Comments

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

T46-2 Concerning the sampling and testing of the soil, it failed to identify the specific locations where the samplings were taken. General references as, sampling in areas of concern, sampling in areas of obvious or suspected contaminants, soil samples in area of concern that may or may not have been impacted by military operations, soil samples collected in areas exhibiting or enhanced or by -- excuse me -- areas in which exhibited enhanced or retarded vegetation growth -- not clear.

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

T46-3 The residue which is still present in the soil already poses a great risk to our ecology. The very thought of more chemicals accumulating over a period of time -- it's betraying to proceed again. In Makua it's stressful and threatening. This situation is not acceptable. Makua Valley is our spirituality. This is where our cultural resources exist.

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Responses

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.

Comments

It should not be desecrated by your military assault weapons and thoughtless acts of devastation. Hawaii is a place of aloha and ohana. This is not a proper place to promote your important mission. You should find a place that is devoid or populess and situated far from the ocean and that would be better suited to your task at hand. (T46-4)

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo. Karen Young.

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

Anyway, I attempted to review the EIS as we have -- as other people have said it's really difficult. And I found it especially difficult because of the violence that was being described as they -- you know, would tell you what would be done like rockets being fired and holes be filled with ammonium nitrate and ammonium and that kind of thing because to me, the missing piece was -- but it's directed against other human beings. And I guess the idea is to train you to kill before you get killed or something yourself. And I found it really difficult to read. (T47-1)

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
T47-2 7 failed really to consider alternatives. They're stuck
8 on Makua.
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, Kawailoa 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 --
T47-3 24 it's like, where?
25 Oahu -- where did you really consider? It's as if --

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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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are
we dummies or something that we don't know that Oahu is
this whole island. Where in Oahu?
And then also according to the EIS, it's decided
that if no further training were to occur at Makua,
management of Makua would be similar to other, quote,
"unused areas," such as Lualualei. Well, Lualualei is
in Waianae.
T47-4 And I would like to hear from Colonel Killian
what's happening with Lualualei. This is really unused.
If so,
it should be returned then. If so much -- that's a lot
of land.
And the second thoughts that I had was that it's
a comment about Alternative 3 and use of the TOW
missiles and all these crazy military things and
including the Strykers. But there is a single statement
that says no EIS has been done for the use of the SBCT
T47-5 in Makua. That means you're going to just go ahead and
-- in my mind, you can't use the Stryker if no EIS has
been done.
And then finally, appendix volume 2 there is a
statement about what regulations the Army presumably is
caring about and working with. And here's the
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 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.

Comments

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1 says, A14, surface water protection and waste quality
2 standards. And
3 I quote from -- directly from the EIS, "all waters are
4 subject to an anti-degradation policy which states,
5 water quality are higher than established water quality
6 standards shall not be lowered in quality unless it has
7 been affirmatively demonstrated to be -- to the director
8 of the Department of Health that change is justifiable
9 as a result of important economic or social development
10 and will not interfere with or become inferior to any
11 assigned uses."
12 And then when you read the water resources part,
13 it says that there will be significant affects --
14 significant adverse affects to the water.
15 It says here disbursed pollutants may affect
16 surface water quality if they are transported from
17 surface oils on the ranges to intermittent stream
18 channels by runoff. Once mobilized, stream water may
19 transport the chemicals downstream where they may be
T47-5 20 positive in the stream channel on the flood plain in the
21 muliwai or the ocean. That's
22 just Alternative 1.
23 When you go to Alternative 2 and 3, it's worse
24 because more -- more CALFEXs are done and more live fire
25 and other kinds of weapons are done. And examples of

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what would be there would be explosives such as -- residue of explosives such as RDX, TNT, HMX, lead, and other metals.

And there is also mention of ammonium nitrate which is used in the demolition practices that is colorless and odorless. And it's just -- to me, it's illegal if you're looking really to be legal with the regulation that's cited in the EIS. T47-5

I just wanted to also mention that -- actually, I learned a bit from the EIS that the military has been in Makua since 1920. 85 years by any measurement certainly that's long enough. Thank you.

FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Karen. The next three speakers are Richard Kinney, Melva Aila, and Jonathan Denik.

