

**Comments**

19

1 necessity of Makua, and one of the concerns that we  
 2 raised in the earlier round of comments on the  
 3 draft EIS is what are the alternatives to training  
 4 at Makua, where are the other places that the Army  
 5 can train the soldiers to perform the tasks that  
 6 they're called upon to perform?

7           In the original, and I say original draft  
 8 because I hope that there's going to be a revised  
 9 draft put out for comment, in the original draft  
 10 the only location that was looked at for training  
 11 of soldiers was Makua, and we were told there was  
 12 going to be, alternative one was training at Makua,  
 13 alternative two was more training at Makua and  
 14 alternative three was yet more training at Makua,  
 15 and we said there's got to be other places where  
 16 you can do this training, where you can provide  
 17 these opportunities. Fortunately, congress agreed  
 18 with us, and my understanding is that the Army is  
 19 under congressional directive to provide a report  
 20 by March 1st, that's next week, of alternate  
 21 locations where they can conduct the training that  
 22 is currently proposed for Makua. I assume that the  
 23 Army is complying with congress's demand, that  
 24 there are alternatives being proposed, and those  
 25 alternatives, as well as any other alternatives the

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T65-2

A summary of report prepared pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2007 National Defense Authorization Action has been added to Section 2.2 of the EIS.

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.

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1 public mentioned during the comment period need to  
2 be analyzed in the Environmental Impact Statement.  
3           When you have new alternatives,  
4 substantially new alternatives, because any new  
5 location would be, by definition, a substantially  
6 new alternative, in EIS, you need to put that back  
7 out for public comment because there may be effects  
8 associated with the alternate locations that the  
9 public needs to be able to review and comment on.  
10 It may ultimately be that Makua is the best place  
11 for this training, that's not something that I  
12 personally believe but this is not a process about  
13 my personal beliefs, this is a process about  
14 getting the information out so that people can  
15 arrive at their own decisions and the Army can make  
16 an informed decision. So if there are alternate  
17 locations where you're considering to do the  
18 training, whether it's at Schofield, whether it's  
19 elsewhere, whether it's on redesigned training  
20 ranges, all of those need to be put out for public  
21 comment in a revised draft EIS, and all of us, I  
22 think, would like to see this process come to a  
23 close where we get the information that we need to  
24 make a decision, so I would encourage the Army to  
25 do that sooner rather than later, but that needs to

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1 be done. By definition, any alternative that's  
2 identified in the report that comes out next week  
3 is a reasonable alternative that the Army is under  
4 a legal obligation to analyze.

5 Now, Annelle, I'm just going to ask you  
6 because I have a lot of thoughts about this but I  
7 don't want to cut off other speakers, so I can come  
8 back. What would be best?

9 ANNELLE AMARAL: I have two speakers  
10 signed up, the intention was to take a break and  
11 allow more people to sign up.

12 DAVID HENKIN: How about this, I think to  
13 that one thought about the need to study other  
14 alternative locations, the existence of other  
15 locations, we submitted testimony the last time  
16 around that, even if the other location is not  
17 currently available, because you need to build a  
18 new range or move things around, that the Army  
19 needs to look at alternatives that involve  
20 temporary, short-term use of Makua before the  
21 alternate range is available, those would clearly  
22 cause less environmental impact, less cultural  
23 impact on the resources at Makua than long-term  
24 permanent training there, so those are reasonable  
25 alternatives that need to be looked at. I'll get

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Section 2.5 of the EIS has been revised to address construction of replacement training facilities.

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1 into some issues related to the marine study and  
 2 the archeological study, but for now I want to let  
 3 other people talk, so, mahalo.

4 ANNELLE AMARAL: Mahalo.

5 As I had indicated, what I'm going to do  
 6 is I'm going to call on the next speaker, the next  
 7 speaker is William Aila, to make his comments on  
 8 the record, and then what I'd like to do is to give  
 9 you a bit of a break, those of you that have not  
 10 yet had an opportunity to sign up to speak, I'll  
 11 give you the opportunity to do that then, and then  
 12 we'll do the second round to allow you to make your  
 13 comments on the record.

14 So, William, William Aila.

15

16 WILLIAM AILA: Mahalo.

17 Aloha kakou everybody, my name is William  
 18 Aila, for the record, Johnson middle name, Junior  
 19 last name, or suffix. Comments are going to be  
 20 short and choppy.

