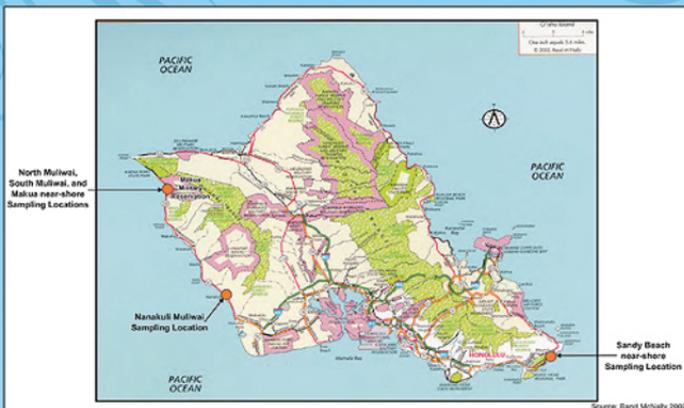


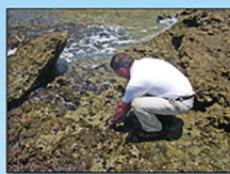
Sampling Locations



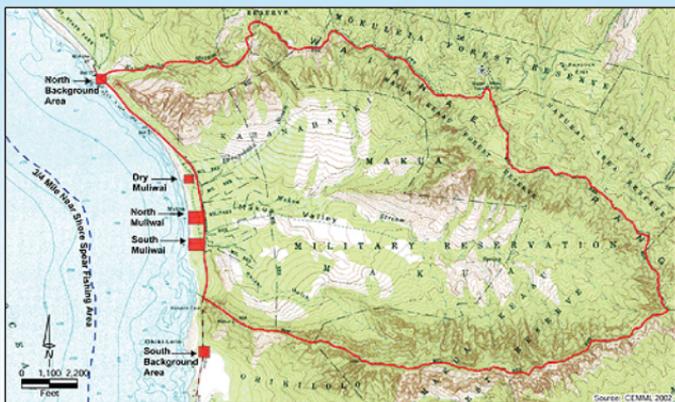
Sandy Beach



Makua Beach



Nanakuli Muliwai



Makua Muliwai



Makua EIS Schedule

Notice of Intent
Published

Mar 2002

NEPA Analysis

Draft EIS Published

Jul 2005

Draft Marine
Resources Study
(MRS) Published

Feb 2007

Supplemental Draft
EIS Published

Sep 2008

Begin Supplemental
MRS

Sep 2008

MRS Published

Jan 2009

Final EIS Published

**Spring
2009**

Record of Decision
Signed/Published

**Spring
2009**

Public Scoping

Apr 2002

Draft EIS
Public Comment

**Jul-Oct
2005**

Draft EIS &
Draft MRS
Public Comment

**Feb-Apr
2007**

Supplemental Draft
EIS Public Comment

**Sep-Nov
2008**

MRS
Public Comment

**Jan-Mar
2009**

Final EIS
Waiting Period

Published Notice of Intent

Conducted Public Scoping Meetings

Conducted Impact Analysis

Published Draft EIS

Conducted Public Meetings
(Draft EIS)

75-day 1st Public Comment Period

Marine Resources Field Sampling
(Fish & Limu)

Conducted Public Meeting
(Draft MRS)

60-day 2nd Public Comment Period
(Draft EIS & Draft MRS)

Conducted Impact Analysis

Published Supplemental Draft EIS

Conducted Public Meetings (SDEIS)

45-day Public Comment Period (SDEIS)

Marine Resources Field Sampling
(shellfish)

Conducted Analysis of Specimens

Published Supplemental MRS

Conduct Public Meeting (MRS)

60-day Public Comment Period (MRS)

Publish Final EIS (including MRS)

Waiting Period

Prepare Record of Decision (ROD)

Sign and Publish ROD

Conclusions

Goal 1: To evaluate whether fish, shellfish, limu (marine algae or seaweed), and other marine resources near Makua Beach or muliwai (estuaries or stream mouths) that area residents rely on for subsistence contain harmful levels of substances associated with military training at Makua.

Findings: Sampling results of marine resources from Makua beach, north and south muliwais, Sandy Beach and Nanakuli muliwai show little if any difference between them. This indicates that military training has had little impact on the Makua marine resources. It is anticipated that proposed training will also have little influence on contaminant levels of marine resources in the Makua area.

Goal 2: To evaluate the potential that Makua Military Reservation (MMR) activities will or have contribute(d) harmful substances to fish, shellfish, limu and other marine resources.

Findings: Some substances related to military, natural, and industrial activities were found (see poster on Possible Sources). It is possible that past military training may have contributed some of these substances into marine resources but numerous other natural and man-made sources contribute the same substances to all of these areas. Although numerous sources appear to be contributing, the Army will conduct a long-term environmental monitoring program at MMR.

Goal 3: To evaluate whether the proposed training activities could pose a human health risk to area residents who rely on marine resources for subsistence.

Based on the general similarity of health risks between all the sites previously mentioned, we the Army believe it is not likely that future training at MMR will contribute harmful substances into the marine environment in any amount sufficient to cause a risk to those who consume marine resources for subsistence.

If live-fire training is resumed at MMR, the Army will establish a long-term environmental monitoring program to evaluate possible impacts from this training. In accordance with the requirements of the settlement agreement, a 60-day public comment period on the scope of and protocol for this monitoring will be provided before this program is finalized.

