. Pretty soon the Big Island

9 will no longer be the Big Island. This will an island

10 called the U.S. military and it's very sad. They're going

11 to become a little bit haunted. Even the military

12 understands that language.

13 I had brothers in Vietnam. My father survived

14 the (inaudible) in 1941. His job was to go out to Fort

15 Island that morning. He never came home for a week. I

16 have yet to see a monument for our local people that

17 have endured five years of marshal law that died on that

18 day. He had every -- December 7th, and my (inaudible)

19 zone, nobody ever talks about the local people and what

20 we had to do, stand in our soup lines, * came in at

21 night. Marshal law, as far as I'm concerned, has never

22 been distinguished here on the island. I want a place

23 for -- (inaudible) had mentioned the future.

24 What will the future be if this country

25 expands. I see a straighter rode went through the

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1 mountain but a higher fence up, a straight road and a
2 high fence, yeah. The fence is you keep you out. The
3 (inaudible). No (inaudible), Hawaii to live as
4 (inaudible). We need open space. We need a time and
5 place to go think. Every part of the plan how many --
6 will the public be allowed to go there anymore? The
7 Native Hawaiian (inaudible)? No, we will not be allowed
8 to go to do that anymore and the fence will be taller
9 and nicer. Even the sheep want us to help them out. I
10 cannot practice as a (inaudible) of Pohakuloa, because
11 how could you talk about the wound? How could you talk
12 about the adult when you cannot take care of him? What
13 happens to the mother when she cannot take care of her
14 own? I guess she's supposed to do it herself, you know.
15 If the civilian President Obama removes or
16 ends the war in Afghanistan and when they get out and
17 even if Iraq and Afghanistan went pau and we get out,
18 because what's the sense of the (inaudible) when you
19 don't need them anymore. I mean, when you get out,
20 clean it up and get out and clean because (inaudible)
21 left.
22 The expansion would be the size of (inaudible)
23 and we all know what that history was like. So the
24 record is too clear for me not to address the record.
25 We talk about patriots right here in the race of life,

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1 patriotism, our soldiers abroad. What about the
2 patriots that foot the bill at home right here and they
3 don't have health insurance. They don't have housing,
4 They don't have food. They cut programs, cut on
5 education. Who's the patriot?

6 We're here. But I don't see a moment of
7 silence at a football game for that. If the United
8 States is a civilian government, then the question
9 really of the United States is it going to remain a
10 civilian government, and will the military respect that
11 space is supposed. Mahalo Lui.

12 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo.

13 Kimo Miranda.

14 MR. MIRANDA: Aloha.

15 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha.

16 MR. MIRANDA: (Interpreted) Aloha. My name is
17 Kimo Miranda. In the old days there's a saying that with
18 doing comes knowing. So we see the military doing, working
19 and using our natural resources from the mountains to the
20 ocean and it's an embarrassment of loss and overuse of our
21 rich resources.

22 I'm a student at the (inaudible) with Paul
23 Neves and I learn about the various goddesses,
24 (inaudible) and not one chant talks about bombings or
25 helicopter landings. It's my thought that this, what is

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1 going on now, should be over. Mahalo.

2 THE AUDIENCE: (Applause.)

3 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Kimo.

4 Kinohi Neves.

5 MR. NEVES: (Interpreted). Aloha. My name is

6 Kinohi Neves and I have two thoughts I'd like to share

7 tonight regarding Pohakuloa, Moana Loa and Manua Kea.

8 The first is that like people said before it

9 is a Temple like a church. If you're going to

10 (inaudible) and make it on a church that would be a

11 stupid thing to do. This is a sacred place where both

12 our ancestors where our Gods live which they built a

13 Wal-Mart on the top of the graves of our people.

14 As mentioned previously in doing there's

15 knowledge, I don't understand this type of doing or this

16 type of knowledge.

17 THE AUDIENCE: (Applause).

18 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Kinohi.

19 Namaka DeMello.

20 MR. DEMELLO: (Interpreted). Aloha. My name is

21 Namaka DeMello and I am the grandson of Patrick (inaudible).

22 He taught me to think before you do and the military doesn't

23 do that. They bomb and they don't think about whether it's

24 good for all of the people, only if it is good for them. I

25 would like for them to consider, I would like for them to

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1 think before they do.

2 THE AUDIENCE: (Applause).

3 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Namaka.

4 Denise Reghetti.

5 MS. REGHETTI: (Demonstrating). That was me

6 typing in school learning. Now there are many more things

7 that students are learning, but when I was learning was now

8 is the time (inaudible) and to come live in the country.

9 Well, things have changed a little bit. And being here in

10 Hawaii, I am able to see something that is far greater than

11 I have ever imagined I would say be able to see.

12 Unfortunately, the military is occupying this

13 spiritual, wonderful land and it is disrupting a lot of

14 things that are almost lost due to your presence. And

15 my father fought in the Army. He was the 101st

16 (inaudible) Airborne Air Trooper in World War II. He

17 received several medals and purple hearts. And just

18 before he passed away, I heard him ask my mother Dee,

19 Why the war? Why any war? Why any battles? Why any of

20 these guns and fighting?

21 I understand what you do and, yet, I don't

22 understand what you do. And I say this honestly to you

23 because you've heard the youth of the future speaking on

24 this land you're occupying, you shouldn't even be here,

25 you should not be here. The great mountains, I swam it

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1 four miles a day in ice, cold water before coming here,
2 and I appreciated the snowfall that came in the ocean.
3 I was the only one there for quite a while because the
4 water was so very cold but it was so pleasant and so
5 refreshing and so invigorating. You're destroying a lot
6 of this marvelous land.

7 This land is talking to you. You're here and
8 you're here now but you're here in the public, you hear
9 the people, you hear the people of this land speaking to
10 you and not only are you hearing them but you're hearing
11 our ancestors. You have to look into your own heart and
12 you know what that answer is. We're one people in this
13 world. Thank you. Mahalo.

14 THE AUDIENCE: (Applause).

15 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Denise.

16 Kaleinohea Cleghorn.

17 MS. CLEGHORN: (Interpreted). Aloha. My name is
18 Kaleinohea Cleghorn and I'm (inaudible). My mother's
19 (inaudible) claim was from the islands and my father Paul
20 Cleghorn was from (inaudible). I stand before you today
21 because it is my responsibility to say that we need to stand
22 together. We're building a house. It's not a good thing to
23 build a big house because the size of the room that it takes
24 up on the land or how big the street will become.

25 The lava tree is an endangered tree that has

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1 been growing for many years and the righteousness of the
2 lands is gone so are all of the people. The building of
3 a new military site at Pohakuloa is hard to our land,
4 the (inaudible), the land is our mother (inaudible)
5 (In English by Ms. Cleghorn). What I'm saying
6 about the trees is that you guys (inaudible) and not
7 only Mauna Lea or (inaudible), lots of trees are cut
8 down and (inaudible) development in.

9 (Ms. Cleghorn confers with the Interpreter).

10 Mahalo.

11 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo Kaleinohea, for
12 correction.

13 Ihilani Perreiva-Keanekane.

14 MS. PERREIVA-KEANEKANE: (Interpretation attempt).

15 (In English). Before I started today, the U.S. Navy, or
16 Army, or whatever it is, for giving us this opportunity to
17 voice our opinion as to (inaudible) so guys don't feel about
18 this PEIS stuff; so, Mahalo.

19 This program, (inaudible), our past and
20 present and our future in the Pohakuloa never gave
21 consent to military, any kind of military changes around
22 here and not only on Pohakuloa but on Mauna Kea. This
23 presently obviously there's a lot of people that agree
24 with this expanding and modernization of making better
25 improvements on the military base; so, that's the

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1 precedent in the future.

2 I mean, as a (inaudible), I don't think

3 that -- I can't see my Hawaiian culture without

4 (inaudible). It's like -- I don't know if you guys ever

5 watched Avatar (inaudible) garden tree; so, you have to

6 see this area.

7 (Laughter.)

8 MS. PERREIVA-KEANEKANE: So Mauna Kea is sacred to

9 our culture. It's sacred. It's like our (inaudible) and

10 our Gods that live up there, resided up there. It's like

11 disrespectful to go up there in the first place and anyhow

12 and anything up there. (Inaudible) or communicate with

13 them. It's not appropriate. It's not awesome, you know.

14 So just like (inaudible) but so to

15 (inaudible). Not a lot people are not agreeing with

16 what you're doing. And your training, our youth is

17 appreciated, just not here, not Pohakuloa and not Moana

18 Kea. Mahalo.

19 THE AUDIENCE: (Applause).

20 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo.

21 Reynolds Kamakawiwoole.

22 MR. KAMAKAWIWOOLE: Aloha kakou.

23 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha.

24 MR. KAMAKAWIWOOLE: My name is Reynolds

25 Kamakawiwoole. I'm also known as (inaudible). My holy

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1 spiritual name because it means to lead the stars to take
2 care of the sacred warriors in heaven.

3 My main responsibility is to take care of the
4 sacred warriors, which comes to -- everything comes to
5 Mauna Kea. It comes (inaudible) of this island. And
6 also anything that results in this place here is the
7 result to take care of our universal (inaudible), our
8 (inaudible), and who represents the place. That's where
9 we came from. As far as the initial result, I'll shared
10 my background and experience.

11 I was 18 months, I saw what it did to our
12 children at 18-years old and experienced every single
13 element of what the Army did to all the children and
14 what is going to be done to our people, the less
15 specific you look at and you see what it's done to most
16 of the people. It is basically made for high
17 construction businesses, the higher-ups, those who have
18 money, the American Medical Association, because when
19 the guys comes back here, (inaudible) it's totally,
20 totally PTSD. I still hold that we just did today when
21 I was there about 40 years ago.

22 And there's many things that have ever been
23 told like Agent Orange. They use the cans and make for
24 possibilities of (inaudible) and the burn the ship
25 there. So most of the guys didn't know that the cans

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1 were used for Agent Orange (inaudible). And some things
2 that are done is not correct.

3 So what happens now? What do you folks do
4 now? The key thing in this whole situation or epic, it
5 is to stop, and it will stop. And I share this from a
6 spiritual sense of (inaudible) and what is (inaudible)
7 and you have forgotten them and protect for there's no
8 respect.

9 A two counter (inaudible) and famous known to
10 every single person here and this is a very strong,
11 strong message to process to the people. What we do
12 here affects the world. We've seen it affects the
13 world. We (inaudible) direction of violence or this
14 (inaudible) it will change the world peace. It would
15 make peace. We are the ones. We are not here to say
16 the Army is responsible. We're responsible to make sure
17 they didn't do the wrong things. We paid them. When
18 that came out of that, the Army, and seen what happened,
19 and see what happened to to all the guys. That still is
20 going through PTSD, anger management projects, the
21 risks. (Inaudible) was correct. I was here when he did
22 that, made this place a peaceful place.

23 When PTSD (inaudible) which is (inaudible),
24 that is the strongest position, not within the position
25 of the area in here. I definitely say, no, to this

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1 project (inaudible) destructive. If everybody knows
2 what they're talking about what it is, Manua Kae is the
3 most sacred mountain in the world. All you Christians
4 should know that the light comes from them.