MR. KINNEY: Aloha, (Speaking Hawaiian.) Makua, kupuna, opio ohana aloha. (Speaking Hawaiian.)

Aloha to the military one more time.

To finish out where I left off Thursday at Nanaikapono.

After uniting the islands into a nation, Kamehameha I outlawed all weapons or fall throughout the islands. Discussing this with some of my Hawaiian

Comments

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1 friends, family, they tell me, oh, that was a smart move
2 on his part to make sure his people could never revolt
3 against him.
4 Aole. In uniting his islands, it's a known fact that
5 Kamehameha used the weapons of the new world.
6 In my research after uniting the islands, he
7 realized that his people, his nation and from this land
8 could never come to weapons of mass destruction to equal
9 those of the Western world. So the best thing that he
10 could do for his people, his nation is to leave them as
11 a peace zone as a nation.
12 And this peace zone, philosophy, or whatever you
13 want to call it, transferred to all the rulers that
14 followed him. Because literally every royal ruler of
15 Hawaii after Kamehameha I was literally threatened with
16 war by foreign countries.
17 For instance, France -- I believe it was during
18 the reign of Kamehameha III threatened to bomb Honolulu.
19 As Kamehameha III at that time did not allow the
20 teaching of the Catholic religion to the Native Hawaiian
21 people.
22 And learned in the history of the Hawaiian
23 leaders, they was always able to cool the efforts of war
24 to
25 political diplomatic relationship with foreign

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Responses

Comments

1 countries.
2 And even when it came to the time of 1893 when the
3 United States again wrongfully invaded the government of
4 Queen Liliuokalani, surrounded Iolani Palace with
5 weapons from the U.S.S. Boston, and she knew that the
6 United States wanted war. That she told the Hawaiians
7 one more time to
8 go home. It's better to make love and to be happy.
9 And I admire her because she realized that she
10 could not send her people into war with the United
11 States knowing that in the end result her people would
12 lose and possibly face massacre just like the Native
13 American Indians did.
14 And I bring this up to the military because
15 Hawaii needs to play that role. I believe it is in the
16 best interest that Hawaii gains her independence because
17 this
18 war on terror that President Bush has started may last
19 throughout the duration of this century. So it is best
20 that Hawaii gain her independence so that everyone
21 traveling from here to the continental United States all
22 have to go through foreign inspection.
23 Also another thing that Kamehameha I did. He
24 cautioned the Hawaiians about the future telling the
25 Hawaiians to hold strong to the culture, never walk away

Responses

Comments

from your culture. Warned them if you ever walk away from your culture, you would become strangers in your own land. Your presence in Makua make us strangers in our own lands.

So those lands still belong to us.

Queen Liliuokalani before passing away said that someday her children's children shall stand and rise. And then you the military -- yes, our culture is once more coming alive. It will be perpetuated by the young people, and we will win the decision to remove you from Makua. And if we have to, we will win the decision to force you to leave Hawaii in peace and once more we can become a peace zone within the Pacific area. Mahalo and aloha.

FACILITATOR GOMES: Melva Aila followed by Jonathan Denik and Walter Hunter.

MS. AILA: Aloha. My name is Melva Aila.

I agree with David Henkin. Could you please answer all of his questions that he asked.

T48-1 Once again, I'm going to have to say we need more time to read the draft EIS. 120 days would be

T48-2 acceptable. The EIS is incomplete, inadequate, and failed the community's report card. The four

T48-3 alternatives given -- three out of the four are unacceptable. There is no alternative about training

Responses

T48-1
The Army extended the public review period from 60 days to 75 days. In response to comments, an additional 60 days were provided to the community to review the Draft EIS and associated studies related to marine resources and archaeological surveys, from February 2 to April 3, 2007. The technical experts retained on behalf of Malama Makua were provided 76 days for review of the marine resources study, archaeological study, and Draft EIS.

T48-2
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.

T48-3
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.

Comments

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elsewhere. The Army has failed to adequately analyze the cost of training elsewhere.

T48-4 It also failed to include the community's alternative which is cleaning up, return Makua to the people, and begin the process of heeling.

T48-5 The Army has failed to complete the archeological surveys and is unacceptable to mitigate the desecration of our cultural sites and its mana.

