

Comments

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Responses

1 turtle helps him out, in our case 75 years, and what can
2 we expect from the scorpion? We're going to get stung.
3 And in the process we will both die.

4 I don't think the supporters, the blind
5 supporters of the military's presence in Hawaii,
6 supports the poisoning of our neighbor, of their
7 neighbors. That's not the intention, but that's the
8 result.

9 You haven't done the science correctly. It's
10 voodoo science. It needs to be done completely.

11 There's still no baselines that one of the things that
12 we wanted out of the EIS was some solid baselines so we
13 could see what we were going to do. Is the valley, can
14 it be cleaned up? Can it be returned to a cultural and
15 traditional use? The hope is that it will be. And if

16 you're going to invest the millions that you have to
17 this EIS into Tetra Tech why couldn't you have invested
18 it into the community, developing an economic engine to
19 clean up Makua, to return it for cultural and
20 traditional use, to develop the mechanism to find out
21 whether there's an UXO that far underground?

22 We can get people to the moon, we can circle
23 them around the earth, we can go ahead and plan to go to
24 Mars. You can send a smart bomb from anywhere and
25 target anything. Even underground. But you can't

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1 identify an unexploded ordinance that threatens our
2 existence that far underground. What's up with that?
3 Give us the money, we'll find the scientists,
4 we'll develop the technology, we'll work on making it so
5 that our community can benefit. Return it. Do a plan
6 to return Makua so that we can go ahead and return it to
7 a cultural and traditional use.
8 Thank you.
9 FACILITATOR AMARAL: Thank you, Sparky. Our
10 next speaker is Andre Perez, followed by William Aila,
11 followed by Kyle Kajihiro.
12 MR. PEREZ: (Chanting in Hawaiian.)
13 I say to my ancestors, to our gods, our amakua,
14 to cleanse this land of the defilement, of the haumia,
15 to rid us of that which would harm us. I say that
16 prayer for all Hawaiians.
17 I start aloha aina kakou. My name is Andre
18 Perez and I'm here to support the ohanas of Waianae,
19 Makua. My son, his family is from Nanakuli so he lives
20 on this coast. And I'm supportive of all Hawaiians in
21 question, incarceration or colonization.
22 I'd like to start with this, try to get back to
23 the root of this issue. For me this olelo no'eau, or
24 this wise saying from our ancestors, from our kupuna,
25 says it all. (Speaking Hawaiian.)

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1 The land is chief and man is his servant. The
2 land is chief. Man is his servant. We have learned
3 this through our very existence, our survival of what
4 the land provides for us and our relationship with the
5 land. So I didn't waste time reading the EIS. For me
6 it's not necessary to read the EIS. When you understand
7 that land is chief and man is his servant, then you
8 understand that man has no moral authority to bomb the
9 land, to destroy the land to desecrate that which was
10 put there by forces greater than you and I.

11 So I didn't waste time with air sampling, water
12 quality sampling, runoff and all these other so-called
13 impacts, because I don't want to talk about mitigation.
14 What I want to know is when are you guys going to pack
15 up and go home? I want to know when this is going to
16 end, not how can we work together. How can you exit?

17 And I don't need to read any EIS after spending
18 seven years and witnessing the destruction that the
19 United States military has done to Kahoolawe. I don't
20 need to know -- I don't need to read scientific reports.
21 I've seen firsthand the destruction that U.S. training
22 does to our land. I worked for the Kahoolawe Island
23 Preserve Commission for seven years cleaning up the mess
24 that you guys made over there. Trying to repair our
25 land. And makes me wonder. United States wants to talk

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T53-1

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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Responses

1 about freedom, homeland security, they're protecting our
2 freedom. But they're bombing our land and the land that
3 gives us sustenance, the land that is -- gives us
4 spiritual healing. So I don't see it, as if that's your
5 version of freedom. I don't want it.

6 Over in Iraq looking for buried weapons of mass
7 destruction. The buried weapons of mass destruction are
8 right here in Makua and Kahoolawe.

9 Regarding our so-called freedom I'd just like to
10 end with this quote from a book called "War is a
11 Racket." I'm sure you guys are familiar with that. By
12 Medal of Honor recipient Major General Smedley Butler.
13 Highly distinguished military soldier. He says "I spent
14 most of my time being a high-class muscleman for big
15 business, for Wall Street, for bankers. I was a
16 racketeer, a gangster for capitalism. I wouldn't go to
17 war again to protect some lousy investment of the
18 bankers." So I say this is coming from your own
19 high-ranking official, Major General. He was a gangster
20 for capitalism.