5 I've seen the light. I've seen it every
6 single day. I see it (inaudible) and I don't know what
7 it is that they're doing. But if you think this is
8 something I share with you is small, I will talk to you
9 any time. At the present time there's a starship right
10 here located on Mauna Kea watching you because any
11 single moment that goes wrong, it'll check. It will
12 affect all parts of the world.

13 That's how big this is. This is not something
14 pertinent. It's what you should know. I thank you very
15 much given this opportunity to share this with you and
16 to tell you that this is what we're talking about
17 (inaudible). How we're going to change for the better
18 and make peace in the world with no violence. Thank
19 you. Mahalo Kakou.

20 THE AUDIENCE: (Applause).

21 FACILITATOR GOMES: Reynolds actually concludes
22 the list of people who wanted to share. Is there anyone
23 else who would like to share? We do have -- we still have
24 time if you would like to come up again, and you can do so
25 for another four minutes, and state your name, and we'll go

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1 through the same process.

2 MS. AKAKA: Moani Keala Akaka. I just wanted to
3 emphasize also these helicopters whether it be (inaudible)
4 excuse me, whether it be Mauna Kea or Mauna Loa shouldn't be
5 done. And, thus far, I haven't heard one person say go
6 ahead and do it. Everyone that I've heard here tonight has
7 said, Don't do it. So, you know, you've got all these guys
8 coming back with PTSD from Iraq, from Afghanistan, and
9 they're not even being take care of. You're not even taking
10 care of these troops.

11 They have there for four, five, six, seven
12 times to Iraq or Afghanistan. You know, you folks,
13 instead of building more and more and expanding on
14 Pohakuloa, you should take care of these poor troops and
15 their families who are suffering, committing suicide in
16 some instances because of what has happened over there,
17 instead of building and expanding on Pohakuloa. Take
18 care of these poor troops. These poor guys and women
19 who one of the reasons they're in the military is
20 because they are poor and want to be able to get a
21 college education; so, they join the military, but they
22 came home maimed, physically and psychologically.

23 That's what you should be doing before you do
24 any more expansion is take care of these poor troops
25 that have been serving in these countries, that have

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1 been serving this country and indulge in the wars that
2 are now going on, that's what should be doing, not
3 expanding on Pohakuloa. Mahalo.

4 THE AUDIENCE: (Applause).

5 FACILITATOR GOMES: Before we go on, I'd just like
6 to thank our young people, our view for sharing your
7 (inaudible). Your thoughts are really valuable to us and
8 sometimes it seems like (inaudible).

9 MR. DEWALD: Some part of that I left out in my
10 speech, what I was trying to say is that since Hawaii is,
11 you know, our land and stuff, probably it won't help it at
12 all. However way we look at it, it would be done, it won't
13 give shelter to those living on the streets or on the beach.
14 It won't give -- put food in our stomachs. It won't help us
15 education. It won't give kids money to go to college. Just
16 as we are struggling and, you know, it makes completely no
17 sense ourselves in Hawaii, a little island, why in the hell
18 would you bomb a little island in the whole world?

19 You have the whole world to bomb. Our little
20 island, that, to me, and to Hawaiians is stupid,
21 although you cannot see that you've done it, you've done
22 it, and you have no knowledge. So, technically, you do
23 not do anything at all. Thank you.

24 THE AUDIENCE: (Applause).

25 MR. HARDEN: Cory Harden. Just two things. One

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1 is old military sites. The typical answer I get when I come
2 to these meetings and I ask about (inaudible) the old sites,
3 and they say oh, that's not a program; and, then they also
4 say, Well, Congress doesn't give us money. So my question
5 is, Why isn't the Army pressuring Congress to get money for
6 cleanup and why isn't there some money built in for a
7 cleanup. We should be planning for the cleanup, not
8 scrambling after the fact to try to find a few funds here
9 and there to clean up the old sites.

10 And I ask – the second thing I wanted to know
11 about the airplanes that come over to Hilo. I think
12 it's (inaudible) of Honolulu that comes and does special
13 landings (inaudible) and there was a crop plane; four,
14 perhaps, like a jet plane, and then the other day I saw
15 an airplane with eight props (inaudible) and I looked
16 twice and counted them; so, (inaudible) eight propellers
17 on it. I wish we could get more publicized information
18 about what is going over our heads and the level of
19 training that people have for flying over our heads.
20 Thank you.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'd just like to mention
22 about the divisions of the land that used to (inaudible),
23 raise animals to self-sustainable our land. We don't need
24 all these boats coming to the harbor (inaudible). We just
25 need to be self-sustainable (inaudible) every day. We don't

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1 need beans. Please, come on. And then that's it.

2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Aloha. This is important

3 (inaudible). The district that Mauna Loa resides in is

4 (inaudible). (Inaudible) is part (inaudible) and what's that

5 its (inaudible) is not like any other in our (inaudible). I

6 think it is. Is that it goes from Mauna Loa Point up Manua

7 Kea down Mauna Kea across Makalua up Manua Loa and down.

8 Now why they called it that our ancestors is because it's

9 where all the water is.

10 And so that's why I think it's very important

11 that we cultivate the mindfulness that -- I mean, PTA

12 may never be able to be used again and that's why we

13 want to be (inaudible) mindfulness that we do not

14 understand that problem because that is the water area

15 for the whole land and those are the kinds of things

16 that are going to, you know, people are going to impress

17 on, because we don't have -- you know, how to relay

18 that, and we would have to say that for every -- the

19 Army bring us water from the mainland.

20 We can't do that logic. And so the

21 (inaudible) or is an important feature and, you know, as

22 I said, being out there has been a very powerful

23 experience for me but truthfully I was -- (inaudible)

24 from up there. You can see higher rock around there,

25 from out there it's incredible. And, you know, I don't

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1 want to see any of our young people have to go somewhere
2 else and not be trained, but that's not the issue.

3 The issue is not people not supporting the
4 training. They should -- we should support training in
5 a healthy and mindful way for the people of Hawaii and
6 the world and the aina, and we think that it can be
7 done, but we have to stop doing certain things like the
8 light fires and, you know, I believe that the
9 (inaudible) are improvements, because we isolate where
10 all the arterial bullets go better than, you know, since
11 seven years ago, but we will have our land back someday
12 and we want to be able to have it back in a healthy way
13 and that people can live on. So, I think, that's all I
14 wanted to add. Mahalo.

15 THE AUDIENCE: (Applause).

16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think part of the
17 (inaudible) parts of words expressed here not just for the
18 the Hawaiian people but also for everyone. I heard of lot
19 exceptions that are all the people. I worked for the
20 Veteran's Administration four years. I experienced a lot of
21 the affects of those returned veterans from the operations.
22 And, at times, I think you all read from the media and the
23 press as well that suicide rates amongst veterans
24 (inaudible) combat during (inaudible).

25 So there's some recognition that there's

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1 something that is really affecting these people when
2 they return, and we need to take better care of
3 returning veterans as well. So what we're hearing
4 tonight is an expression. It's not against the people.
5 It's what we agree to plan to create a peaceful
6 environment for American veterans. Thank you.

7 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo.

8 I'd like to thank everyone for this hearing to
9 process this evening and for respectfully respecting the
10 time and the process. As we close, I'd like to ask Paul
11 Neves and please everyone come up and close the hearing.

12 And also to remind folks that if you haven't
13 shared your comments and would like to do so that on
14 that paper there is the website address that you can
15 send your comments to and the information is there about
16 the deadline and you can refer to it again. Mahalo.

17 MR. NEVES: Thank all of you for fulfilling the
18 prayer, (inaudible) the yellow stripes with regards to every
19 vessel in your being is essentially can hear it. And really
20 say that so saying, yeah, so very good. It's very good. I
21 want to also say to you folks it's nothing personal. It's
22 nothing personal. I have military families Washington, D.C.
23 I teach them hula. There are active veterans. They don't
24 see it my way, but it's nothing personal. It's what you're
25 asking of us and this is our response; so, I hope that you

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1 remember that. Aloha is the standard of living here. It
2 always will be and always was. So Mahalo, everybody. Good
3 to see everybody.

4 Thank you, moderator.

5 Everyone come up here and stand and sing our
6 song.

7 It's very important because it speaks of our
8 people and that's the name of this song; so, rise.

9 (Whereupon, at 8:48 p.m., the hearing was
10 adjourned with a closing ceremony.)

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1 CERTIFICATE

2

3 I, TRISTAN-JOSEPH, CSR, in and for the state of

4 Hawaii, do hereby certify:

5

6 That I was acting as shorthand reporter in the
7 foregoing matter on Tuesday, the 11th day of January 2011;

8

9 That the proceedings were taken down computerized
10 machine shorthand by me at the time and place stated herein,
11 and thereafter reduced to print under my supervision; that
12 the foregoing represents, to the best of my ability, a
13 correct transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing
14 matter;

15

16 I further Certify that I am not counsel for any of
17 the parties hereto, nor in any way interest in the outcome
18 of the case named in the caption.

19

20 Dated this 21st day of January, 2011, in Honolulu,

21

22 Hawaii.

23

24 TRISTAN-JOSEPH, CSR 469

25 Registered Professional Reporter

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In the Matter of:)
)
Programmatic EIS for)
Modernization of Training)
Infrastructure and Construction)
and Operation of an Infantry)
Platoon Battle Area at PTA)
_____)

TRANSCRIPT OF INTERVIEW SESSION

The above matter came on for a public meeting on behalf of the U.S. Army Hawai'i on Tuesday, January 11, 2011 at 6:00 p.m. at Hilo Intermediate School Cafeteria, Hilo, Hawai'i.

Panel: Colonel Mulberry

 Lt. Col. Rolland Niles

Facilitator: Ms. Ku'umeaaloha Gomes

Hawaiian-English Translator: Niniau Simmons

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1 MR. VICENTE: My name is Dwight Vicente. I'm
2 making a special appearance representing the Hawaiian
3 kingdom. The Hawaiian kingdom is a legitimate
4 government recognized by most nations including the
5 United States even though the United States had no
6 valid treaty with the Hawaiian kingdom because it
7 violated its own treaty-making powers.

8 The first treaty of 1825 was signed by a U.S.
9 naval officer. Void. And every treaty after that
10 violated some part of the U.S. Constitution whether it
11 be a taxing power under article 1, section 8, clause 1
12 or having a navy stationed in Honolulu which violated
13 article 1, section 8, clause 17.

14 And being that there was no valid treaty
15 between the United States and the Hawaiian kingdom the
16 United States citizens had no right to be here or the
17 business.

18 It was obvious that the Hawaiian kingdom did
19 not understand the U.S. Constitution then and even
20 till today people don't really understand the U.S.
21 Constitution how it limits the United States
22 government's power.

