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1 ANNELE AMARAL: I have four people that
2 have signed up to speak, so I would imagine that,
3 and, actually, David Henkin's going to come back a
4 second time, so there will be five speakers, and
5 then after that we're going to bring this to a
6 close.

7 I didn't have the chance, it slipped my
8 mind, I'm getting old, to tell you there is another
9 transcriber, and she's located in the back room
10 there, so if you didn't want to speak on the record
11 here in front of everyone, you can easily go to
12 that back room and the transcriber will take your
13 testimony there for the record. We will tell you,
14 also, that this is not your last opportunity to
15 comment, pick up a copy of the report, and you can
16 send your comments in writing to the website that
17 is on one of those displays.

18 And I want to give Kehau another
19 opportunity to come up and once again make the
20 announcement about elelo Hawaii.

21 KEHAU PUU NAPUELUA: Aloha, I'm Kehau
22 Napuelua, and I will be here on the side, I'm the
23 Hawaiian language translator today, and I'll be
24 here on the side for those of you wishing to give
25 testimony in Hawaiian. Please come and see me so

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1 we can discuss a process for that. Mahalo.
2 ANNELLE AMARAL: Mahalo. All right.
3 Here we go now. So just a reminder again, the
4 ground rules are you wait to be recognized before
5 you speak. I'll be calling the speakers in the
6 order that they signed up, we're here talking to
7 one another, let's listen well, let's speak well,
8 let's treat one another with respect. It's
9 understood that not everyone agrees on issues in
10 this room, we will disagree with one other, but
11 it's not necessary for us to be disagreeable with
12 one another, so let us say our peace, our mana'o,
13 accept it for what it is, and pau. Let's not
14 engage one another, speak your truth, we hear it,
15 it's on the record, that should be sufficient. I
16 will interrupt anyone who tries to interrupt the
17 speaker, and we will not proceed until that speaker
18 can proceed uninterrupted.
19 And, finally, the most important rule is
20 be kind to the facilitator and the facilitator will
21 be kind to you, I promise.
22 Our next speaker is Mr. Albert Silva
23 followed by Mr. Vince Dodge.
24 Mr. Silva, aloha.
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1 ALBERT SILVA: Aloha everyone. It gives
2 me a chance to speak on, say, my behalf and my
3 ohana, you might not know, but my lineage runs on
4 the Waianae Coast for at least 200 years. I am the
5 first male since it got in the hands of the
6 wahines, and we know that the wahines are like the
7 beautiful flower and the kane is like the bee,
8 that's our analogy of life or our existence.

9 My efforts today is to give you or share
10 with you not so much criticisms in any negative way
11 but to bring to you a message from the way I've
12 experienced my life here on the Waianae Coast.

13 I was born here, like I said, I was born
14 here September 15th, 1929. I grew up going to
15 Makua from Waianae from when I first can remember,
16 it was a dirt road and lots of ohiki, ohiki the
17 crab, thousands of them at Ohikilolo. Fortunately,
18 I've lived long enough to witness a lot, a lot that
19 I was always concerned about, and it's part of me,
20 my interest, my way of life, the hills, the
21 mountains, the bush, the water, the wind, the rain,
22 the ocean, but Makua in particular was my favorite
23 place as a child, like I repeat, maybe at around
24 four years old, as I can recall, opening the gate
25 at Ohikilolo that I thought I could do but my

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1 mother insisted that I couldn't and she was right,
2 I tried to pick up that gate and open it so we
3 could drive through, and I think I was around five
4 years old, at least, at that time.

5 But, Makua, the place where like only the
6 hermits maybe wanted to live, there was that church
7 there, the graveyard, they talk about the muluwai,
8 yeah, my brother went in that muluwai and caught a
9 lot of fish in there, net, and the paipai -- the
10 cowboys, he was a cowboy on the ranch, the cowboys
11 would paipai the fish into the net and plenty fish,
12 plenty kaukau. If you wanted meat, then go on up
13 the hill with a 22 and got a goat, whenever they
14 wanted meat.