Contaminants are in the Makua Military Reservation through the ground and surface water. Any amounts of contaminants in our ocean is unacceptable.

T48-6 The cumulative impacts of contaminants in Makua shows that the Army has failed in being good stewards and good neighbors in Makua.

Our health is important to us, to our keiki, and to our future generations. We are not going anywhere but you are. Enough already. As a Hawaiian participant, my culture is well-alive and growing. I practice my culture everyday.

We are tired of going through this dog and pony show as Aunty Frenchy has mentioned. Just do the right thing. Clean up Makua, return it to the Hawaiian people

T48-4 and the non-Hawaiians who are willing to malama her. Mahalo.

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Responses

T48-4
Future disposal of the property is beyond the scope of this EIS. Any action beyond those addressed in this EIS would be assessed in a separate NEPA document (see Section 2.3 of the Draft EIS).

T48-5
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.

T48-6
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. Further, the hydrogeologic assessment, 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. Cumulative impacts are addressed in Chapter 5.

Comments

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FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo, Melva.

The next person is Jonathan Denik and it's Gail Hunter and then Walter Hunter.

MR. DENIK: Aloha. Thank you for the opportunity.

I live with my family in the shadow of Kekui Point in Makaha along the highway that leads to Makua -- the last neighborhood actually.

We've become accustomed to receiving large documents that are difficult to navigate, but nonetheless have value. But some questions still remain.

First point, that I would just like to make on the record is according to this document, the alternatives that you propose other than not doing anything and leaving --

all three of them have unmitigable impacts, and you would expect that given the nature of the activity.

T49-1 The fact that you -- in a previous meeting in this room a month or so ago have isolated the most impacts

naming an alternative as the one you would propose for our community is a bit disappointing.

Secondly, the natural environment is complex and characterized. We all know that. It's clear. It's very difficult to decide how to sample -- air moves,

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Responses

T49-1

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.

Comments

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1 water
2 moves, soil is not only on the surface it's below
3 ground.
4 It interacts to compounds. So not to belabor the point,
5 102 soil samples for a 4,000 acre area -- I'm not sure
T49-2 6 whether that is acceptable from our point of view. For
7 you, it might have been an economic choice because it's
8 expensive. But does that answer our needs?
9 Your analysis shows, for the most part, that
10 contaminants are below dangerous levels. However, you
11 do show that contaminants of very dangerous natures are
12 leaving the area both in water and through the soil
13 downward.
14 Well, the next question then from our point of
15 view, we go take our young children to Makua. What
16 happens to those dioxans and RDX that were found in
T49-3 17 surface waters leaving the base and they entered the
18 natural environment?
19 Well, you may only say it only happen one time,
20 Jonathan. Well, you only sampled twice. Twice. Two
21 events. We live here. Rain is scarce in Makua. We
22 know that. But when it comes, it comes fiercely. You
23 only sampled only two of those events. So that's
24 another
25 concern from our point of view. There is impact there.

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Responses

T49-2
Sampling was conducted pursuant to the Final Sampling and Analysis Plan, which was developed with input from the community. The soil samples collected at MMR were located in the areas of maximum concentrations of training activities. Background samples provided additional information to expand the spatial coverage. The sampling and analysis plan distributed to the public in 2002, as well as Appendix G-1 of the Draft EIS discuss soil study methodology and data.

T49-3
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. Sediments collected from the different muliwai were analyzed for various compounds including metals and explosives. Analytical results did not identify any chemicals of potential ecological concerns since the levels found are low (either non-detected, or barely above detection limits), and infrequent (i.e. only 1 sample out of 54 showed RDX at 0.23 milligrams per kilogram). A detailed discussion of the analytical data collected for the muliwai is included in Appendix G-3 of the Draft EIS.