23 It only has enumerate powers because the
24 founding fathers were actually, every one of them
25 criminals. That's why you'll see the government is

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1 weak and they protect criminal rights.
2 They all owned slaves, were married to white
3 women, had illegitimate children with the slave women
4 and did not give them child support or inheritance.
5 And that's including George Washington, Thomas
6 Jefferson, all of them. So you can see what kind of
7 government the founding fathers created, very weak
8 government so they continued their criminal
9 enterprise.
10 One document that people I found don't really
11 understand in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. Most
12 people refer to it as Manifest Destiny. The other one
13 you'll hear about is the Dred Scott case where a slave
14 went over to Illinois and claimed that slavery was
15 illegal under article 6 of the Northwest Ordinance and
16 declared himself to be a free man. But the U.S.
17 Supreme Court ruled against that saying that he was
18 born a slave and there was no escaping slavery.
19 Some people wish to revisit the Dred Scott
20 case and try to rewrite what the U.S. Supreme Court
21 already decided. But that's irrelevant here. The
22 part of the U.S. ordinance there's article 5 which
23 deals with lands.
24 Those lands consisted of those fake states
25 they called Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, there's

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1 five of them. So under article 5 of the Northwest
2 Ordinance Congress is to create no more than 5, no
3 less than 3 states out of them.

4 In the U.S. Constitution that's referred to as
5 article 4, section 3, clause 2: Congress shall have
6 power to dispose of and make all rules and regulations
7 respecting the territory. They was referring only to
8 the Northwest Ordinance. And those was only land
9 claims.

10 These lands existing outside the 13 United
11 States, virginia being the most aggressive of all the
12 states and acquiring lands by whatever means. And
13 continuously enlarging their boundaries and the other
14 states were complaining.

15 So when they adopted the U.S. Constitution,
16 part of the deal was it was going to be left to
17 Congress to dispose of those lands. That's why
18 there's article 4, section 3, clause 2.

19 If you was to look at the United States
20 history and its constitution, they keep using article
21 4, section 3, clause 2 as a means to acquire lands
22 which are called territories. It's just another word
23 for colony, because you couldn't use the C word. It's
24 mentioned in Downs vs. Bidwell.

25 That's where -- in that case they find the

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1 word territory and colony means the same thing. So
2 any time they're referring to the word territory
3 they're calling it a colony.

4 The United States has no colonial powers.
5 Article 4 section 3 clause 2 does not give them such
6 authority.

7 Although under article 5 of the U.S.
8 constitution did authorize to amend the constitution
9 so they could become a colonial power and do as the
10 kingdom does. That's another thing people need to
11 realize.

12 The United States is not a kingdom. It's a
13 constitutional republic consisting of 13 nation states
14 bound only by the constitution. And that
15 constitutional power is very restrictive so they
16 cannot be going beyond that.

17 So the United States has under article 4,
18 section 3, clause 1 can admit a new state into the
19 union provided that that nation state exists on its
20 own not created under the Northwest Ordinance. But if
21 you look at the United States history they created 37
22 what they call incorporated states.

23 If you look at the United States flag there's
24 50 stars with 13 stripes. Each state supposed to be
25 represented by one star one stripe. The 13 are.

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1 They're called nation states. The 37 are called
2 incorporated states. They're represented only by
3 stars. And they're created by Congress based on the
4 Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

5 The state of Hawai'i is one of 'em. After the
6 overthrow, which was when the queen signed the lottery
7 bill into law on the morning of January 13, 1893, the
8 Americans -- she abolished the taxes that allowed the
9 Americans to vote here under the Bayonet Constitution
10 of 1780 something.

11 Well, after that they were -- by gunpoint they
12 used the guns as a means to getting their voting
13 rights in a foreign country which is illegal because
14 they had no right to be here by treaty.

15 And going back to the period of King Kalakaua,
16 his foreign minister conspired with the plantation
17 owners, decided to go to Europe to bring in
18 mercenaries. And King Kalakaua was suspicious of that
19 so he questioned what they were up to. And they
20 advised King Kalakaua that they were going to Europe
21 to bring in workers.

22 But the truth of the matter is they brought in
23 mercenaries from Portugal, Germany and other European
24 countries, which is another treaty violation for those
25 countries.

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1 So that's how the majority of the Portuguese
2 came over at that time period. And fresh off the boat
3 they were given a gun, the right to vote and a quarter
4 acre of land. That's how the bayonet constitution
5 came to be. A lot of people don't know that.

6 And from there on they were used to bully the
7 kingdom around, which is a violation. You cannot
8 recruit people from another country to come into your
9 country to take up arms. It violates international
10 law and the sovereignty of the nation to do such an
11 act.

12 Well, that same group of – they called
13 themselves Honolulu Rifles. The Honolulu Rifles were
14 the bullies of the Committee of Public Safety which
15 conspired with U.S. Minister Stevens who controlled
16 the U.S. Navy who had an illegal standing army on
17 board which were the Bluecoats.

18 By constitution the U.S. Army cannot be
19 stationed on a U.S. Navy ship. It goes back to the
20 Declaration of Independence where they complained
21 about the King of England taking on board his navy
22 ship his standing armies to take to the 13 colonies.

23 So that's why in the U.S. constitution the
24 power to raise and support an army is article 1,
25 section 8, clause 12. And to provide and maintain a

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1 native is article 1, section 8 clause 13.

2 They're separated for a reason. The power to
3 raise and support an army under article 1, section 8,
4 clause 12, "No monies to that use shall be a term
5 longer than two years." That's to prevent a standing
6 army, the existence of a standing army. We can see
7 the U.S. Army has been continuous.

8 Also the U.S. Air Force used to be part of the
9 U.S. Army and they branched off on their own. And the
10 navy has another branch they call the Marine Corps
11 which is illegal because it's a navy/standing army
12 combination which is not even a part of the U.S.
13 constitution so it's another violation.

14 And the purpose for the standing army is to
15 infiltrate sovereign nations to occupy so the United
16 States can impose its will not only on the Hawaiian
17 kingdom.

18 After World War II Japan, General MacArthur
19 wrote their constitution, banned guns in Japan and
20 even took away their Samurai swords. And they're
21 occupying Japan. They're occupying Germany without
22 even a treaty with the Hitler regime. They're
23 occupying Italy and now Afghanistan and Iraq.

24 The other places that the United States
25 military's occupying are what is known as colonies

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1 that was colonized by another country whether it be
2 Spain, Russia, or Germany or whoever the other
3 colonial powers were. But the United States has been
4 using its military in violation of the U.S.
5 constitution.
6 The thing about the U.S. military is it cannot
7 go beyond its executive, legislative and judicial
8 jurisdiction. In other words, the navy can only be in
9 international waters and operate through true maritime
10 courts.
11 The standing army can only operate within an
12 individual state which has, they have only 13, and
13 operate under the jurisdiction of the civilian courts.
14 That's why they're having a problem in Guantanamo.
15 They don't have a civilian court there is
16 because if you don't have a court there that means you
17 can't be there because you have to issue warrants to
18 arrest people.
19 The fourth amendment is the judicial process
20 meaning you have to go to a court of competent
21 jurisdiction, make a sworn statement and a judge is to
22 determine probable cause and issue a warrant.
23 And the return of warrant is you must bring
24 that person or things back to the court that issued
25 the warrant to be, have a hearing on to determine what

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1 to do with that person or thing.
2 So that's why the United States constitution
3 is very unique. It was written by some very
4 intelligent criminals to weaken the government so it
5 cannot do very much. It's not a super power. It's a
6 wimpy power. So people need to understand the U.S.
7 constitution is not a, is not a document that creates
8 a super power.
9 It just creates a weak government which is not
10 equal to a kingdom. The king is above the president
11 of the United States. He's below a king and a queen.
12 They made him weak because -- and another thing about
13 the U.S. president he's only in for a term of 4 years
14 meaning 24/7, and he cannot leave Washington, D.C.
15 His seat of government is in Washington, D.C.
16 It's created by constitution article 1,
17 section 8, clause 17. So his authority rests only
18 within Washington, DC. So if he leaves Washington, DC
19 he's vacated his office.
20 When the British attacked Washington, D.C.
21 Thomas Jefferson escaped Washington, D.C. left behind
22 his office. So he was no longer president while he
23 vacated his office. So we see the US president
24 leaving Washington, D.C. at will.
25 One got even shot in Texas which he wasn't

Page 11

1 president. You see Obama going to -- traveling around
2 the world so he's not president while he's traveling.
3 He's vacated his office. If there's any question
4 whether a half-black, half-white man can be president
5 and whether a foreign born person can be president
6 being that he was born in Hawai'i, Hawai'i's not part
7 of the United States. There's no law or document
8 proving that Hawai'i has ever been part of the United
9 States based on what's documented so far.

10 Well, after the overthrow because of the
11 illegal military occupation, a government called
12 themselves the Provisional Government which consisted
13 of 13 illegal aliens, 9 Americans, 2 Germans and 2
14 British who had no laws of naturalization, operated
15 under no constitution.

16 They were operated under the barrel of the
17 gun, protection of the U.S. Navy. That's how they
18 existed. And so was the Republic of Hawai'i. It only
19 consisted of 13 illegal aliens.

20 Here again, no laws of naturalization.
21 Operated under military occupation. And in 1898 they
22 got that joint resolution they called the Treaty of
23 Annexation. This is where the Republic of Hawai'i
24 claims it gave to the United States Government crown
25 and government lands that belonged to the Hawaiian

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1 Kingdom.

2 The only lands that the United States has
3 jurisdiction over under the U.S. Constitution, Article

4 1 section 8 clause 17 Washington, D.C., needful

5 buildings, dockyards and arsenals. And under article

6 4, section 3, clause 2 they only had authority to

7 dispose of those lands under article 5 of the

8 Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

9 That's why when you read the joint resolution

10 of 1898 it states in there that the United States land

11 laws shall not apply here in Hawai'i. The United

12 States Congress is to write special legislation which

13 is not based on the U.S. Constitution but it's going

14 to usurp power over these crown and government lands

15 which had no jurisdiction to begin with.

16 And so if you -- just by reading that you know

17 the United States realizing they had no jurisdiction

18 over the Hawaiian Kingdom. In 1893, 1898, 2011

19 there's still no jurisdiction here.

20 The Akaka Bill is just another means to

21 continue the fraud and military occupation. The U.S.

22 Congress has no authority to reduce Hawaiians to

23 Indians when they are already recognized as a kingdom,

24 not a band of Indians.

25 There is a Law Review that states that if

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1 you're aboriginal, indigenous, native and there's one
2 more, if you're classified as that you don't own your
3 lands. A colonial power owns the lands. That's why
4 they refer to Hawaiians as Native Hawaiians and they
5 don't recognize the Hawaiian Kingdom.

6 They try to erase the true history which
7 recognized the Hawaiian Kingdom and having its own
8 nationals and lands and laws. They operate as a full
9 government.

10 Going back to the overthrow, the queen was
11 overthrown because January 13, 1893 the morning of
12 January 13, 1893 she signed the lottery bill into law
13 which abolished the taxes that allowed the foreigners
14 to vote. That's why that evening they conspired to
15 remove her.

16 And they got ahold of U.S. Minister Stevens to
17 unleash the navy to threaten the queen and illegally
18 terrorist acts took over the Hawaiian Kingdom.

19 On January 7, 1893 the Queen filed a protest
20 against U.S. Minister Stevens. It's apparent that she
21 didn't know and the United States government didn't
22 tell her, but she was supposed to have gone straight
23 up to the original jurisdiction to the U.S. Supreme
24 Court.