21 Colonel Killian, very similar to the  
 22 question that David asked, will the results of the  
 23 study requested by Representative Abercrombie  
 24 studying alternate training areas to replace Makua  
 25 be included in the analysis in the draft EIS for

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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.

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T66-1 | 1 Makua? I think that's a reasonable thing to do, I  
 2 think it would also provide you with reasonable  
 3 alternatives. How much money has been spent to  
 4 date for the last 10 years in maintaining and  
 T66-2 | 5 operating Makua military reservation, how much  
 6 money is budgeted for the next five years for the  
 7 operations of Makua military reservation, I think  
 8 those are all good numbers that should be in there,  
 9 also. Will the draft EIS analyze and explain how  
 10 the Army units for the last, oh, I would say last  
 11 six years the marine units and the National Guard  
 12 units how they've been certified as trained even  
 13 though they haven't been trained in Makua, there  
 14 needs to be an analysis of that because if history  
 15 can demonstrate that the Army has the ability, that  
 T66-3 | 16 the Marines have the ability, that the National  
 17 Guard has the ability to be certified as fit for  
 18 fighting wars, as the recent history for the last  
 19 six years has clearly demonstrated, clearly,  
 20 clearly, clearly demonstrated, Makua has not been  
 21 used, and they have fought, that needs to be  
 22 analyzed, and it needs to be placed in the draft  
 23 EIS. If you can find another alternative, as you  
 24 have, and they've fought very, very well, then that  
 25 needs to be placed in the EIS as part of the

T66-2  
 The alternatives considered in the Draft EIS, both those evaluated in detail and those eliminated from further analysis, were analyzed based on their ability to satisfy the purpose and need, not on whether they are cost prohibitive.

T66-3  
 While units have been assessed in the past as ready for combat without conducting live-fire training exercises at MMR, the lack of live-fire training at MMR reduces a unit's readiness level and increases the potential for casualties, as the Army is forced to undertake work-arounds. The lack of a home-based live-fire training range also has an impact on Soldier morale because more time is spent away from family, which in turn affects performance and readiness.

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1 summary.

2           Regarding the use of the proposed ranges  
 3 in conjunction with the stryker brigade at  
 4 Schofield and at Pohakuloa, my understanding from  
 5 talking to, oh, he's not here today, Ron Borne, is  
 6 that the design of those ranges are capable of  
 7 being used for company combined assault training  
 8 qualifications and, as such, are a reasonable  
 9 alternative to be studied to Makua, so making sure  
 10 that that alternative analysis is included in the  
 11 draft EIS.

T66-4

12           Regarding the marine study, sample size  
 13 is too small. The Nanakuli Muluwai, I think we  
 14 told you ahead of time that that was not a good  
 15 choice to use because of the past military uses in  
 16 Nanakuli, so it's not like you weren't told ahead  
 17 of time don't use it, and you still went ahead and  
 18 used it, so the results are mixed, the results are  
 19 unsubstantiated, the results have failed to comply  
 20 with our request for reasonable study. We told you  
 21 not to do it and you did it, we told you why, too,  
 22 and you did it anyway. There's a clear pattern  
 23 going on here, very clear pattern.

24           A more reasonable alternative would be to  
 25 look at the baseline of a pristine muluwai, that

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Section 2.5 of the EIS has been revised to address construction of replacement training facilities.

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1 baseline is closer to Makua 70 years ago than  
2 Nanakuli is, you're comparing apples with oranges.  
3 The baseline that we need to be looking at is the  
4 baseline that occurred before the military showed  
5 up and started bombing and started burning and  
6 started dumping and started doing OBOD disposal  
7 there, that's the baseline, not the baseline for  
8 the last 20 years, the baseline is what occurred  
9 before the military showed up and evicted people  
10 from Makua Valley, that's the baseline. That  
11 should always be the baseline, whether it's  
12 archeological, whether it's chemical, whether it's  
13 hydrological, whether it's sociological.  
14           The marine study clearly states in  
15 several places in the executive summary about  
16 uncertainties, uncertainties of baselines by which  
17 to make comparisons, uncertainties of order of  
18 magnitude of effect, uncertainties based on  
19 assumptions which translate into risk assessment,  
20 and what we asked for was some certainty, not more  
21 uncertainty when we requested the muluwai study, we  
22 want to know with certainty, is the fish safe to  
23 eat, are the crabs safe to eat, is the limu safe to  
24 eat? That's all we asked for. We get a report  
25 with all of these assumptions that based on further