21 Over there in Iraq under the guise of Iraqi
22 freedom, but what it is is occupation. They want you to
23 leave. They're telling us that they need to train on
24 our land to go provide Iraqi freedom or occupation. We
25 want to know about our freedom.

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Responses

1 So that's it. The real question is not EIS, the
2 real question is when does it end? When do you go home?
3 We don't want you here. We don't want the United States
4 destroying our land. We don't want the destruction of
5 our sacred spiritual sites, the contamination of our
6 natural resources.

7 I'd ask you to think about the town that you
8 grew up in, whatever state you're from, and imagine it
9 getting bombed and destroyed. Perhaps the swimming hole
10 or the little creek that you used to fish in being
11 destroyed by weapons of mass destruction. And perhaps
12 you might be able to empathize with us. This is our
13 home. We have nowhere else to go. We're the host,
14 we're not the guests. Please take that into
15 consideration.

16 And so I'll just close with saying that I am
17 opposed to any further military training in Makua or
18 anywhere in Hawaii. Mahalo.

19 FACILITATOR AMARAL: Thank you. Mahalo. Our
20 next speaker is William Aila followed by Kyle Kajihiro,
21 followed by Debra Gregory.

22 MR. AILA: Aloha mai, everyone. For two nights
23 I have spoken the same words but today I will speak
24 different words. There's a prophecy, and the prophecy
25 is that the ones who are above will fall and the ones

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1 who are below will rise above. And it goes like this:

2 (Chanting in Hawaiian.)

3 The time is coming. The winds are changing. I
4 think the only thing that's left is for you to recognize
5 those changing winds and those changing times. But
6 there's who are above right now in Makua, they will come
7 down. And those that are below will rise up to take
8 their rightful place and to exhibit their kuleana. Not
9 practice, to show, because practice is not showing. But
10 to practice the kuleana from Makua.

T54-1 11 But it is evident that the present management
12 regime cannot manage Makua. The fires are a clear
13 example, the poisons that are put in the soil are a
14 clear example, the hewa that Sparky talked about is a
15 clear example of this need for change and of these
16 changing winds.

T54-2 17 In 1986 through '89 when the Army built the
18 CCAAC, this is before your time, the Army violated
19 national historic preservation law by grading the entire
20 upper area and knocking down the pu'u in the area that
21 you now call the impact area and the training area. In
22 doing so
23 it stole, I'll repeat, it stole, some of the very
24 essence of our culture. It violated the law and it
25 stole some of the very essence of our culture. The EIS

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Responses

T54-1

The Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan was finalized in October 2003. As stated in the Draft EIS, mitigation measures include updating the plan and adding fire suppression infrastructure to address the fire threat from new sources. No species have gone extinct due to Army training in Hawaii. In addition, 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.

T54-2

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. Further, historical cumulative effects on cultural resources are addressed in Section 5.3.10 of the Draft EIS; Section 4.10 addresses the cultural impacts of proposed training at MMR.

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T54-2 | 1 as proposed by the U.S. Army today continues to
 2 promulgate stealing more of our culture.

3 I watched the very first return to training that
 4 the Army did in Makua. The third mortar that came out
 5 of the mortar tube landed outside the fire break road.
 6 I stated that. No one believed me. Until the next day
 7 they went up and they checked. And, yes, indeed, what
 8 was promised to us that could never happen happened.
 9 The mortar round leapt the fire break road.

10 Later on when the Marines came to train in Makua
 11 I watched them train. The very first three shots out of
 12 their mortar tubes, the first one fell short, it didn't
 13 even make it into the impact area, the second one went
 14 past the impact area and into Makua stream, and the
 15 third one went past, outside of the CCAAC, past Makua
 16 stream, and embedded itself.

T54-3 | 17 You have not surveyed all of the cultural sites
 18 in those areas, surface and subsurface. It is
 19 unacceptable -- thank you, Aunty -- it is unacceptable
 20 to continue on with this EIS, because at this point it's
 21 incomplete. How do you ask me to allow you to steal
 22 more from my grandchildren of their culture when you
 23 come to me with an incomplete package?