25 And nobody bothered telling her. Because the

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1 U.S. Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over U.S.

2 ministers and councils, the president and the U.S.

3 Congress doesn't have any jurisdiction. It's an issue

4 that is left to the U.S. Supreme Court to decide.

5 She apparently had an agreement between

6 Cleveland. And some people based their argument over

7 that. But I would have to argue against that because

8 the U.S. president cannot remove a head of state nor

9 can he reinstate 'em being he cannot remove that

10 person.

11 So you cannot have an agreement with a U.S.

12 president to do something he's not authorized by

13 constitution to do. He has no such authority.

14 The only purpose of the U.S. Navy or the

15 military is for the navy to prosecute piracy on the

16 high seas. For the U.S. Army is to repel invasion and

17 to put down insurrection.

18 And that's within the United States only which

19 consists of 13 states and Washington, D.C. So they

20 cannot be in a foreign country to claim that they're

21 repelling invasion because they can only repel it to

22 their borders.

23 So we can see now how the United States has

24 taken advantage of people's ignorance worldwide. They

25 don't understand the U.S. Constitution as it's limited

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1 in authority.

2 And they take full advantage of that. I think

3 people need to start educating themselves to realize

4 that a lot of things that the United States government

5 has been doing is all in violation of the U.S.

6 constitution. And they been acting more like

7 terrorists than a civilized nation.

8 So as far as for U.S. military here in Hawai'i

9 at this point in time it was illegal from the

10 beginning during the period of the Hawaiian kingdom.

11 And the Hawaiian kingdom, the palace remains empty

12 it's because of the illegal U.S. military occupation.

13 That's why we have the fake state of Hawai'i

14 which has no laws of naturalization, no land title.

15 And they're just pretending to be something they're

16 not.

17 And they been running amuck over the

18 sovereignty of the Hawaiian kingdom. A lot of the

19 problems we have today is all because of that criminal

20 activities. So hopefully education will be the key to

21 undoing all these illegal activities that's been going

22 on for over 117 years. After all it's all been

23 documented.

24 People, all they have to do is read. They'll

25 tell you all what took place and what they're

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1 admitting to is all violations of Hawaiian kingdom
2 sovereignty, international law and U.S. constitution.
3 So for now I'll stand in protest against the
4 overthrow and unlawful military occupation and all the
5 illegal things that's been going on for 117 years. So
6 I reserve the rights of the Hawaiian kingdom that it
7 still exists today as I speak. Thank you. I'll end
8 at that.

9 MR. HEIDENFELDT: My name is Brian
10 Heidenfeldt. My question is are there, is there still
11 gonna be mammal and game bird hunting after that
12 proposal is carried out or ordered? After they build
13 the facility are we still -- is the public still going
14 to be available to hunt on the post game birds and
15 mammals?

16 I believe there is an agreement between
17 DLNR and the State DLNR, state of Hawai'i with the
18 federal government because that was all state lands
19 they're leasing, yeah, and they're supposed to at
20 least have use to hunt in the area. So I just want to
21 make sure we still have that authority available to
22 the public. That's it.

23 MR. KEVEN AKIYAMA: First of all, I'm
24 somewhat for the military and what they do. Because
25 without the military we wouldn't be able to hunt. So,

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1 of course, this is a hunting issue. So my main
2 concern is the fencing of the -- the fencing of the
3 nonimpact area which is the, which is not what they're
4 talking about now. But that area has been fenced.
5 And animals and hunting -- the animals have been
6 eradicated in that whole area. Therefore we as a
7 public are not able to hunt there anymore.

8 So if by building all these buildings and
9 Stryker Brigade coming here will affect our hunting
10 rights when, and our hunting areas in the state land,
11 I'm totally against it.

12 But I think we can compromise and work out
13 plans to where the public will be able to hunt, which
14 is by law if the Army is not training on federal land
15 they are supposed to let the public hunt on that land.
16 That's by law.

17 And I don't know. Okay. I feel that more
18 scientific research should be done on the plants and
19 animals in Pohakuloa Training Area before more fencing
20 is done. Because in the short amount of time that the
21 fencing was made they cannot prove that these plants
22 and animals will survive in the fenced area.

23 And eradicating the animals -- the
24 eradication of the animals they cannot prove that that
25 has affected the native plants that have been found.

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1 So I would like to see the training area, the
2 Pohakuloa Training Area open for hunters and for
3 mammals and bird hunting. That's about it.

4 MR. LLOYD DeWALD: Part of my work
5 experience has been working for an environmental
6 consulting firm by the name of MacTech in Gainesville,
7 Florida.

8 And we did environmental impact assessments
9 for naval bases in South George, North Florida, Naval
10 Air Station in Jacksonville, and submarines bases in
11 South Georgia.

12 Mostly those environmental impact
13 statements were recording the use of paints and
14 solvents and thinners as far as supporting effects on
15 air quality.

16 And we were never able to do any type of
17 external verification of what the navy reported to us.
18 We only had to rely -- we had to rely on what the navy
19 reported to us and put that in the statement.

20 There was no mechanism or protocol for any
21 external monitoring by our environmental consulting
22 firm. So I have a concern that that type of
23 arrangement is like the fox watching the hen house.
24 That there's no other third-party verification of
25 recorded data.

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1 So I have a concern that in the
2 environmental impact statement being created by Booz
3 Allen Hamilton -- is that the correct name -- that
4 there needs to be some external monitoring by some
5 third-party such as some environmental watch groups or
6 organizations that have some scientific knowledge to
7 directly monitor and verify the numbers reported by
8 the Army are correct or at least in the correct range
9 of magnitude. That's it. Thank you.

10 MR. TONI MALLOW: I guess my statement is
11 I'm Native Hawaiian. And I just have an issue, a
12 personal issue. And I think I can speak for a lot of
13 other Hawaiians.

14 I understand the Pohakuloa Training center
15 needs to be modernized, et cetera. And I understand
16 how the military needs to -- especially at Pohakuloa
17 the Pohakuloa things are ancient and it needs
18 modernization.

19 What I have a problem is that it's at the
20 base of Mauna Kea. And I just want to go on record
21 that I object to that part. If it hasn't been
22 modernized, before we even start any modernization
23 maybe we should think about -- not we -- you the
24 military -- should think about a different location
25 before that. Because then all the money is spent.

Page 20

1 Then it becomes a permanent base. Then there's no way

2 it's going to get out. So I just wanted to make that

3 comment. (Pau interviews 6:55)

4

5

6 (The main proceedings were adjourned at 9:30 p.m.)

7 --oo00oo--

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2 CERTIFICATE

3

4 I, HOLLY HACKETT, CSR, RPR, in and for the State
5 of Hawai'i, do hereby certify;

6 That I was acting as court reporter in the
7 foregoing matter on the 11th day of January 2011;

8 That the proceedings were taken down in
9 computerized machine shorthand by me and were
10 thereafter reduced to print by me;

11 That the foregoing represents, to the best
12 of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the
13 proceedings had in the foregoing matter.

14

15

16 DATED: This _____ day of _____ 2011

17

18

19

20 _____

21 HOLLY M. HACKETT, CSR #130, RPR
22 Certified Shorthand Reporter

23

24

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Page 22

1 Certified Shorthand Reporter

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Page 1

In the Matter of:)
)
 Programmatic EIS for)
 Modernization of Training)
 Infrastructure and Construction)
 and Operation of an Infantry)
 Platoon Battle Area at PTA)
 _____)

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING SESSION

The above matter came on for a public
 meeting on behalf of the U.S. Army Hawai'i on
 Wednesday, January 12, 2011 at 5:00 p.m. at Waimea
 Intermediate School Cafeteria, Waimea, Hawai'i.

Panel: Colonel Mulberry

Lt. Col. Rolland Niles

Facilitator: Ms. Ku'umeaaloha Gomes

Hawaiian-English Translator: Niniau Simmons

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1 FACILITATOR GOMES: Before we get started with
2 the formal part of this meeting as it's traditional in
3 our Hawaiian culture we ask someone to do an opening
4 to kind of ground us in the evening and also to
5 acknowledge the land of the people of Hawai'i. And
6 with that I'd like to ask Chad Bertelmann to do our
7 opening. Mahalo, Chad.

8 (Opening pule given by Mr. Bertelmann)

9 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Chad. Tonight's
10 session is a scoping meeting on the Pohakuloa Training
11 Area Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for
12 the modernization of training infrastructure and
13 construction and operation of an infantry platoon
14 battle area at PTA, Hawai'i, the Pohakuloa Training
15 Area.

16 Before we go any further -- so in other words,
17 if you're here for that you're in the right place. If
18 you're here to talk about helicopters and Mauna Kea,
19 this is not that meeting.

20 Also this is a listening process. It's a time
21 for you as the community to give feedback to our
22 military folks who are here this evening to receive
23 your comments.

24 So Colonel Mulberry, who is the garrison
25 commander for Hawai'i, Lt. Col. Niles who's the

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1 garrison commander for Pohakuloa Training Center and

2 Dr. Paul Tees (phonetic).

3 What I'd like to do is right now is to call up

4 Colonel Mulberry to give you some opening comments.

5 COL. MULBERRY: Good evening, and aloha,

6 ladies and gentlemen.

7 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Aloha.

8 COL. MULBERRY: I'm Colonel Doug Mulberry. I

9 live on O'ahu but I'm the garrison commander of U.S.

10 Army Garrison Hawai'i with installations both on O'ahu

11 and here at Pohakuloa. Colonel Niles lives here in

12 Waimea and he commands Pohakuloa Training Area.

13 It's our honor to welcome you here this

14 evening for the first of two -- this is actually the

15 second of two public scoping meetings on Hawai'i

16 Island -- we had one last night in Hilo -- in

17 reference to modernization Programmatic Environmental

18 Impact Statement for Pohakuloa Training Area. I'd

19 like thank you, Mr. Bertelmann, for the pule this

20 evening.

21 Before I begin, a little bit about myself and

22 my family and my background. I'm a soldier. I've

23 been a soldier for almost 26 years. My family and

24 myself are born and raised in Upstate New York. My

25 mom and dad are still there. Their two sons joined

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1 the Army and have been in the Army for over 25 years.

2 Almost six years I've lived in Hawai'i with the 25th

3 Infantry Division on two assignments in the late '90s

4 into the early 2000's and then I came back in 2008.

5 So we consider O'ahu our home.

6 I've a son and daughter, a 14 year-old eighth

7 grader, a sixth grader. They both go to school in

8 Wahiawa. I just wanted to share that with you as the

9 person Doug Mulberry and as the soldier I represent

10 the Army's interest in our training at Pohakuloa

11 Training Area.

12 We are here tonight to receive your comments

13 on the issues that we as the Army must consider and

14 address in conducting the programmatic environmental

15 impact for the modernization of Pohakuloa. This is

16 the start of a process.

17 So that's why it's important for your

18 participation and your comments. Your input is

19 extremely important to us as we consider the options

20 before us and examine the potential impacts.

21 The facilitator for tonight's meeting will

22 provide the structure, the ground rules to facilitate

23 and allow everyone that wants to make a comment that

24 opportunity to make a comment.