15 But then times were not like the way it
16 is now. I am sad to say the way Makua was at my
17 beginnings was very rough, lots of brush, opala,
18 blue bushes, lantana, and the pipi, the cattle,
19 weren't fat like they are now, there wasn't the
20 grasses. The grasses right now is just like, go
21 down to the best golf course you have here on this
22 coast and the grass there is growing that thick,
23 although these grasses out there is heartier, it
24 can take the drought. The grasses we had before
25 was simple foptails that stuck to your pants when

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1 you went walking through it, now, it just changed
2 so much, and I tell you what, 90 percent of the
3 change, the beauty, the so pretty valley that you
4 can see, that you notice, is all because the care
5 that the U.S. Army has done. They send people up
6 there not only to protect the plants but to take
7 care of the aina. Hey, tell me who can take care
8 of the aina like the Army does here at Makua. If
9 we are not grateful for the way they take care of
10 the aina, that all the people around in the
11 community here that have beautiful little yards,
12 maybe five feet from their house around the yard,
13 but that's all they can afford to take care of, but
14 the Army takes care of a few hundred acres. Aren't
15 we fortunate, aren't we lucky? Somebody might
16 think, you know, no, we're not lucky, but the point
17 is how beautiful Makua is now compared to the way
18 it was when I was a keiki, and this is something
19 that we all should be thanking the Army for, trying
20 to make this effort, not only to train our soldiers
21 but to maintain the aina, stewards of the land.

22 We hear about it, we want to be
23 Hawaiians, we always say, hey, take care of the
24 aina so the aina take care of you, but a lot of
25 people, we should be grateful for the way the Army

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1 is taking care of Makua, and they have all these
2 scientists that know about plants, they've studied
3 plants, they know so much about plants and even the
4 environment, and they're not slacking. You go over
5 there any one particular time and you will find
6 them people are hard at work trying to maintain the
7 Valley the best they know how, with all them
8 scientists, all them guys with degrees, and yet we
9 come to a place like this and we shoot them down,
10 ungrateful, I feel.

11 Thank goodness we're in America, but I
12 want to be a good American and call it like I see
13 it, at least this Army is doing a wonderful job.
14 Hear me and call me a liar if you want to, but show
15 me any other large landowner that is taking care of
16 their property like they do at Makua. Thank you.

17 ANNELLE AMARAL: Thank you very much.

18 Our next speaker is Mr. Vince Dodge
19 followed by Jonathan Deenik.

20 Vince?

21

22 VINCE DODGE: Aloha Kakou, my name is
23 Vince Dodge, it's Kanai Dodge, and mahalo for
24 sharing that, Mr. Silva, it's really a pleasure to
25 hear your mana'o, especially in the days of old

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1 and, you know, kind of the richness of the aina.

2 I want to make a few comments on the
3 marine study, and as I sit here listening to the
4 discussion, I'm very thankful for Mr. Iaea's
5 comment, I know his son Bula pretty well, you know,
6 that all the land is sacred, and that's my belief,
7 you know, our mother earth, she really does take
8 care of us, and for the most part we treat her
9 pretty bad, you know, I drive my truck around, I
10 got here in an automobile, just like probably most
11 of you, I know that's not good for our earth, and
12 doing what I can in other departments to balance
13 that out, but I'm part of the problem as much as
14 anybody else here.