24 Last Thursday I asked you the question can you
 25 live with it? Can you folks live with this half-assed

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Responses

T54-3

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

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

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

The Army has completed all surface and subsurface archaeological surveys consistent with NEPA and the settlement agreements with Malama Makua.

Comments

Responses

T54-4

1 document? The reason I ask that question is because we
 2 cannot. And we will not live with this half-assed
 3 document. So my recommendation to you is to do it right
 4 because I know if you do it right you will come to the
 5 conclusion that the winds are changing, your time in
 6 Makua is over, and it's best left for the stones that
 7 are underneath to come back to the top and take kuleana
 8 from Makua. Thank you.

9 FACILITATOR AMARAL: Mahalo. Our next speaker is
 10 Kyle Kajihiro, followed by Debra Gregory. We remind you
 11 again should you want to, Olelo Makua Hina, Kehaulani
 12 Pu'u, is here at the front and willing to talk to you in
 13 preparation for that. Mahalo.

T55-1

14 MR. KAJIHIRO: Aloha kakou. I just want to,
 15 first, I have to respectfully disagree with the
 16 characterization that this could possibly be neutral
 17 space. That because -- it's not neutral because you
 18 have military sitting over here, and we are out here
 19 making comments, and the decisions are being made far

T55-2

20 away from this place. And you have testimony that's
 21 been given time and time again that never shows up in
 22 2,000 pages of documents, and promises that were made to
 23 the people in Makua, who were evicted, to return the
 24 lands. And these people are dying. So it cannot be
 25 neutral space.

T54-4

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.

T55-1

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.

T55-2

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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T55-3 1 And so I just want to, I agree with -- with
2 previous speakers that the EIS is grossly inadequate and
3 flawed. But, for me, anyway, it tells me enough what I
4 need to know, that the activities that the Army is doing
5 in Makua are unacceptable. It's an unacceptable risk.
6 It's an unacceptable threat to the environment, to
7 cultural sites and practices.

8 Because when you, as William said earlier, you
9 know, when you take that piece away you've broken
10 something in a chain. Future generations now have lost
11 something that's very precious, their link to ancestors.

T55-4 12 And there's no way you can mitigate something like that.
13 And I think your document acknowledges this.

T55-5 14 So I would like you to consider the community's
15 alternative that has been put forward and was not
16 included in the draft, which is to clean up, restore and
17 return Makua. It's time that that happens and the
18 chemicals are not going away. It's not getting any
19 cleaner. And the more you put more contaminants in
T55-5 20 there the worse it will get, so we say start the process
21 now of cleaning up so that maybe in my kids' time or
22 grandkids or the next generation that they will have a
23 clean environment in Makua that could actually sustain
24 life, that could give life, the food can be eaten and
25 the fish can be eaten again.

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T55-3

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

T55-4

Where possible, the Army has identified mitigation measures available to reduce the magnitude of impacts resulting from proposed training. See Chapter 4.

T55-5

The Army thanks you for your comment and appreciates your recommendations and will consider them as it moves forward with the NEPA process. Your comment has been considered and has been included as part of the administrative record for this process. At this time, because cleanup is not proposed, and because an estimate of costs associated with any potential cleanup activities is speculative, the EIS has not been revised to include this estimate. In addition, 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. Finally, 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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1 I have, I would like to submit for the record,
2 its about 1,200 and -- 1,286 signatures opposed to what
3 you're doing in Makua Valley and calling for the cleanup
4 and restoration. And I would like to submit this for
5 the record right now.

6 So as Gail said we will not let you continue to
7 destroy these sacred places, so it's best if it was done
8 in a productive way where we can actually have a plan
9 and start to work together towards the cleanup.
10 Otherwise I think we will see that tensions will
11 continue to rise. And we already have a situation
12 where, as others have mentioned, the Stryker brigade is
13 proposing to take enormous amounts of land. Lands that
14 we don't have to spare here in Hawaii, you know.

15 So I just came from a meeting in Mokuleia on the
16 other side of this mountain with advocates of the
17 houseless. The Beltran family is living on the beach
18 there for over 15 years. There are other families that
19 lived in the bushes down the road. And I was there a
20 few months ago and witnessed Army as well as Honolulu
21 police hauling people's stuff out of those bushes and
22 kicking them out. And one lady that I talked to, she
23 was trying to get her car started, and she was in tears,
24 you know. Where am I supposed to go? More better they
25 shoot me already because where we going to go? We have

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1 no place to go.