25 And we have a reporter to capture those

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1 comments and those questions and those concerns for
2 our consideration and evaluation.

3 Your role is to provide input from the
4 community or personal perspective, environmental
5 cultural issues that you may have that you think we
6 may need to address as we look at the modernization
7 efforts of Pohakuloa.

8 Your issues and concerns will help us to
9 develop a plan to properly assess those potential
10 impacts and then propose actions to mitigate if we
11 determine that there would be an impact on the
12 environment or cultural aspects.

13 I know that everyone's anxious to begin the
14 meeting. So without further adieu I'm going to ask
15 Ms. Gomes to come back up here and we'll commence with
16 the proceedings. Thank you for attending tonight.

17 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Colonel Mulberry.
18 Dr. Paul is with the Installation Management Command.
19 He's on the panel this evening to receive comments
20 also. Again, I just want to remind people this is a
21 listening process. It's not a question and answer
22 process, but one in which your comments are being
23 received and recorded.

24 You have all received this double sided page,
25 double sided paper. So on the front side where it

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1 says Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for
2 Modernization of Training Infrastructure and
3 Construction and Operation of an Infantry Platoon
4 Battle Area at PTA Hawai'i, this kind of explains the
5 process.

6 Then on the back side I wanted to point out to
7 you the bottom part where it gives you some
8 information about submitting your comments if you're
9 not giving comments here tonight. You can submit
10 written comments and there's a P. O. Box here and an
11 e-mail address.

12 There's also -- you have the court reporter
13 back this evening, the mic up here and you can also
14 submit at the website and that website address is
15 listed here. And the written comments must be
16 postmarked and received by February 7th.

17 So if you're wanting, I encourage you to
18 submit comments. I was going through talking to some
19 of you and you had some very valid and valuable kinds
20 of information to share. So I really encourage you
21 share that information either here tonight or at one
22 of these places.

23 As your facilitator this evening I'd like to
24 tell you what the process is. I will be given cards
25 with your name on it if you're going to testify

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1 tonight. And I will introduce you and you will come
2 forward to the mic. You have 4 minutes to give
3 testimony. The reason for that is to allow others the
4 time to testify also.

5 I will call time. What I will do I have cards
6 that say 1 minute and then pau. So I will place those
7 cards one at a time. When it's a minute before your
8 time is up I will place it on the podium in a very
9 respectful way so that you will know so.

10 It will give you some cue that you need to
11 wind down. Then the card that says pau, and give you
12 a couple of seconds to close and then remind you that
13 you're pau and it's someone else's turn.

14 I know that I don't have to remind people to
15 be respectful. We are respectful in these kinds of
16 places. And last night we had a session and it was a
17 really good session.

18 And people were really respectful. There was
19 no yelling, no swearing, you know, that kind of stuff.
20 It was very, very nice. So I encourage people to
21 continue to do the same.

22 I know that we have -- I know that you all
23 have a lot of passion for this land and for issues
24 that's concerned. I want to remind people again that
25 this is the scoping meeting for this particular issue.

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1 So please take the time to address that because that
2 is being recorded. And that's what they want to hear
3 from you. This is your opportunity to give feedback
4 on the training infrastructure, the modernization of
5 that, the construction and operation of the platoon
6 battle area. So try to keep focused on that and use
7 this opportunity so that your comments can be
8 recorded. Okay.

9 So the other thing -- the other thing is that
10 we do have a Hawaiian translator. So if you're going
11 to -- if you want to speak, give your testimony in
12 Hawaiian, Niniiau Simmons is here.

13 MS. SIMMONS: Aloha.

14 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

15 FACILITATOR GOMES: And she will help with
16 that translation as you speak. Okay. So without
17 further adieu then I'd like to get started. The first
18 person is Luna Hauanio.

19 MR. HAUANIO: Aloha. My name is Luna kanawai
20 Hauanio. I'd like to thank the Lieutenant Colonel. We
21 met at the other meeting. Aloha again. And Colonel
22 and the doc, I appreciate you guys giving us the
23 opportunity to give our manao.

24 I'd like to present to you folks -- I'm with
25 La Hale Kea. And La Hale Kea is Hawai'i's first

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1 living cultural museum. We embrace three elements:

2 Culture, education and wellness. The cultural

3 foundation serves as a vehicle to empower aspiring

4 native entrepreneurs by providing tools necessary to

5 identify, master, authenticate, grow, intellectualize,

6 network and commerce their ideas.

7 Our goal is exporting native practitioners.

8 And I noticed having an opportunity to speak with the

9 aides in front of the post there gave me a better idea

10 of the scope of what you folks are attempting to do.

11 As a former trainer at the facility I

12 understand the challenges to bring it up to standards.

13 So I appreciate that because I used to use 'em and I

14 know what you're up against.

15 The other thing is I noticed that you're

16 looking at modernizing the facilities. One of the

17 things I was speaking to some of your staffs with

18 Major Sugai I appreciate his sharing -- that we'd like

19 to see how you folks would upgrade it so that you can

20 train your people.

21 And I'd like to see if you folks would have a

22 way in which we can help detrain them. As part of

23 your modernization of PTA to consider an area specific

24 for emotional and mental support services to detrain

25 and reintegrate our armed service members into

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1 civilian life. And I understand there's a lot of
2 those kinds of services on O'ahu. We need it here.
3 And, you know, why not in your modernization to have
4 that made apart of what you're doing here.

5 Our initial venture is to share with you folks
6 severe and disturbing statistics in relation to the
7 current state of the State Department of Health
8 recording one suicide every three days of which recent
9 television newscasts of homicide/suicide involve a
10 high number of Hawaiian natives. Most of the victims
11 were recently returned military personnel.

12 Our contact to Major Ross of Hawai'i Army Air
13 National Guard is aware of our passion and mission to
14 make available ancient and traditional and customary
15 wellness practices to the armed service members. I
16 appreciate the opportunity to speak. Mahalo.

17 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo. (Applause). The
18 next person is Thomas Todd.

19 MR. TODD: Aloha, everybody. Thank you for
20 coming. And I'd rather be home watching television.
21 (laughter) But we're constitutionalists first. We
22 take an oath to the constitution. Oftentimes
23 corporate interests invade that life that we have and
24 that we all take an oath to uphold.

25 I know that things change. The basketball

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1 game changes in the middle of the half time and we're
2 playing under different rules and whatever but that's
3 not America. Unfortunately, my family has a war
4 record. Peter Todd is my great grandfather, fought at
5 King's Mountain. If you look up my name Thomas Todd
6 you'll see North Point, Battle of 1812. It disturbs
7 me, I shake, that corporations can invade this country
8 as foreign entities. And we gotta think. Thank you.

9 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Mr. Todd. The
10 next person is Eden Marie Peart.

11 MS. PEART: Good evening. Mahalo. Aloha
12 kakou.

13 AUDIENCE: Aloha.

14 MS. PEART: Well, I really appreciate the
15 testimony we just heard. That was an enlightened idea
16 from our brother Luna. Sounds as if he's a veteran
17 and I wish that he could be the luna. That sounds
18 like a very appropriate use of Pohakuloa is to offer a
19 place for veterans to receive the care that they
20 deserve, that all people deserve. And the land
21 between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa would be a beautiful
22 place for that to happen.

23 And indeed I have testimony, but that really
24 stopped my thought. To get behind that idea because
25 rather than even take apart you know it's not

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1 difficult to know that we can look under international
2 law and recognize that Hawai'i is a sovereign nation
3 illegally occupied by the United States.

4 The U.S. Army has no business up there. And
5 yet Hawai'i would welcome veterans for healing there.
6 I feel that way. I'm speaking for myself the way I've
7 been healed and blessed in my 26 years on this island.

8 So may I for the record, though, if any
9 consideration of an environmental impact statement I
10 noticed that it was suggested that part of the
11 biologists' mission is to keep these plants and
12 animals out of jeopardy. That's a tall order that no
13 one could ensure when there's a complex ecosystem in
14 place.

15 My dad -- we would like to all talk about
16 about our kupuna -- he used to have a T shirt that
17 said "Ecosystems not only more complex than we think.
18 More complex than we can think."

19 So let's not put the burden on any of us to
20 protect a corridor from, from more shells or for that
21 matter though I'd like to lay that aside and let's
22 protect our brothers and sisters from more shells.

23 And let's let Hawai'i shine forth, an example
24 for the world that the world deserves and Hawai'i I
25 feel has to offer. That's it. Thank you.

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1 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Eden Marie. The
2 next person is Kalani Flores.

3 MR. FLORES: Aloha. And my name is E. Kalani
4 Flores. I'm a resident here at Pu'ukapu Waimea. I'm
5 an assistant professor at Hawai'i Community College in
6 the Hawai'i Program. I have a few comments, just
7 general comments because I really haven't had an
8 opportunity to see the programmatic EIS that's being
9 presented this evening.

10 But just based upon other documents, other
11 EIS's and EA's have been circulated around a number of
12 times, just to make note that they often are
13 incomplete and there's a number of deficiencies in
14 these reports.

15 One in particular is the PTA had an EA but I
16 won't go into that. But there's things that, I'll
17 send my comments regarding that.

18 But one of the things that's deficient in many
19 of these reports is that there isn't an adequate
20 section 106 consultation with kanaka maoli, also
21 referred to as the Native Hawaiian organizations
22 and/or individuals as required by federal law.

23 According to section 101D 6B of this act it
24 requires the agency official to consult with any
25 Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that

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1 attaches religious, cultural significance to historic
2 properties that may be affected by an undertaking.
3 So we do know this is a major undertaking to
4 some extent here at PTA. And what we really want to
5 see is some really, not just some superficial
6 consultation but really consultation with interested
7 Native Hawaiian organizations regarding what's going
8 on here.

9 In addition to that and one of the major
10 deficiencies and incompleteness of these reports and
11 EIS's and EA's as I mentioned, is that they fail to
12 consult with ancestral akua, gods, goddesses and
13 deities, and spirits connected to these places.

14 And although this cultural perspective might
15 seem difficult to grasp by those unfamiliar with these
16 traditional practices, there are individuals who have
17 the ability and gift to interact and communicate with
18 such ancestral akua and spirits. And they're all
19 around.

20 The Hawaiian -- we talk about gods and
21 goddesses, the terms have been really misinformed most
22 people. But really the Hawaiian gods and goddesses
23 and spirits are in the elements. And they're alive in
24 the elements.

25 And in certain places whether it's on Mauna

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1 Kea, Mauna Loa, whether it's on Pohakuloa, whether
2 it's down here at Kawaihae and other areas there are
3 ancest -- certain places are nature spirits. The best
4 way I can describe them they're nature spirits. They
5 have names. They have lives. They have life forces
6 and they're guardians of certain places.

7 Yet humans have often neglected them. But our
8 ancestors have recognized them, have connected with
9 them, have interacted with them. Yet we do all these
10 reports, we do all these things yet we never, ever in
11 this level of these reports ever consulted with them.
12 Consulted with them. How are these things that are
13 occurring.

14 Whether it's at Pohakuloa or anywhere else how
15 is it impacting or affecting those that are connected
16 to these in these ancestral and spiritual realms.
17 Those are connected in the nature. Those are
18 connected with the particular water places, rocks,
19 streams, places.