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1 assumptions which result in greater uncertainty.  
2           You haven't answered the question, you  
3 haven't answered the question, you've raised more  
4 questions, like now, Is the arsenic organic or  
5 inorganic? Gee, I don't know, maybe I should stop  
6 eating the limu but until you guys tell me, because  
7 if it's inorganic, then chances are I'm going to  
8 die of cancer. You guys knew when you were doing  
9 the study that there are two forms of arsenic, why  
10 didn't you just figure out what the percentage was  
11 in the limu and the fish instead of coming back  
12 with our report that's full of uncertainty.  
13           The choice of Sandy Beach as an alternate  
14 control site, wow, who came up with that one? They  
15 should have gone back and checked the records.  
16 Alan Davis was used to house military folks, there  
17 were military activities that occurred at Alan  
18 Davis, Alan Davis is another name for Sandy Beach.  
19           So you compare an area that has been used  
20 for military activities with an area that is being  
21 used for military activities and, guess what, the  
22 difference shouldn't be that much, so does that  
23 make it okay? More appropriate, and we said this  
24 in our comments to you before you designed the  
25 study, we said, use someplace where there's been no

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1 military influence, use Haena on Kauai, use  
2 someplace on the North Shore of Molokai, that's the  
3 baseline, that's the appropriate baseline in which  
4 to make comparisons because you guys not going to  
5 eat the fish, you guys going to serve two years  
6 over here and you guys going to leave, but we got  
7 to eat the fish and we got to eat the limu.

8           So, inappropriate use of alternate sites  
9 controls, a report that's filled with uncertainty,  
10 making me even more uncertain now, it didn't answer  
11 my questions, and I thought our questions was  
12 pretty simple, and I thought when we asked our  
13 comments on the study we were pretty clear, Use  
14 appropriate baselines, you didn't. The study fails  
15 to address our concerns, the study should not be  
16 included in the DEIS, and you should answer the  
17 other questions that have been raised, otherwise  
18 your EIS is incomplete, and we all know what  
19 happens in front of judges when EIS's are  
20 incomplete. Don't go there, don't do it, just do  
21 us right by the people of Waianae, answer the  
22 questions, that's all we want to know.

23           And the final comment is there's so much  
24 uncertainty that has been raised by the muluwai  
25 study right now that there is a huge demand for

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1 quantifying some of the questions that it came out.  
2 For example, the arsenic, for example, where did  
3 those chemicals that are associated with  
4 Heptachlore and pesticide use, agriculture  
5 pesticide use end up in fish in Makua. Now,  
6 knowing what I know now, that in the 1940s, the  
7 1950s, the 1960s and 1970s, that anybody with  
8 access to the key, anybody could have gone to  
9 Schofield, obtained the key, gone up to Makua and  
10 done open burn and open destination dumping of  
11 whatever, we don't know what's there, just like we  
12 didn't know there was depleted uranium at  
13 Schofield. You know, we don't know until we know,  
14 so what's wrong with us asking the questions. If  
15 it's treasonous to ask questions, I'm guilty, I'll  
16 tell you right now, I'm proud to be guilty because  
17 I can look my grandkids in the eyes and I can tell  
18 them I tried.

19 So, let's do the task at hand, let's look  
20 at reasonable alternatives to training at Makua,  
21 let's look at the impact of 60 plus years of  
22 military use in Makua with questionable  
23 recordkeeping, very questionable recordkeeping,  
24 very questionable disposal techniques in those open  
25 burn and open destination pits, just bring the