2 She is Native Hawaiian and there's a correlation
3 between the lands that the military has and the lands
4 that Hawaiians don't have in Hawaii. There is a
5 historical correlation to that. And that is not even
6 acknowledged in this environmental impact statement.
7 And that's really a kind of a fundamental, original sin,
8 if you will, of -- of the conditions we've inherited at
9 this time.

10 So I would -- I would, you know, ask you to
11 seriously consider the option that has been put forth
12 from this community, the one that's going to lead to a
13 more productive alternative of cleaning up, restoring
14 and returning Makua Valley to this community for
15 cultural use.

16 Thank you very much.

17 FACILITATOR AMARAL: Debra Gregory followed by
18 Dr. Kawika Liu, followed by Kit Glover.

19 MS. GREGORY: Aloha. My name is Debra Kaanohira
20 (phonetic) Gregory. I am a long-time and long-term
21 resident of Waianae. I am the daughter of Forest
22 Kaahananui (phonetic) Gregory and Debra Gail Cabilles,
23 who are both Waianae High School graduates. I am the
24 granddaughter of Mary Haalui Sills with Eugene Presley
25 Gregory of Waianae, and Mary Louise Lau with Bernaldo

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T55-6

The military and legal history of MMR are discussed in Section 1.1 of the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS and its evaluation of the proposed action and alternatives are based on the current conditions at MMR. Because this type of impact does not have an environmental effect, it is not addressed in the Draft EIS.

T55-6

T55-5

Comments

Responses

1 Cabilles of Puunene, Maui, and Waianae. I am part
 2 Hawaiian and the following is my testimony.

3 I received a copy of the draft EIS late
 4 yesterday afternoon and spent about nine hours, till
 5 about five o'clock in the morning, reviewing it. And
 6 what I found I was appalled by.

T56-1

7 I was appalled by the U.S. military's proposed
 8 actions in Makua and their draft EIS. I am in
 9 opposition to the draft EIS and to all the U.S.
 10 military's proposed actions within Makua. And their
 11 alternatives. All of them.

12 I am appalled and in opposition for the
 13 following reasons:

T56-2

14 One, Makua is a large and important part of a
 15 land dispute between the United States and Hawaii.
 16 Until the dispute is resolved and settled it is
 17 reasonable to expect -- not ask, expect -- that the
 18 United States shall not act or determine to sell, alter
 19 or inflict damage upon Makua;

T56-3

20 Two, the draft EIS excludes or does not
 21 acknowledge and so formally research the psychological
 22 effects their proposed actions would have on a
 23 predominantly Hawaiian community that pursues a peaceful
 24 way of life;

25 Three, the draft EIS was clearly and openly

T56-1

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.

T56-2

The military and legal history of MMR are discussed in Section 1.1 of the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS and its evaluation of the proposed action and alternatives are based on the current conditions at MMR. Because this type of impact does not have an environmental effect, it is not addressed in the Draft EIS.

T56-3

The assessment of psychological impacts on the civilian population is outside the scope of NEPA. The focus of NEPA is on the environment. Pursuant to CEQ Regulations 40 CFR Part 1500, "NEPA is our basic national charter for protection of the environment." "The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on understanding of environmental consequences, and take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment."

Comments

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1 prepared with bias favoring the U.S. military. For
 2 substantiation see Chapter 1, Section 1.1, Introduction
 T56-3 3 and Background in Appendix B, NEPA, and the EIS process
 4 and informational handout that was passed out by the
 5 U.S. military;.

6 No. 4, the preparedness of the EIS was
 7 manipulated, I believe. In Chapter 9, page 9-1, the
 T56-4 8 names and expertise of all the people who prepared the
 9 draft EIS are given. Only two of those people are
 10 archeologists and they happen to be enlisted military
 11 personnel. That is unacceptable. The EIS must be
 12 prepared by an unbiased third-party archeologist under
 13 these circumstances. The people are asking for an
 14 unbiased EIS, period;

15 Five, the EIS is not just an EIS. It is also a
 16 proposal from the U.S. military to occupy and train in
 T56-5 17 Makua. The two issues must be separately addressed and
 18 submitted to the community of Waianae and cannot be
 19 combined or else it will suffer prejudice and bias. And
 20 that is unacceptable. Because the people are asking for
 21 an unbiased EIS.

