

Comments

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Responses

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 I appreciate your attention. Aloha.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Responses

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

16 You folks think about that. Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Responses

T44-1

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

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

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

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

T44-2

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

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Responses

T44-2

The EIS was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act with applicable federal and Army regulations. Review of the Draft EIS by the US Environmental Protection Agency found the document to be adequate. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and applicable regulations and guidelines, the EIS does not contain commitments to implement specific mitigation measures. Those decisions are made and documented in the Record of Decision.

Comments

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T44-3

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

T44-4

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

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

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

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Responses

T44-3

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

T44-4

The Army thanks you for your comment and appreciates your participation in this public review process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. NALEMP does not apply to MMR and is therefore outside the scope of the EIS.

Comments

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

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

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

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Responses

Comments

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

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

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

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

19 Recess. Mahalo.

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

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

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Responses

T44-5

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

T44-6

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

T44-7

The Army thanks you for your comment and appreciates your participation in this public review process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. Moreover, this and other community alternatives do not satisfy the purpose and need stated in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of the Draft EIS.

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Responses

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

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

5 Pat.

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

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

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

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

Comments

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1 using some those things this morning.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Responses

T45-1

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

T45-1

Comments

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

T45-2

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

T45-3

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

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

T45-3

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

Responses

T45-2

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

T45-3

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

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

T45-4

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

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

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

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

T46-1

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

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Responses

T45-4

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

T46-1

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

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1 was given to us leaves much to be desired. Ambiguous
2 and confusing is my opinion. It is not acceptable.

T46-2

3 Concerning the sampling and testing of the soil,
4 it failed to identify the specific locations where the
5 samplings were taken. General references as, sampling
6 in areas of concern, sampling in areas of obvious or
7 suspected contaminants, soil samples in area of concern
8 that may or may not have been impacted by military
9 operations, soil samples collected in areas exhibiting
10 or enhanced or by -- excuse me -- areas in which
11 exhibited enhanced or retarded vegetation growth -- not
12 clear.

13 I still don't know what the basis are. No
14 specifics. Bottom line is that contaminants of
15 hazardous material were found in the soil samplings that
16 were sent to the laboratory -- arsenic cyanide, lead,
17 dioxan, and others that I don't even know how to
18 pronounce.

T46-3

19 The residue which is still present in the soil
20 already poses a great risk to our ecology. The very
21 thought of more chemicals accumulating over a period of
22 time -- it's betraying to proceed again. In Makua it's
23 stressful and threatening. This situation is not
24 acceptable. Makua Valley is our spirituality. This is
25 where our cultural resources exist.

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T46-2

The hydrogeologic investigation report, which is contained in the EIS as appendix G-1, includes maps that show the sampling locations.

T46-3

The Army thanks you for your comment and appreciates your participation in this public review process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. The hydrogeologic assessment represents a widespread evaluation of the potential for contamination as reflected in Appendix G-1. Sampling was conducted of soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater with no pattern of contamination that would impact off-site receptors.

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1 It should not be desecrated by your military
2 assault weapons and thoughtless acts of devastation.
3 Hawaii is a place of aloha and ohana. This is not a
4 proper place to promote your important mission. You
5 should find a place that is devoid or populess and
6 situated far from the ocean and that would be better
7 suited to your task at hand.

8 Thank you very much for your kind attention.

9 FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo. Karen Young.

10 MS. YOUNG: Aloha. Thank you for this
11 opportunity. This is the first time I ever testified to
12 something like this so I hope I do okay.

13 Anyway, I attempted to review the EIS as we have
14 -- as other people have said it's really difficult. And
15 I found it especially difficult because of the violence
16 that was being described as they -- you know, would tell
17 you
18 what would be done like rockets being fired and holes be
19 filled with ammonium nitrate and ammonium and that kind
20 of thing because to me, the missing piece was -- but
21 it's directed against other human beings. And I guess
22 the idea is to train you to kill before you get killed
23 or something yourself. And I found it really difficult
24 to read.

25 Anyway, pieces that I picked out to mention were

Responses

T46-4

The Army thanks you for your comment and appreciates your participation in this public review process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. The EIS considered other training locations in Section 2.5., the Army determined that MMR satisfies the purpose and need for the Proposed Action.

T47-1

To facilitate comprehension by the public, the Draft EIS included an executive summary, tables that provide concise data on the project and resources, and summary tables that provide brief overviews of the expected impacts. The Army has also funded technical experts to provide the community with the support needed to understand the technical issues associated with this project and to provide substantive input into the impact analysis process.

Comments

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1 alternative training sites considered by the eliminated
 2 detailed evaluation. I did realize and I guess it
 3 echoes what Dave Henkin said. It struck me too that, in
 4 other words, just a short part of the summary that --
 5 it's so short it's almost an afterthought. It's as if
 6 they really weren't seriously considered. The EIS
 7 failed really to consider alternatives. They're stuck
 8 on Makua.

T47-2

9 What is required according to this EIS is
 10 1,136 acres that's close to Schofield. That's why they
 11 are stuck. They feel that somehow Makua answers to all
 12 those things. But in looking at the map in Oahu in
 13 which the military has land holdings, I know this is a
 14 small map but the yellow -- that's a large area of
 15 military holdings (indicating).

16 And most of it is contiguous to Schofield. It
 17 is Lualualei, Wheeler, East Range, Kawaihoa Training
 18 Area, Kahuku, and it looks like areas in Mililani are
 19 connected, and Helemanu is close.

20 It's -- to me, it was just weird. And also the
 21 area that they considered were Pohakuloa, the
 22 continental U.S., and installations outside of the U.S.
 23 They didn't really consider what's listed and Oahu --
 24 it's like, where?
 25 Oahu -- where did you really consider? It's as if --

T47-3

Responses

T47-2

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

T47-3

Please see the response to Comment T47-1.

Comments

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1 are

2 we dummies or something that we don't know that Oahu is
3 this whole island. Where in Oahu?

4 And then also according to the EIS, it's decided
5 that if no further training were to occur at Makua,
6 management of Makua would be similar to other, quote,
7 "unused areas," such as Lualualei. Well, Lualualei is
8 in Waianae.

T47-4

9 And I would like to hear from Colonel Killian
10 what's happening with Lualualei. This is really unused.

11 If so,

12 it should be returned then. If so much -- that's a lot
13 of land.

14 And the second thoughts that I had was that it's
15 a comment about Alternative 3 and use of the TOW
16 missiles and all these crazy military things and
17 including the Strykers. But there is a single statement
18 that says no EIS has been done for the use of the SBCT
19 in Makua. That means you're going to just go ahead and
20 -- in my mind, you can't use the Stryker if no EIS has
21 been done.

T47-5

22 And then finally, appendix volume 2 there is a
23 statement about what regulations the Army presumably is
24 caring about and working with. And here's the
25 regulation called the Hawaii Administrative Rules which

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Responses

T47-4

Please see the response to Comment T47-1.

T47-5

MMR is important to military training in Hawaii, and thus SBCT forces would use MMR if the ranges were available after completion of the MMR Final EIS and ROD. The MMR EIS contains an analysis of the potential environmental impacts associated with dismounted CALFEXs for current forces and SBCT forces (see Chapter 5). Further, the hydrogeologic assessment represents a wide-spread evaluation of the potential for contamination as reflected in Appendix G-1. Sampling was conducted of soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater with no pattern of contamination that would impact off-site receptors.