20 The reports only look at what's -- when you
21 look at the reports you're only looking at what's
22 happening as far as human activity, how it's going to
23 impact human cultural resources.

24 So if you really want to make a thorough
25 report my recommendation is you really consult with

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1 those akua, ancestral akua, gods, goddesses, deities,
2 whatever you may want to call them, and spirits that
3 are connected to these places.

4 So to recap they're manifested in the
5 elements, whether it's in the snow or the winds,
6 whether they're attached to certain places they're
7 there. If we continue as man or as humans to
8 disregard them, then these activities that we're
9 doing -- I see "we" as humans, is going to create a
10 physical and/or spiritual disturbance, disconnection
11 or imbalance between man and his akua and between man
12 and his environment.

13 And with that I'd like to say I hope you folks
14 can consult with them, whether it's directly or
15 indirectly with people who have the gift or the
16 ability. And I'm going to excuse myself. I have to
17 leave this evening. But mahalo. (Applause)

18 FACILITATOR GOMES: Isaac Harp.

19 MR. HARP: Aloha kakou. My name is Isaac
20 Harp. The people of Hawai'i have had, I guess, a bad
21 experience for quite some time since in 1893 the
22 United States invaded Hawai'i. And till this day
23 continue the belligerent occupation. Under the laws,
24 international laws of occupation the occupying force
25 must not destroy the land.

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1 The United States military have destroyed
2 quite a bit of land here in Hawai'i including using
3 chemical and biological weapons in the '60s, including
4 depleted uranium which contaminates Pohakuloa Training
5 Area. And there's a proposal to do some activity at
6 Schofield.

7 But the Nuclear Regulatory Commission stepped
8 in and put a halt to that because of the depleted
9 uranium contamination. And the military or the Army,
10 I guess, unlawfully possessing that. They don't have
11 a license to possess it.

12 When I see the military in areas like Iraq
13 they're also occupying Iraq, when I look at the people
14 that are terrorized by the military, and the people --
15 a lot of people here in Hawai'i feel the same way. If
16 you look around the world looks like the United States
17 is the terrorist. I think you need to stop
18 terrorizing us.

19 There's a lot of contaminated areas ail around
20 this island that needs to be cleaned up before you do
21 anything else. Unexploded ordnance littering our
22 island all over the place. Kids finding unexploded
23 ordnance in the playground in this school. When does
24 it stop? Shouldn't be destroying, polluting our
25 island anymore, this island or any other controlled.

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1 I don't think you should be destroying North America
2 either. That's the Native American lands. How do
3 people survive without land when it's contaminated?
4 We're trying to work towards sustainability
5 here on this island. If you keep polluting the island
6 you're going to make it impossible. We depend on
7 import because your corporate structure that's been
8 introduced to Hawai'i. We don't have sufficient food
9 supply to survive more than a couple weeks if the
10 imports get cut off.
11 Why do you need to continue destroying our
12 'aina? Can't even afford sufficient number of
13 cultural monitors when they're required. Continue
14 going on and on stepping on everybody and everything
15 in your way. You're a corporate puppet to terrorize
16 people. That's all it is. That's pretty much all I
17 gotta say.
18 I'm tired of being terrorized. I hope you
19 guys are tired of being terrorized as well. How many
20 people here support the military expansion here on
21 this island? Anybody? What percentage of people need
22 to oppose your project before you stop? Ninety-nine
23 percent? A hundred percent? What's the level we
24 decide you're not going to do it? The public doesn't
25 want it. And the government does not represent what

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1 the people want for some reason.
2 But it needs to be something where the
3 people's voice is what determines what happens here
4 not corporate people controlling the government. I'm
5 just sick and tired of it.
6 You're robbing us of our enjoyment of life.
7 Have to come out to these stupid meetings. No matter
8 what we say you're going to go ahead and do whatever
9 the fuck you want anyway. Pardon my language.
10 I know you guys not the decision-makers. I
11 feel sorry you have to come sit down here listen to
12 people like myself. But that's my opinion on this
13 whole thing. Mahalo for listening to me.
14 I'm tired of coming to these things and
15 talking and wasting my time. It doesn't change
16 anything. It's just a process to make the people feel
17 that they're being included. But whatever we say
18 doesn't matter anyway 'cause we're not being included.
19 I hope you guys go home, sleep, think about it
20 a little bit, have some compassion for the people
21 you're impacting. That's our sacred temple. If you
22 guys are religious people I'm sure you wouldn't want
23 us going and destroying churches and things like that.
24 I hope you guys can see it from our point of view.
25 That's not just a mountain over there. That's our

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1 sacred temple. Mahalo. (Applause).

2 FACILITATOR GOMES: If you haven't done so and
3 would like to share your comments, please go to the
4 back table so they can fill out one of these cards and
5 send them to the front with your name on it. The next
6 person is Shawn James Leavey.

7 MR. LEAVEY: Aloha kakou. My name is Shawn
8 James Leavey. I was born and raised near Pu'ukapu,
9 Pu'u Nani Waimea. I used to go to school here. I
10 used to get in trouble right over there during
11 lunchtime. It's the same picture up on the wall from
12 1989 when I was in kindergarten. The flat screen TV's
13 are new though.

14 So the community's here. We're here. We have
15 some longevity to ourselves. I know you guys come and
16 go. The commanders at PTA come and go, the
17 consultants come in but we're here. And that mountain
18 is here and we're here to protect it.

19 Just last week read in the newspaper what's
20 happening in Guam. The navy plans for dredging the
21 coral down there. And it really does feel like the
22 guy said down there like some avatar situation down
23 there. That was just last week. Fifty percent
24 increase in the population in Guam expected through
25 the navy plans.

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1 That's like overrunning 100,000 people on the
2 island, 50,000 military people personnel from American
3 down there. That is an avatar scenario down there.

4 During the summer I met this wahine. She was
5 out here for a native plant survey. I guess Army
6 spent big bucks per diem, transportation, housing, six
7 weeks wearing flack jacket helmet with my friend's
8 father, my uncle with the UXO trying to find
9 unexploded ordnances. Six weeks she's out there. She
10 found none of the la'au native plants. 'Cause they're
11 all exploded.

12 It seems very hypocritical to me to see that
13 oh, you're going to spend big bucks for this study and
14 oh, there's nothing there because we destroyed it all.
15 So now we can do our live fire training up there and
16 drop dummy bombs and this kind of stuff.

17 2008 was the C-17 flyovers Air Force. That
18 was leaked or obtained by the media. And there was
19 quite a bit of blowback from the community there in
20 Honoka'a. "Blowback." That's a book I remember
21 reading in college. It's when people get pissed by
22 the military doing kind of stuff like this. When they
23 feel so marginalized they turn into terrorists and
24 explode themselves. That's blowback.

25 The Stryker and the DU controversy, I remember

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1 think you were there in Hilo, I remember, (addressing
2 Facilitator Gomes) for that. That's still, you can't
3 sweep that under the rug.

4 Then there's -- I remember going out to a
5 meeting with the U Arch, this university and the
6 military, the secret military research. There's big,
7 big upset about that at UH Manoa. And then all the
8 way back to the 1930s I remember reading this Mauna
9 Loa eruption with the lava flow, trying to bomb the
10 lava, keep the lava from flowing. Seems like a
11 you-know-what swinging kind of contest to me.

12 But I'm just trying to think the only time
13 I've read about helicopters going up to a mountain for
14 any purpose was in that book Into Thin Air about in
15 Nepal they had to go rescue some climbers up there,
16 the Nepalese Army went up 18,000 feet as high as they
17 would go. That was certainly a lot of valor in that.

18 I would be open to listening to any kind of
19 arguments about how you guys would satisfy that. But
20 the reason they went up there was big foreign money,
21 big tourists up there who were trapped. And there was
22 a lot of political pressure for those guys to do it.

23 So Mauna Kea's no place for big money, big
24 money interests to go up because it is our church and
25 it's our, you know, to be protected. So what I'd like

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1 to see from you guys is like the previous speaker said
2 VA, some kind of VA program we can go up and, you
3 know, do anything like that.
4 Something like Jim Shannon in North Kohala,
5 his First Earth Battalion, you guys hear about that?
6 Something where the might, the mechanical might you
7 guys' tadunt-tadunt spirit can be put instead of
8 desecrating the earth, doing things to protect it and
9 help the healing. So mahalo for listening.
10 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo. Our next speaker
11 is Papa Soli Niheu.
12 MR. NIHEU: Kawalina mai. Kapoi o pua ka.
13 First things first. I got promoted. I'm no longer an
14 uncle. I'm, they call me Papa Soli. It has greater
15 rank. I've been around a long time. Back in the '60s
16 when the end puakahi to rid kapa'a 'aina Hawai'i Nei
17 of the American occupiers. And it's because of my
18 political and cultural knowledge I'm now an ex-ex-con.
19 Being an ex-con isn't the best thing in the
20 world to be. You lose all kinds of economic
21 opportunity to raise your family in a decent way. But
22 having said that I find out that is really life
23 fulfilling for me to be part of the movement of kua
24 koa kapa'aina o Hawai'i nei.
25 Like I said I've been arrested 28 times. And

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1 most of the times was on military installations where
2 the military does its thing and really messes up not
3 only the environment but the minds of our people.
4 Most of our people their minds are colonized not only
5 by the military but the educational system.
6 I've been arrested two times at Barking Sands
7 in Hawai'i. I've been arrested on Kaho'olawe and all
8 because we felt that the military is not doing what
9 it's supposed to be doing, and that they're
10 devastating our precious 'aina, devastating our wahi
11 kapu, devastating the minds of our young people. So
12 that as they get older in life they end up with drug
13 problems, behavioral problems and all because the
14 military is reinforcing the chokehold of the
15 multinational corporations of all of our people in
16 kapa a'ina, not only kanaka maoli but kanaka Pake,
17 kanaka Kepani, kanaka Pilipino, no ka mea, no ka mea.
18 So as I stand here and I look at these guys
19 it's kind of fortunate that I have my akua, my aumakua
20 and my 'ohana to talk to. Because without them I'd
21 probably be like one of those crazy nuts up in
22 America.
23 That's one thing that I say the military
24 should be aware fortunately our culture, our culture
25 allows you to be here despite the fact that you are

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1 degrading our gods, degrading our 'aina, degrading our
2 environment. You know, hilahila no 'oe. She can
3 translate that. Tell them what it is.

4 TRANSLATOR SIMMONS: "Shame on you."

5 MR. NIHEU: So what I'm trying to say is
6 that you haven't seen the last of us. Their situation
7 is getting worse and worse and worse. The military is
8 taking more and more of our lands. Look what you guys
9 did to the Kamaka family in Waikane. Look at what you
10 guys did to the hills and valleys of Makua.

11 Look what you guys did to the valleys of
12 Kahuku. Look what you guys have done to Waikoloa.
13 Look what you have done to Waimea, all the kukae that
14 you guys, you guys did and now you guys have an even
15 worse kukae, depleted uranium.