22 No. 6, under Chapter 3, Section 3.10.4 areas of
 23 traditional importance, page 3-196, it states, and I
 24 quote: "The term ATI is used to acknowledge the
 25 potential cultural importance of these areas without

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Responses

T56-4

The EIS was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and with applicable federal and Army regulations. Review of the Draft EIS by the US Environmental Protection Agency found the document to be adequate. The Army derived its basis for the archaeological and cultural resource analysis from site-specific baseline reports prepared by cultural resource firms with extensive local experience, as well as from oral histories, public meetings, and interested individuals. In addition, the Army encouraged the public and Native Hawaiians to share their knowledge of resources present at MMR and incorporated this information into the Draft EIS.

T56-5

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.

Comments

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T56-6 1 implying they have received formal evaluation. ATIs may
2 qualify as historic or cultural properties once they
3 undergo formal evaluation and consultation."

4 In that single statement alone the military
5 admits to an incomplete section of the draft EIS which
6 did not undergo formal evaluation. And that's really
7 disappointing considering the importance of the ATIs to
8 begin with.

T56-6 9 Furthermore, the military admits that there may
10 be a need for a formal evaluation of ATIs by stating in
11 Chapter 4, Section 4.10, Cultural Resources, another
12 Section 4.10.1, Impact Methodology, page 139, and I
13 quote: "In addition to cultural resources defined by
14 federal statute, regulation and executive order for
15 consideration and protection additional sites and areas
16 important to Native Hawaiian culture and religion may
17 exist on Army lands." The term Army lands is really
18 general. So I'll use it in the same general context
19 that you do and assume you are implying Makua.

T56-7 20 No. 7, the definition of cultural resources
21 defined by federal statute, regulation and executive
22 order for consideration and protection includes all
23 things tangible and relevant to the Hawaiian culture but
24 it excludes the people themselves as a significant
25 cultural resource. Therefore, the definition of

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T56-6

The term ATI covers those properties which did not fall into the category of archaeological site, sacred site, historic site, or traditional cultural property but which had been mentioned as a site of importance to Hawaiians. The only site at MMR that has been formally evaluated for National Register eligibility is the Ukanipo Heiau and it is now listed on the National Register. Under the guidelines for Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, sites not formally evaluated are to be treated as eligible sites until such time as formal evaluation occurs. Consequently, all sites (TCP, ATI, archaeological, burial, historic, gathering places) at MMR are currently treated as eligible and protected and consulted on as such. It is the intent of the Army to designate MMR as an archaeological district under National Register guidelines.

T56-7

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. Further, Chapter 3.10 discusses cultural resource contributions from Native Hawaiians, including oral traditions.

Comments

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1 cultural resource defined by the federal government is
 2 unacceptable and must be amended to include the people
 3 as cultural -- as a cultural resource, without whom no
 4 culture could exist.

5 In conclusion, the draft EIS and the U.S.
 6 military's proposed actions in Makua are completely
 T56-1 7 unacceptable and I'm opposed to all of it. Until the
 8 appropriate and necessary changes are made and approved
 9 by the community the draft EIS and the U.S. military's
 10 actions cannot be considered reasonable or intelligent.

11 I have one question before I go. And I'm not
 12 asking you this because I feel like you and your people
 T56-8 13 have any authority over me. I just want to know. What
 14 makes you think you have an authority over me?

15 FACILITATOR AMARAL: Mahalo. Sorry, Kawika, I
 16 know that I called your name but the stenographers need
 17 to switch off. So if we could take a five-minute break.
 18 Mahalo. Then it will Kawika Liu and Kit Glover followed
 19 by Summer Nemeth.

20 (Recess taken from 5:03 until 5:09 p.m.)

21 FACILITATOR GOMES: All right. Folks, if we can
 22 gather back again. We have four more speakers who have
 23 signed up.

24 The first speaker is Kawika Liu -- Dr. Kawika
 25 Liu followed by Dr. Kit Glover followed by Summer

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Responses

T56-8

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 Nemeth.