15 I've come to the conclusion recently that
16 it's all about food, you know, I get to work with
17 youth across the street at the intermediate school,
18 and I got a garden growing there, I mean, food is
19 essential to every culture, it nourishes our body,
20 and I just had a really wonderful experience in the
21 last couple of years spending more time growing
22 food, especially growing food with people. It's a
23 very rich part of my life right now, and then to
24 eat the food that we grow, to do that with the
25 youth, to see the way that they enjoy, you know,

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1 what their efforts and Mother Nature has brought
2 forth is also a wonderful thing to see.
3 And we're really fortunate we live in
4 this country in this time. I think that, you know,
5 we have the opportunity to make some great changes
6 here in our world because our world is pretty
7 messed up when you look around, you know, when you
8 look in Waianae, but when you look bigger globally,
9 we've made a mess of it, you know, and we have
10 special freedoms, I agree, and I'm grateful for
11 those. But there's a lot of things that we're not
12 free, and one of the things having to do with food
13 is that we're not free to choose whether we want to
14 eat genetically modified food or not, and this
15 wonderful, this powerful nation of America, we're
16 not free to do that, and it's real simple why, it's
17 because the businesses that are promoting this type
18 of food don't want it labeled because they don't
19 want any accountability in case this food should
20 turn out to be not good for us. And I think that's
21 a major challenge for living in our world today,
22 living in this country, is that it really is a lack
23 of accountability kind of across-the-board, and we
24 have institutions and people in businesses that are
25 very powerful and that influence our lives

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1 tremendously. I mean, you imagine every time you
2 eat something with corn or soy bean in it that you
3 might be eating, not you might, you're most likely
4 eating something that's genetically modified unless
5 the label says it is not, and these are foods that
6 are concocted, which brings me back to the marine
7 study because the marine study is about food, and I
8 love my 'ia, I love my fish, and one of the things
9 that I noticed is missing in that study, and Gary
10 from Tetra Tech was kind enough to tell me that
11 they spent five weeks catching fish, they didn't
12 catch too many species, they only fished in the
13 daytime, they didn't fish early in the morning,
14 they didn't fish at night, they didn't go diving,
15 so their methodology and their window of, you know,
16 trying to catch fish was pretty limited, you know,
17 and as fishermen we know there's certain things you
18 catch in the middle of the day and there's certain
19 things you got to go in the morning early or you
20 got to go at night, and you got to throw palu, you
21 know.

22 Now, we're looking for good information
23 from this marine study because many of us eat from
24 the ocean, that's part of our ice box, and even
25 though the ocean is pretty fished out, as William

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1 said earlier, and when I look at that marine study,
2 I'm like either these guys are not good fishermen
3 and/or there's just no fish in the ocean anymore,
4 but one of the things that they did not catch and
5 they did not make any real effort to catch, was the
6 puhi, the eel, and in the scoping meetings, as
7 folks that live down here, as folks that fish and
8 eat fish, you know, we strongly recommended many
9 times that they catch puhi because the puhi is a
10 creature that eats near shore, inshore fish and
11 crustaceans, and he's at the top of the food chain,
12 pretty much, you know, and he lives in the area,
13 and he's going be to the one that if there are
14 toxins he's going to be one that you're going to
15 find the concentration in, you're not going to find
16 concentration in oholiholi that are this big, you
17 know, moana that are like eight inches, I mean,
18 that's a fish that's maybe a year or two old,
19 that's not an old fish but a nice big puhi, one of
20 the green ones or a big white eel, that fish, that
21 fish has been around for awhile, he's eaten a lot
22 of things and we'd get some, it would be a good
23 indicator.
24 So I think that for my, you know, I'm not
25 a scientist, in my somewhat uneducated mind, you

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25 a scientist, in my somewhat uneducated mind, you

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1 and working the fences to keep the goats out and
2 whatnot, they do an awesome job, they serve us
3 really, really well, and I just have a deep mahalo
4 and appreciation for what they do, and it sounds
5 like they really enjoy their work. Mahalo.