Comments

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The third point with the soil is, you know, I look at this map, and you concentrate soil samples in a very small area based upon this 4,000 acre area. Well, I guess your approach was, well, these are the areas where we think the impact is going to be most important. Okay. Fair enough. That's a bias sampling. Well, you're biasing towards the conservator. Well, perhaps. (T49-2)

We asked two years ago, what are the cumulative impacts of training in Makua? Training occurred -- activities by the military occurred throughout this valley. Now, within the area that you chose to sample, what kind of sampling protocol did you use? You don't explain it. You have no idea why you chose this deer, coyote. How many samples? I guess I have to look at the CD. We work. We have -- was that a random sampling in that area? Was it random? How was it random? I mean, these are concerns we have on how to approach the problem. (T49-4) (T49-5)

As somebody who deals with sampling soils even with farms -- a one (inaudible) farm. If we want to tell a group of farmers a recommendation, we have to take a lot of soil samples regularly not a one shot deal at this low density.

So my request would be -- I know it costs money,

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Responses

T49-4
The cumulative impacts of military training at MMR are addressed in Chapter 5. In addition, sampling was conducted of soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater with no pattern of contamination that would impact off-site receptors. See Appendix G-1.

T49-5
The sampling protocols for the field investigations were circulated for 60 days of public review before being finalized and implemented. Summaries of the protocol and methodology are contained in the investigation reports provided in Appendix G of the Draft EIS.

Comments

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but people are involved and the communities are involved. I think some more work needs to be done especially looking at the coastal area because things are leaving.

I think that's it. Thank you.

FACILITATOR GOMES: Gail Hunter followed by Walter Hunter and then Sparky Rodrigues.

MR. HUNTER: By way of apology and explanation, I'm not obviously Gail. I'm Walt. My leg is killing me so this will be brief.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Would you move the microphone a little closer to your mouth. Thank you.

MR. HUNTER: I've never been accused of being soft spoken before.

Okay. So couple of issues.

One -- and if people will forgive me, kala mai -- one of the issues people always bring up directed to the military just so they don't think I'm -- they know where
I'm coming from.

My great grandfather was buried in a colonel's uniform -- unfortunately wrong side -- was the Civil War.
My grandfather was a chaplain in the World War II. My father served in Korea, Vietnam, eventually retired from

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Responses

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service with over 32 years of service. I myself originally took the oath to protect this country and its Constitution against all enemies foreign and domestic in 1982. I'm guessing that puts us about same time -- I may be a little ahead of you.

So from that, as kind of clear -- there is a lot of knowledge, a lot of history within this community. Jonathan, the gentleman who spoke before me, I give him a rough time all the time. Call him a doctor of dirt. He actually has a Ph.D. in soil sampling. So if you would actually would like to know how to conduct a scientific survey that it would be publishable within a soil sampling community -- and I have no idea what their professional magazine is. We won't go there.

In -- okay. American Medical Association of Journal -- Fred Dodge as well as Kit Glover, and we have a nurse practitioner, and we have at least two or three lawyers. I think they have been sitting here. Not just a bunch of stupid folks.

Back to four brief little areas of comment. David Henkin asked me years ago what I thought of this whole thing in regards to the Makua issue, and I said it's -- it's nothing but a distraction. The Army will spend $6 million or more having you look at their use or

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Responses

Comments

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1 non-use of 400 acre chunk of land that they imperatively
2 need for training. Why'd they go ahead and pursue
3 acquisition of other lands elsewhere?
4 If you need the definitive list of what's been
5 accrued during that point in time as we've been arguing
6 over the use -- the actual use is less than 400 acres --
7 380 something if I'm not mistaken.
8 You have purchased or acquired a long-term
9 leases on about 40,000 acres that no one else has
10 noticed. This doesn't include the issues on Mokuleia
11 side, and the jeep trails, and the upgrade from the
12 road, and whole other things. So as you argue that this
13 400 acres is so incredibly important, you've amassed
T50-1 14 several whole greater of that in other -- even looking
15 at Kawaihae expansion, new road projects going into
16 Pohakuloa area.
17 Which brings up the CALFEX issue. I was a medic
18 with the engineers, and we were working on the fire
19 break
20 in '86. And I think my last CALFEX I was involved in
21 was probably in the year 2000. Thank you very much. So
22 over that time frame, I've never had a CALFEX at the
23 Makua ever. Period. End of story. They were always
24 done at Pohakuloa Range or they were always done firing
25 out of -- I believe

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Responses

T50-1
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.

Comments

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it used to be Fire Point 110 across the housing area into Camp 5 and Camp 6.