2 DR. LIU: Aloha. (Speaking Hawaiian.) I'm not
3 from Waianae, but I came here to support the people of
4 Waianae and especially to try and add some manao from a
5 health perspective. I could do it from the law
6 perspective but in law school I remember studying the
7 EIS process and
8 wondering -- (speaking Hawaiian.)

9 In the end, you cannot stop them. (Inaudible.)
10 What justice is there? Anyway -- okay.

11 I'd just like to throw in some points from the
12 perspective of a (inaudible). I think most people in
13 the room are aware the extremely poor health statistics
14 of kanaka maoli -- diabetes, hypertension, hypoglycemia,
15 coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction, stroke,
16 kidney disease.

17 Across the board, it's not -- it's no surprise
18 to anyone but what might be surprising that -- I believe
19 this is -- what's happening to the aina and that's the
20 fact that's really missing from the EIS -- the overall
21 picture. The picture that describes the aina as kuaana,
22 as elder siblings to humans -- as elder siblings to
23 kanaka maoli.

24 And in that way, there is no sacred land because
25 all land is sacred. There is no site that can be

Responses

T57-1

Chapter 5 of the Draft EIS provides an analysis relating to the cumulative impacts of the proposed action.

T57-1

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1 identified separately out because all sites, all parts
2 of the aina,
3 all the pohaku, all the moana, all the kai, everything
4 is sacred.

5 To say that there will be limited or no impact
6 it's simply a lie. And I'd like to further kind of
7 expand on that by putting us to the theory of cultural
8 trauma. That is the damage that was done -- starting
9 not only in 1893, but we forget to see that the
10 ancestors of the
11 U.S. military -- General Schofield after which the
12 Barracks was named came as a spy to Hawaii -- invited as
13 a guest and came to spy on Hawaii to sort out the
14 military plans for Pearl Harbor. The military -- U.S.
15 military impacts on Hawaii has been ongoing for longer
16 than 1893 and continues today.

17 How does that lead to health? Well, the theory
18 of cultural trauma says that impacts that are felt by
19 people, such as the overthrow of the monarchy, such as
20 invasion, such as the continuing presence of the U.S.
21 military are subconsciously caught and transmitted to
22 generation to generations. It subconsciously is passed
23 from generation
24 to generation.

25 And how are these subimpacts felt? Well, they

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T57-2

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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Responses

1 are exhibited as behaviors of resistance. And when one
2 has the tools of resistance, we are in a struggle such
3 as in Palestine or other parts. We find our own ways of
4 resisting.

5 Some of those ways of resisting are
6 unfortunately very unhealthy. For example, substance
7 abuse; for example, not going to Western doctors or not
8 taking medications.

9 And so these behaviors are behaviors of resistance.

10 Well, to a Western mind or to the mind of a
11 settler or occupier are very unrational -- in fact,
12 extremely irrational in the internal logic of the
13 occupied of the people. And so it's no wonder that
14 kanaka maoli have the worse health statistics in the
15 archipelago. Why? Because we are the kanaka maoli and
16 only occupy the people in the archipelago.

17 Just kind of to close, I thought it was -- you
18 know, I was looking at all the news happening in
19 Palestine and
20 how Israelis are finally withdrawing and how the
21 Israelis openly called themselves settlers. And I would
22 look across the table at the people in uniform and would
23 ask them to call themselves what they are. They are
24 settlers. They
25 are uninvited. They, like the Israelis, came in,

Comments

84

1 occupied land, have their military installations,
2 practice continued acts of genocide, and they are --
3 they are unhealthy.

T57-3

4 So I would ask that they -- as the Israelis are
5 doing, start to withdraw peacefully. Mahalo.

6 FACILITATOR GOMES: Dr. Kit Glover.

7 DR. GLOVER: Aloha.

T58-1

8 To add to the previous speaker's comments about
9 the fact that the EIS hasn't included the comparison of
10 the incidents of anemia, leukemia, and cancer. All of
11 which
12 can be increased by the things that are reported in this
13 as -- like cadmium and lead and arsenic.

14 There also is an incidence of depression which
15 I'm sure of any -- any Department of Health statistician
16 can find is incredibly higher in the people in this
17 community and other communities that have been exposed
18 to the military's use of the toxins that they have.

19 Depression has a higher incidence with diabetes.
20 We know diabetes is higher in Hawaiians. It's just that
21 whole thing has not been explored.