16 And depleted uranium doesn't, doesn't take
17 into consideration whether you're kanaka ma'oli,
18 kapo'i haole, kapo'i Pilipino no ka mea, no ka mea.
19 It kills.

20 Depleted uranium kills not for today, not
21 for next year, not for 25 years but millions of years.
22 Are we going to allow the US Army, the US military to
23 continue in its destructive manner? Or are we going
24 to say hell no. No more of this genocide. No more.

25 And it's only us kapo'i has the power to do

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1 and stop these military machines, despite all their
2 Stryker Brigade, despite all their missiles, it is us.
3 We have the ability to stop the military
4 dead in their tracks. And it's only us that can stop
5 the military, not money, not workshops, not these kind
6 of hearings.

7 Eventually there is going to come a time
8 and it's going to be very soon that we must face up to
9 our kuleana, face up to our responsibilities not only
10 to those that came before us but for those seven
11 generations down the road.

12 I will not say mahalo to these military
13 people. I will not dignify my mana'o, tell them
14 mahalo because if I were to say what I really feel it
15 would be very embarrassing to them. A hui hou.
16 (Applause).

17 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Soli. We don't
18 have any more testimony unless there are other people
19 who want to share their comments tonight. If you
20 have -- because we have time, if you have already
21 shared mana'o and would like to come up again, we will
22 follow the same process. When you come up here please
23 introduce yourselves and you have four more minutes.

24 MR. HARP: (From audience) I just wanted to
25 clarify what Papa Soli said about depleted. It's not

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1 millions of years. It's 4.5 billion years. Thank you

2 very much.

3 FACILITATOR GOMES: Isaac, Isaac, okay.

4 Mahalo. Anybody?

5 MS. HARP: Aloha. I'm Tammy Harp. I'm

6 an -- I don't really support this high altitude

7 training thing that we have before us. I grew up with

8 the bombing of Kaho'olawe. And then now I hear the

9 bombing over at Pohakuloa.

10 I was the first in our family to even

11 recognize the sounds. My children thought I was

12 hearing things, but when they started looking in

13 themselves when they're doing things and being quiet

14 then they started to hear it, the rumbling.

15 As Kalani said about the unseen forces,

16 they are around us, our ancestors, our loved ones,

17 young and old. And we have an inherent ability to

18 protect. We protect our lands, our sea, and our sky.

19 But we have only words and emotions. But that is us.

20 I've been doing online schooling. And

21 there's a lot of military colleagues, coursemates,

22 classmates, and a lot of them, a lot of retired ones

23 and VA's and stuff and disabled. And, you know, they

24 all have shared that there's really nothing for them

25 out there to help them.

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1 And I did see when I was doing research for
2 Kulani just happened I came upon this thing about how
3 much money is being spent for the DOD.

4 And that could take care a lot of people
5 instead of destroying them. In another sense as we
6 look upon it we -- if we support such a thing we're
7 helping to do more future war mongering which
8 shouldn't be that way.

9 Because if we look at it Kamehameha had
10 used canons to unite the islands except for Kaua'i.
11 And that's like a weapon of mass destruction because
12 they destroyed -- I mean they put away a lot of
13 people. We were actually warriors, hand-to-hand
14 combat skill and agility.

15 But then how can we, if we look at the '60s
16 and the '70s the words that was spoken by the
17 so-called hippy generation was karma. The United
18 States not gonna be well because of all this hewa that
19 they do. It will keep continuing and continuing,

20 The sad thing is we're stuck in it. We're
21 just as displaced as the people from the Marshallese
22 in being that that is our place, our homes. I mean
23 our existence and our resources here are infinite. It
24 doesn't -- it means that we can go without. There was
25 incidences of famines in the back days.

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1 So all this kind of stuff was because of
2 kuleana too. If you don't malama your kuleana it will
3 get lost along the way and then all the hewa start
4 coming. But that's how it is. It's the payback. If
5 you do good you get good back.

6 Anyway I think the VA guys should be helped
7 really much more instead of spending monies. By
8 sending away all these good people to fight in
9 something that's really none of our business and
10 coming home or either disabled or lame, you know,
11 laying straight flat down or supine and never more for
12 their families.

13 What we are left is derelicts, derelicts
14 who reside in our prisons, you know. And it's not
15 right.

16 But anyway I'll submit written comments.
17 Thank you. (Applause). Just a quick one.
18 (returning to microphone) If anybody felt, if anybody
19 had a chance to feel the earthquake barefooted I tell
20 you it feels like the earth gonna swallow you up.
21 There's nothing flat or solid. Everything is porous.
22 And it feels like it can just gobble you up. Mahalo.

23 MS. TANIMOTO: Aloha. I was gonna just
24 maybe write it, send it in. But I think I'd like take
25 this opportunity No. 1 to thank you, and everybody

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1 that was working here this evening for being so
2 generous and courteous in explaining all those
3 pictures that are up there. I'd like to thank you
4 very much.

5 I'd like to take a minute to maybe provide
6 a perspective that I have in my culture. And I'd like
7 to share it with you. And that is when you look at
8 the mountain of Mauna Kea, you know Mauna Kea? If you
9 were to divide it into three levels, the Hawaiian
10 people used the bottom level. They call that the
11 makai lands. That's where you go fishing. That's
12 where you do your farming. That's where people live.

13 Then if you were to move higher they would
14 call that the mountain lands. And that's where you
15 have your forests, your water supply and all that
16 comes in there.

17 Then when you look higher, maybe from where
18 you folks are planning to build, up to the top of
19 Mauna Kea, we would call that 'aumakua lands. Thereby
20 is where I want to go.

21 So to me the akua, which is our highest
22 deity, they provide sunshine, they provide water, the
23 snow, the wind, all of those elements. It falls on
24 the top of the mountain. It trickles through and
25 feeds the forest. And eventually it reaches us at the

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1 bottom down to the ocean.

2 So I was wondering at what point anywheres

3 in all of this research did the military take a laser

4 beam like how you check out the land and look for

5 water. Water is very important to all of us in the

6 state of Hawai'i but mainly to us here over here

7 because I live in Kawaihae at the ocean level. And

8 where I live it's hot. And we have very little,

9 limited supply of water.

10 In your case you're going to need water and

11 you transport it up to you. Was there any time, was

12 there any research as to where there were water

13 aquifers so that you folks don't have to use all these

14 trucks to go up and down that hill?

15 You guys would have a water supply and that

16 would give us more water down there. And thereby the

17 cycle of the mountain and its cultural significance.

18 The other thing would be to me is Saddle

19 Road. And I realize Saddle Road is a separate

20 project, but it intersects at a point because it's

21 gonna pass right next to where you folks are building.

22 That's all, yeah? Anyway, since I don't

23 have time I'll just leave it right there. Basically

24 that's where I wanted to go. There's a lot more I

25 wanted to get into but only have four minutes. But

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1 thank you very much.

2 FACILITATOR GOMES: Pomai Bertelmann.

3 MS. BERTELMANN: Aloha mai kakou. My name is

4 Pomai Kalani Bertelmann. It you need kokua with the

5 spelling Niniau can help you. I'm born and raised

6 here in Waimea. Keali'i is my brother. I'm very

7 happy to be here this evening.

8 I want to share a little story with you. A

9 couple weeks ago my brother and the hula party that he

10 is in charge of he's the alakahi for, the leader for.

11 We planned this wakahi excursion up to Mauna Kea.

12 And this wakahi was planned and we knew

13 certain things that if for some reason the storm --

14 the winter storm had come through and there was snow

15 up on the mountain that we wouldn't go to the

16 mountain.

17 But we would find another area to go which for

18 us would be Pu'uhuluhulu, which is right past you

19 folks, right below Mauna Kea Access Road.

20 So lo and behold the day we went up it had

21 snowed that night. And so obviously we didn't go. We

22 went to Pu'uhuluhulu which for us was also an amazing

23 experience. In preparation to go the mountain we have

24 within our hula pod there all of our keiki, all of our

25 children. There's about nine of them. The youngest

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1 is five who dances, but the baby that day was 6 months
2 old.

3 When we got to Pu'uhuluhulu we made our
4 ascent, got to the top and we offered up our chant,
5 our oli to Mauna Kea to Poli'ahu, to Kuakane, Kanaloa
6 to the deities on the mountain. And we did it in the
7 form of a chant because for us that form allows us to
8 be able to tune or calibrate our energies to that
9 area.

10 As part of these individuals that were doing
11 the chant all of the kids learned this chant about,
12 that we taught them over the course of three weeks,
13 about how rough it is, the burden that it would take
14 for one to traverse the mountain at all these
15 different stages.

16 And just when you think that you are pau and
17 you cannot ascend anymore because it's too hard and
18 your feet are raw and your lungs cannot handle you
19 hear this clanging. The clanging is the sound of our
20 kupuna working in ke ana kako'i, ke ana kako'i being
21 the adze quarry.

22 And then you have that spark of Kanekauila
23 who, who is Kane. And if you kui these two pohaku
24 together you do get a spark but you also get that
25 sound, the sound of clang, clang, clang. So you have

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1 Kane, who is the spark, you have Lono who is that

2 sound.

3 And that's what the kids talked about. What

4 they also talked about at the end of the chant, (given

5 in Hawaiian)

6 It talks about: We are lineal descendants of

7 this area. We are people who are familiar with this

8 area. And I'm telling you how we are related. I know

9 who Lilinoe is. I know Tahi'imanu and his

10 relationship, which is the manta ray, to the mountain

11 is.

12 I know the sounds and I know the pohaku

13 because it is who I am. For me as an individual as a

14 practitioner, traditionalist, whatever the words are

15 it really doesn't matter to me. What matters is that

16 I do it.

17 That is the significant -- that was a

18 significant day for us. So in that I think what I

19 offered to you is that we have a relationship and our

20 relationship I can only speak for my family. I cannot

21 speak for anybody else.

22 My family has a relationship to that area, to

23 Pohakuloa, to Mauna Kea. I want you to know Pohakuloa

24 has a brother. Pohakuloa has a twin. I'm going to

25 leave you his name. And it's the name of this

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1 resource. I would like for you if -- I would just
2 like for you to take the opportunity to read it if you
3 can. It's a Mauna Kea Ethnographic Study by Kepa
4 Mali.
5 I think Aunty Niniau can help you with a
6 little bit more the information if you need. Because
7 I think what I have to share with you this evening and
8 in that little story is that there's definite
9 relationship.
10 I don't profess to know anything about what
11 you folks do. But I know that all of you have
12 families. And I know that all of you and your
13 families have established tradition, and have
14 established morals.
15 And that I believe that you'd be willing to
16 explore a little bit more of what I've been sharing
17 with you this evening. That's all I have. (Applause.
18 FACILITATOR GOMES: Is there anyone else who
19 would like to share their mana'o?
20 MR. HAUANIO: Aloha. Lunakanawai Hauanio
21 again. Just on the cultural table Julia was
22 expressing some of what she does up there for
23 Pohakuloa. One of the things that I'd like to see in
24 this in your folks' upgrade is really support.
25 When you say "support" meaning let's put a

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1 budget item out there for the identifications of these
2 cultural significant sites. And let's allow the
3 practitioners to continue their practices there.
4 'Cause, see, I think that's kind of like what I'm
5 hearing that there be support in that. So anyway
6 mahalo.