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1 stuff over here, it's too old, no more than 10  
2 percent never go off, so pile them up, bring them  
3 over here. You know what, we get some contaminated  
4 jet fuel, we get some contaminated diesel we got to  
5 get rid of, dig the hole, throw them inside, set  
6 them on fire. Oh, by the way, we never keep all  
7 the records. So we really don't know what's up  
8 there, we don't really know what the source is of  
9 those Heptachlore related compounds that's found in  
10 the fish at Makua, something that I wouldn't  
11 consider, but now I consider and I put two plus two  
12 together, Oh, no record keeping, they could have  
13 put anything in those pits for all those years,  
14 maybe some guy in the pineapple company wanted to  
15 get rid of some Heptachlore, he says, Hey, brah,  
16 you guys get access to Makua, how about you take my  
17 truck up there and you pour them in those pits and  
18 dispose of them for us, no record keeping, no  
19 record keeping of depleted uranium at Schofield.  
20 Very scary. You try to get me to feel  
21 comfortable, you try to build trust and then we  
22 find these things. Initially, no report on any  
23 kind of chemicals disposed of in Makua, then we  
24 find this U.H. report, then we follow the  
25 bibliography, and then we find all kinds of other

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1 things. Like I said, we had to find that stuff,  
2 nobody when I first approached the staff at Makua  
3 was willing to tell me. Oh, and by the way, we  
4 found some more evidence in some reports of a  
5 crater bomb dump. Gee, nobody told us, they knew  
6 it was there, we asked to do sampling around there,  
7 all of a sudden we find, oh, magical, the stuff get  
8 cleaned up, all hauled out, the cars that was in  
9 there, the wires that was in there all disappeared,  
10 no analysis. You like us trust you, you're asking  
11 me to trust him?

12           A VOICE: Sure, why not?

13           WILLIAM AILA: I don't think I can, based  
14 upon everything that I've been exposed to. You can  
15 trust me because I tell the truth, I tell the  
16 truth. I went over the treason part. I'm glad  
17 we're having this discussion because I want to give  
18 you a little Hawaiian, since you gave some Hawaiian  
19 culture, I want to give you just a little bit more.

20           Our Kapuna, our Kapuna wasn't cannibal  
21 savages and all-around bad guys, that if you broke  
22 a kapu you were destined to die, come on, we had  
23 compassionate Kapuna, we come from them. Brother  
24 no mention about Puulalula, you can go up there and  
25 be absolved. Brother no mentioned that chiefs had

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1 the ability to pardon people, so I just want to  
2 provide some additional Hawaiian culture to some  
3 people who I don't want to misconstrue the chiefs  
4 and the kapu system was all bad. You know what, we  
5 don't have no kapu system today, guess what, we  
6 have no more fish, we have no more limu, all that  
7 stuff went. If the kapu system was around today, I  
8 don't think we would get drug use.

9           The other reason why alternatives to  
10 Makua have to be completely analyzed is because a  
11 promise was made, you can no make believe was  
12 there, it's in the lease, you can go back and look,  
13 it's in the palapala, the promise was made six  
14 months after World War II, Makua is to be returned,  
15 not just to the families that live there, because  
16 the majority, the vast majority of the land at  
17 Makua which was illegally taken under the guise of  
18 an illegal martial law declaration, you can go to  
19 the Supreme Court and find out that later on  
20 martial law in Hawaii was declared to be  
21 unconstitutional, go do a little bit more research.  
22 That promise that was made has not been kept to  
23 today. The majority of the lands in Makua Valley  
24 are crown lands which became illegal ceded lands to  
25 the United States of America, which they were

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1 illegally ceded back to the State of Hawaii, which  
2 are illegally leased to the U.S. Army, so maybe I  
3 not such treasonous after all, maybe I just  
4 honoring the right government. Thank you.

5 I have two things that I would like you  
6 to translate for the record. One is part of a  
7 chant, okay.

8 E iho ana o luna

9 E pii ana o lalo

10 E hui ana na moku

11 E ku ana ka paia

12 That's my hookupu to all the veterans in  
13 the audience, and the guys that know their culture,  
14 hoi no ai i kou kahu. Thank you.

15 ANNELLE AMARAL: What I'm going to do  
16 here for a moment is I only have one person  
17 registered to speak, and he wanted to be the last  
18 speaker, so I'm going to give you all an  
19 opportunity, those of you that came late, to go and  
20 sign up so that you have an opportunity to get onto  
21 the record or go and get something to eat and  
22 drink, which you can also do, and we'll come back  
23 in five minutes, and we'll take whoever else has  
24 signed up to speak, and then we'll be pau.

25 (The proceedings were at recess.)