22 I have been to the previous two evening meetings
23 and I don't recall that anybody mentioned about the
24 possible interconnections of the aqua. I'm not sure any
25 study has been done. There have been many references in

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Responses

T57-3

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.

T58-1

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. Arsenic is not a significant constituent of military ordinance, and therefore arsenic concentrations are not expected to increase as a result of the project. Lead was not detected above preliminary remediation goals or drinking water standards in any of the water samples. If lead were migrating, it would have to show up in at least a few samples collected and analyzed by the laboratory at concentrations of concern. Lead is not a mobile compound in solution, and the EIS's assessment that lead is not a contaminant of concern to off-site receptors is consistent with data from other ranges.

Comments

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T58-2

1 other meetings that I've attended to possible
 2 interconnections. Some of them even say that the
 3 drinking water may be affected from people on the -- for
 4 people on the Windward side due to interconnections, but
 5 I think that definitely should be checked out.

6 And the last thing I want to mention is that --
 7 Mr. Prescott, you might think about this in connection
 8 with some of your conclusions and see if you want to
 9 amend them
 10 a bit.

11 The population of this small island in 1900 was
 12 58,504. The -- and between 1900 and 1950, it was when
 13 the military was allowed to start using Makua for
 14 live-fire training. So the population pressure didn't
 15 -- wasn't nearly as apparent then as it is now.

16 In 1950, it had increased from 58,000 and some
 17 to 87,000 and some. That's like where there was one
 18 person on this island and now in 1950 there were
 19 one-and-a-half persons. But now the population pressure
 20 is not only evidenced by the skyrocketing increase in
 21 land taxation and in rent, that many, many poor people
 22 can't pay. It has
 23 been mentioned by the previous speaker's references to
 24 houseless people.

25 There is now -- compared between 1950 and 2000,

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Responses

T58-2

The hydrogeologic investigation shows that groundwater beneath the site flows toward the west, to the ocean. There is, accordingly, a lack of interconnection between the aquifers in the Waianae Coast and the Windward side, and therefore no further study is warranted. See Appendix G-1.

Comments

Responses

T58-3

1 there are four people for every one that there were. So
 2 comparing it since 1900, there are, like, better than
 3 six people for everyone. So we need that land. The
 4 population pressure needs it.

5 FACILITATOR GOMES: The next person is Summer
 6 Nemeth followed by Kahele Saito and Leandra Wai.

7 MS. NEMETH: Aloha. Before I introduce myself,
 8 I would like to address what I hope is an error on the
 9 Executive Summary, page 26.

T59-1

10 I quote, "MMR fits in the area between Pokai Bay
 11 and Kaena Point which is all considered sacred land, or
 12 wahi pani." Mistake or not, there is kauna in that wahi
 13 pani.

14 Yes, Makua is closed to kanaka maoli unless the
 15 military lets us in. I was in an access last year. My
 16 ohana and I were waiting outside the gate. And we were
 17 verbally threatened by soldiers on the opposite side and
 18 they had shot at us with imaginary machine guns okay. I
 19 am a victim of militarization.

20 Aloha. My name a Summer Nemeth. I'm the
 21 daughter of Fred Mullen (phonetic) who is the son of
 22 Louis A.
 23 Helinee (phonetic), born in Wahiawa, Hawaii. She is the
 24 daughter of Quincy Helinee who was born, raised, and
 25 buried at Makua. He was the son of Solomon and Huna of

T58-3

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.

T59-1

The EIS text will be revised to address a typographical error with respect to the Hawaiian term wahi pana.

Comments

1 Makua
 2 born, raised, and buried.
 3 I can't tell you how difficult it is for me to
 4 be there at that valley and to know that my family once
 5 lived there. I have a picture of their house
 6 (indicating). And what I know about the history of this
 7 house is that a white cross was put on the roof, and it
 8 was used as a bombing target.
 9 My kupuna are devastated by that loss. They're
 10 devastated because they were removed from the aina where
 11 a generation of my family lived.
 12 Besides the fact that I have been disconnected
 13 from my ohana and continue to be limited in my access to
 14 the
 15 aina of my ohana and my owe of my kupuna. I have a few
 16 other concerns that I would like to address to you in
 17 the form of questions.
 18 One, has the Army completed an archeological
 T59-2 | 19 survey -- completed archeological survey -- excuse me.
 20 Number two, has the Army completed subsurface
 T59-3 | 21 testing?
 22 Number three, has the Army test the sea life in
 T59-4 | 23 the ocean fronting Makua?
 24 Number four, has the Army surveyed the entire
 T59-5 | 25 valley?