6 ANNELLE AMARAL: So our next speaker is
7 Dr. Jonathan Deenik, followed by Mr. David Henkin.

8

9 DR. JONATHAN DEENIK: Aloha kakou. Thank
10 you for giving us the opportunity to speak today.

11 I have just very simple, concise comments, much
12 similar to what Mr. Aila shared before.

13 With addressing the concept of
14 uncertainty or certainty that's outlined in the
15 marine study, you know, it's very difficult to
16 predict and gather information that can give us 100
17 percent certainty on a biological phenomenon, so
18 how do we deal with that, how do we try to get an
19 estimate of certainty or uncertainty? Well, one
20 way is by taking many samples. So here is, I
21 think, a basic flaw in this study is the number of
22 samples that were gathered. Now, maybe it was
23 constrained by money, well, that's fair enough, you
24 know, we have to operate within a budget, but if
25 you were to look at this and say that decisions are

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1 being made on four samples of limu, that's at least
2 what's said in the paper there, well, then, of
3 course, you're going to have a lot of uncertainty
4 and you cannot, anybody in their right mind can't
5 make, you know, a good prediction of what is the
6 health hazard on four samples. So that's a pretty
7 fundamental basic baseline.

8 The other important question is what are
9 we comparing this to, so there's always in any kind
10 of study a control group and an affected group, so
11 Mr. Aila clearly pointed out the flaws associated
12 with the control group. I don't think the study
13 needed to select a control within the Waianae
14 Coast, that was never one of our suggestions during
15 the scoping meeting, so where do you go find an
16 area that has not been affected by military use?
17 Well, Oahu, it's not easy to find an area that
18 hasn't been impacted by military activity, in fact,
19 I still think there are two or three super fund
20 sites associated with military activity on this
21 island, so you're going to have to go somewhere
22 else, Molokai, that's a fair enough comparison,
23 same type of sediments in east Molokai as Makua,
24 similar, at least, make a comparison. That becomes
25 a real control, and then you can say with a little

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1 bit more certainty, well, there is an impact or
2 there isn't an impact.

3 Now, obviously, you look at the numbers
4 associated with this study, and I'm not an expert
5 in all of these chemicals that they're outlining
6 there, and we see very small concentrations, well,
7 what does that mean, you can only get a handle of
8 the meaning if you compare it to an unaffected
9 area, it may have been non-detectable in the
10 unaffected area, Lanai, I don't know, somewhere
11 else. So those are two pretty serious flaws, and
12 we, you know, not to blame anybody, but we
13 discussed that these issues came up, I think, two
14 years ago, so we just are repeating ourselves, and
15 we get the same kind of results, and the results
16 only raise more questions, as Mr. Aila pointed out,
17 so we're even less certain now than we were two
18 years ago, so those are two points I'd like to
19 share with you folks today. And I did, I married a
20 Hawaiian, but I wasn't like the older guys, I'm not
21 so handsome and I don't got a lot of money, so my
22 poor wife. Mahalo.

23 ANNELLE AMARAL: The last two speakers
24 now are David Henkin followed by Dr. Fred Dodge.

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1 DAVID HENKIN: Aloha, hana hou. I'm
2 going to start by addressing one of the issues that
3 Jonathan Deenik raised which goes to, you know, how
4 good is the good study, and it's true in everything
5 in life there are constraints, but in this case we
6 have a court order, and the court order, just to
7 make it clear for those who aren't familiar, this
8 court order is the result of an agreement that was
9 ratified by the court, so it's not something the
10 court imposed on the Army, it was something the
11 Army voluntarily agreed to in order to address the
12 community's concerns about issues like the ones
13 we're addressing today, archeological studies and
14 potential contamination of marine resources that
15 people rely on for their subsistence or for their
16 recreation, bringing food home to the keiki. So we
17 don't need to, and, you know, as a taxpayer my
18 experience has been if the Army needs the money to
19 do a study that's required by law or hear a court
20 order, it gets it. So, we're entitled under not
21 one but two court orders, one that was entered into
22 October 4th, 2001, and one that was entered just
23 this last January, January 8th, 2007, we're
24 entitled to a study that evaluates fish, limu and
25 other marine resources on which area residents rely