7 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo. Anyone else?

8 Okay.

9 MR. GARMAN: Aloha. My name is Gary
10 Trusedal Kupa'amakaoka'aina Garman. My mother's
11 Hawaiian. My father is from Texas. In our culture
12 they teach us, amongst many things, they teach us
13 about lokahi. They teach us about values from
14 everything, anything that we touch, see and feel
15 there's balance.

16 My father was a 23-year marine retired
17 captain. And I know that training must have had
18 something to do with him returning from all his tours.
19 Whether it's the type of training that's going on at
20 Pohakuloa or the type that they had way back in those
21 days I know, I just know there's something to thank
22 for that.

23 The other side says, you know, that that
24 area of land cradled between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea
25 is a sacred place. Your presence is not welcomed.

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1 It's not needed. There is somewhere else for you to
2 be. And here is not where we want you.

3 I remember listening to my grandmother and
4 Aunty Bernice, and Aunty Mary plotting about ways they
5 could get Kaho'olawe back to the people because every
6 day they hurt from the bombing of that aina, that
7 Pu'ukonua.

8 And it's -- I'm sorry that they weren't
9 alive to see it come back but they figured our, our
10 mana is being attacked in so many ways. We realize as
11 a people that a lot of our mana is in our iwi of our
12 kupuna, or our elders. A lot of them were taken away
13 and put in boxes in attics.

14 Actually the study was to prove that we as
15 a people, as a culture were insignificant, that we
16 were savages. What they actually found out was that
17 we were spiritually superior. So we decide to bring
18 our iwi back and with that comes strength. Soon after
19 Kaho'olawe gets signed back to the people. And all
20 that opala over there is cleaned.

21 So on the cultural side, you know, I say
22 you need to leave that area. And please take your
23 opala with you. Mahalo. (Applause)

24 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo.

25 MR. MAIKU'I: Aloha mai kakou.

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1 FACILITATOR GOMES: Aloha.
2 MR, MAIKU'I: My name is Mason Maiku'i. Come
3 from Hamakua district on my dad's side. On my mom's
4 side come from the Ka'u district. My dad's side is
5 Hamakua/Kohala/Waimea/Kawaihae. My mom's side is from
6 Germany and Puna and Ka'u.
7 When I came in here I was looking at the
8 boards. It's pretty impressive what you see. Many a
9 times what you see isn't always what you get.
10 Visualization many a times can be deceptive. You
11 don't get the full information.
12 One of my concerns when I was looking through
13 that when I especially hit the section of cultural
14 resource management, my question was to this
15 individual is: Who sits and who determines cultural
16 resource management within that compound? And they
17 told me it's five archaeologists. Nobody from
18 in-house.
19 They only deal with people outside of the
20 boundaries they have. They deal with other entities,
21 cultural entities, But within there's no cultural
22 practitioner in there.
23 My concern about that is who determines what
24 is cultural and what is not. Does the palapala and
25 the archaeologist determine that what is deemed as

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1 significant archaeology? Or do they consult with --
2 when they find something do they consult with our
3 elders, our kupuna, the practitioners of that land? |
4 was told no because there's nobody in-house.
5 That was what struck me the biggest because
6 there's no cultural practitioner. There's no
7 advisors. There's no in-house. There's no elder
8 council to provide the guidance that's needed as far
9 as what can be determined as cultural.
10 We all have different eyes. We all look at
11 things differently. And to say that, to say that
12 somebody from another state, from a continent is going
13 tell us and deem what is culturally significant and
14 what isn't, that kinda disturbs me a little. Because
15 as island people we're already struggling for our own
16 identity especially for the next generation.
17 Someone said earlier that they were a soldier.
18 Many of us in this room are descendants of soldiers
19 who have fought for many generations. And, you know,
20 we come from that light.
21 Whether it's in a positive way, whether it's
22 aggressive or whether it's by silence, what is being
23 prayer, we're all soldiers in one way, shape or form.
24 Our kupuna would say nakoa, spiritual wars.
25 They deal in things too. Prayer. But nakoa, they're

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1 out in the battle. They're out in the front. They
2 are at the forefront, manning, manning the area,
3 protecting, providing assistance. But to maintain
4 that balance, as some people had spoken about earlier,
5 maintaining that balance, harming.

6 With that, with that you become whole when you
7 are able to maintain a certain level of balance and
8 identity. Mahalo. (Applause).

9 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo. Anybody else?
10 Isaac. Secondly the one minute card means you have
11 one more minute. It doesn't mean you're pau.

12 MR. HARP: I just had an observation to
13 share. I've known a few drug addicts in my life. The
14 guys start poisoning their body. Then they need more
15 and more to get the same high. And that's kinda like
16 what I see in the military.

17 Started off with guns, then hand grenades
18 came in, and tanks and stuff and depleted uranium and
19 bigger bombs. I think the military need to start
20 going backwards to less intrusive weapons and not end
21 up destroying yourself.

22 And it is really sad to see the military
23 budget is driving the United States into an economic
24 hole. Over 50 percent of the United States' budget
25 goes to the Department of Defense which received more

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1 funding than all other militaries in the world
2 combined. So I think that's why a lot of guys they
3 are able to come back alive is because it's such an
4 unfair advantage against the, what is proclaimed as
5 the enemy.

6 And strangers, calling people where you're
7 in their country, bombing them, destroying them you're
8 in their country, and they're the terrorists? Seems
9 like some kind of reverse psychology or something
10 that's at work.

11 But most of the guys I know in the military
12 are good, honest people. It's just that they don't
13 make the decisions. There are a few people that stand
14 up for what's right and refuse to follow orders to go
15 and destroy somebody else's place, to support the
16 corporate money makers that supply the military with
17 all the munitions and machines of war and everything
18 like that. It's a huge industry, I think probably one
19 of the most lucrative businesses in the world for any
20 investors.

21 But I think the military need to cut back,
22 start going backwards as far as the use of weapons and
23 stuff. I hope one day we can get to a point where if
24 countries don't agree on things the leaders get in the
25 ring and box it out. (laughter) Instead of sending

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1 innocent people into war to go kill each other to

2 resolve their differences.

3 So I think the people need to stand up for

4 themselves. If the leaders don't agree, get in the

5 boxing ring and settle it one way or another. We

6 might get better guys elected than what have elected

7 so far if that was the case.

8 Anyway, I just wanted to -- that came to my

9 mind about drug users needing more and more and more

10 to get the same high. That seemed like that's the

11 direction the military is going. It's sad to see the

12 military has grown to such an enormous monster and

13 it's out of control.

14 I see a lot of stuff on conspiracy

15 theories. I kinda think some of that stuff is true

16 that America is attacking themselves so they can

17 justify continuing with this promotion, this war

18 against terrorism. I think that's the proper term.

19 It's a war against terrorism. America is terrorizing

20 themselves. They gotta keep these wars going.

21 Anyway, getting off of the track but thanks for

22 listening. (Applause).

23 FACILITATOR GOMES: Anyone else?

24 MR. HARP: (from audience) Soli again.

25 MR. NIHEU: Clearly several things I didn't

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1 have time to mention is the difference between me and
2 these guys up here in the camouflage uniforms the
3 spelling of the word "terrorist." I spell my word --
4 I spell my description of myself as t-a-r-o-i-s-t,
5 taroist.

6 Whereas these fellows somehow the name has got
7 corrupted and they spell it T-E-R-R no ka mea, no ka
8 mea. So anyway cause one thing I wanted to mention
9 about the United States of America. They have this
10 saying at the United Nations called the Declaration of
11 Indigenous Rights.

12 And one of the main points that we struggled
13 for the last God knows 30, 40 years, is to have the
14 declaration recognized by countries of the world. The
15 last four countries that did not recognize was
16 Australia, Canada, America and China.

17 For now all the other countries decided to
18 recognize the Declaration of Indigenous Rights.
19 Unfortunately, the United States refuses to accept
20 this international instrument for peace and justice
21 even though Obama declared that he will show support
22 for this declaration. And if the United States signed
23 it it has no binding.

24 So once again the United States of America are
25 continuing in their capitalistic ways in messing up

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1 not only Hawai'i but the whole world.
2 So as I look towards the recent political
3 events happening here in America, whether they be the
4 political escapade of the Tea Party and the
5 Republicans and the Democrats we have to realize and
6 the United States is on its way out. Because they are
7 so corrupt and so evil you have all these nuts going
8 around shooting innocent people.

9 In the draft declaration it states
10 specifically in one of the articles that, "No
11 indigenous lands shall be used for military purposes."
12 I repeat. "No indigenous lands whether they be kanaka
13 maoli, whether they be kailikini or moku honoua,
14 whether they be Philippines, whether they be Guam,
15 whether they be the ainu. Military governments or
16 military influenced governments should not use our
17 lands for war and for terrorism."

18 Now the only problem is with that thing the
19 United States has amassed hundreds and thousands of
20 weapons of mass destruction. Because of that fact
21 they are able to do what they think they want to do.
22 That's to reinforce the chokehold with the
23 multinational corporations.

24 So hopefully perhaps Hawai'i can lead the way
25 in bringing down the United States of America for what

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1 they really are. And one thing I do say is some of us
2 cannot do it alone. We have to do it together. It
3 includes -- doesn't matter what the ethnicity you are
4 whether you be Haole, Kepani, Yobo, or Kamea. Hawai'i
5 can be a great place.
6 Hawai'i can once again become in the family of
7 nations and stay neutral when you have these kinds of
8 escapades by U.S. Military. When the U.S. Military is
9 going to Guam, when they're going to Korea, or they
10 going to China, the United States is on its way out.
11 So the sooner you join us I'd be happy to take
12 your donations (audience laughter) to start a new
13 people's army. No, seriously, we have every
14 intentions of many of us on this island to start
15 working, building up strong enough contingent so when
16 they come hearings like this they don't limit us to 5
17 minutes.
18 They don't limit us to what we can say and
19 what we cannot say. That we must exert our God-given
20 right to say what we feel, to say what our ancestors
21 have taught us to do what is absolutely necessary.
22 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo. (Applause) No
23 hearing is a hearing unless you have a kupuna. So it
24 was an honor to have a kupuna up to give testimony and
25 to tell his story.

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1 And Soli comes from a very wealthy history
2 here in Hawai'i, and many of us know him. Some of us
3 have worked alongside of him and many of us have been
4 scolded by him. So mahalo.

5 Is there any more testimony? If not, Colonel,
6 would you like to say anything to close? Okay. If
7 not, on behalf of the folks who did the poster
8 presentations, on behalf of Colonel Mulberry and
9 Colonel Niles, I want to thank you for taking the time
10 to come here for this scoping meeting.

11 And again as Colonel Mulberry had stated in
12 his opening statement, that this is the beginning of
13 the process. This is the starting of the process.

14 Then there's the Draft EIS, then there's the
15 EIS. So there's more to come. But mahalo so much for
16 all of your manao that you shared. And that is going
17 to be recorded for the record. Again, thank you for
18 coming and have a safe journey home.

19

20 (The proceedings were adjourned at 8:30 p.m.)

21 --oo00oo--

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