Responses

T59-2

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

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

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

The Army has completed all surface and subsurface archaeological surveys consistent with NEPA and the settlement agreements with Malama Makua.

T59-3

Please see the response to Comment T59-2.

T59-4

Under this EIS, the Army conducted the Hydrogeologic Investigation at Makua (report is Appendix G-1 of the Draft EIS), and the Muliwai Sediment Study in the Makua Beach area (report is Appendix G-3 of the Draft EIS.). The analytical results did not show sufficient intensity of measured concentration nor enough frequency of detection to suspect any potential for adverse ecological effects that might enter the human food chain through ingestion of fish or limu.

Comments

Responses

(Cont.)

T59-4

This assessment confirms the EPA's findings and conclusion in 1999 when the muliwai were sampled and tested for metals: "further investigation does not appear warranted at this time because the overall concentrations of the metals are relatively low, and do not tend to indicate a significant adverse impact on ecoreceptors" (USEPA 1999a).

An additional marine resources survey was conducted in August 2006, and the investigation report is included in Appendix G-8.

T59-5

Please see the response to Comment T59-2.

Comments

Responses

1 I can give you the answer to these questions.
 2 It's no. And therefore, the EIS is incomplete and
 3 inadequate.

4 Despite the fact that the EIS has failed to
 5 cover those previous concerns, I would like to address
 6 the following quotes, "significant and unmitigable
 7 impacts on ATI that include burials." That's not
 8 acceptable. At
 9 least three generations of my ohana are in that valley
 10 and that's just my ohana. There were many other
 11 families
 12 living in that valley before them.

13 This fact disproves a statement on page 14 of
 14 the Executive Summary that the cultural resources
 15 management program focuses on protecting areas of
 16 traditional importance. Aole. That's a lie. You are
 17 not protecting ewe kupuna. You are desecrating them
 18 along with the entire ATI of Makua. These sites are not
 19 just piles of rocks.

20 I want to also address the failure to look into
 21 the impact your soldiers have on the wahi pani off
 22 Kaena. This place is close to me too because it's a
 23 place that my
 24 family began to visit after they were forced to leave
 25 Makua. It is a place that we can return to the realm of

T59-6
 Section 4.10 has been revised to identify significant and unmitigable impacts for Areas of Traditional Importance and archaeological resources, as well as mitigation measures for these impacts.

T59-6

T59-6

T59-6

Comments

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1 whole.

2 And according to your EIS, Kaena and Puaokala
3 would be used to march through to Mokuleia to Makua.
4 Aue. Where is the culture documentation for this wahi
5 pani? What impact will your training have? You need to
6 learn to educate yourselves.

7 The military already has a history at Kaena, and
8 I'm not going to share that with you today because I
9 only have

10 a minute left. But I can tell you about one unmitigable
11 impact that I have seen at Kaena -- soldiers driving
12 their
13 4 x 4s in the sand dunes and turning them into mud bogs.
14 I don't know -- I think you need to look into the
15 significance of those sand dunes. I'm not going to go
16 into that.

17 I've also seen them burning huge sets of pallets
18 leaving rusted nails, metal, glass and other opala for
19 keiki to step on. I clean up there. Uneducated solders
20 at Kaena -- they do not have any concern or respect for
21 this aina, and I do not trust they will have -- they
22 will in any way gain respect by marching through it.

23 Lastly, I have been to Makua. I have seen the
24 impacts the military has had on this valley. It is not
25 pono. Military training at Makua needs to stop.

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Responses

T59-7

As stated on Page 2-13 of the Draft EIS, there would be no training on Makua Beach. Driving 4 x 4s in the sand dunes at Kaena Point is not a part of the proposed action. Future situations of this nature should be immediately reported to the Army's Public Affairs Office and include the bumper numbers of the vehicles involved, so that appropriate action can be taken.

T59-8

This type of activity is not proposed as part of training at MMR is not authorized by Army commanders. Future situations of this nature should be immediately reported to the Army's Public Affairs Office and include the bumper numbers of the vehicles involved, so that appropriate action can be taken.

T59-9

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.