As a matter of fact, when we shot off javelins and invited certain distinguished members of the Senate to come watch, that's where we fired because it was better to look at.

The next issue for me is your point of view. Nanakuli was proposed to be a dump. One of the biggest problems with Nanakuli being a dump is our asphalt is laid upon a substance of -- Jonathan could probably back me up -- sand. (T50-2)

If you have a road that was built on sand -- and it cannot bear commercial traffic or it will probably be overbeared -- what you have envisioned -- and I've been here for 15 years, and they're still trying to fix the road in front my house. I wish you the best of luck.

Lastly, one of the distinguished gentlemen earlier said there is no Hawaiian religion. If I remember correctly, the Soviet Union said there is no Christianity and it was banned. The same position and conduct of the same thing if you went to Africa you couldn't resist.

Episcopal church -- it was a religious English ideas so that people could do whatever they want. And I

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Responses

T50-2
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.

Comments

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have purposely not brought the Jewish people into this since
it's in the news lately.

I think there is a couple issues. One, to say a religion or people doesn't exist doesn't mean it doesn't.

Number two, I've never had a CALFEX in Makua. And all the ones I've always been to was also been someplace else.

T50-1 Three, if you need this 400 acres, do you want to give the other 40,000 back? Thanks.

FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo. I believe that was not Gail. That was Walter and now Gail Hunter followed by Sparky Rodrigues.

MS. HUNTER: Thank you. I always write down my testimony and then I always get up and totally ignorant what I wrote down, and I'm probably going to do that again. So bear with me.

I'm a resident of Makaha. I'm a mother, a wife, a registered nurse, a cancer survivor, and a veteran.

T51-1 After reading the EIS, I'm disgusted and I'm ashamed. I expected an accurate scientific and culturally sensitive piece of material. And you killed a lot of trees to make all these copies of this piece of junk in my opinion.

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Responses

T51-1
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 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.

Comments

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T51-1 As a cancer survivor and as a nurse, I'm very concerned about the carcinogens in the soil in Makua. I also spend a portion of every single day of my life at Makua, seven days a week planting and cleaning. So I have reason to be concerned. My goddaughter Mahealani, my son Niko (oldest), my oldest son Chris, my husband Walt, we all spend time there -- my friends.

T51-2 This EIS did not look at whether or not the carcinogens were transferred into limu, into the fish which I consume everyday and many of the people in this room consume on a daily basis.

T51-3 You failed to look at these things which are so basic to us. You failed to consult the kupuna of this community before you started this. And that is a failure of immeasurable depth. There are no words for me to tell you how deep that you failed in that one area so I will not try.

T51-4 Your fire plan is not a fire plan. It is the same thing that you've been writing for -- every since I can remember that I've been involved with this. I don't know how many years -- over ten years. I've watched the valley burn 206 times myself personally.

T51-5 So I'm a little irritated that you don't take it more seriously. You failed to look at alternative

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Responses

T51-2
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. 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.

T51-3
The Army has always included the community, including OHA, in its Section 106 consultations. The Army will continue to consult with any Native Hawaiians having lineal and/or cultural ties to Makua who wish to work with us in the identification, determination of significance and evaluation of sites at Makua.

T51-4
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.

Comments

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T51-5 1 training sites in a time when businesses and
2 organizations are scaling back and doing more than less.

T51-6 3 You continue to grab land. And I'm insulted at
4 that. I'm a person who is deeply connected to this
5 land.
6 I am disgusted. I'm -- quite frankly, I'm just pissed
7 off.
8 This land has to feed us. And you abuse her
9 everyday. And you train people on her with no concern
10 for what our relationship is with her. So once again, I
11 didn't follow my -- what I had written down.
12 I hope you can hear that there is -- there is
13 much expertise in this community. There is much aloha
14 in this community, but I feel safe in saying that people
15 are at the end of the rope. I don't like having guns
T51-7 16 transported down the only highway -- I have two minutes
17 -- the only highway that serves our whole community. I
18 don't like to be
19 driving with my goddaughter and my son in my car behind
20 a convoy on our only -- our only roadway in and out of
21 our community.
22 And they kept telling me there has never been an
23 accident. There's never been an accident. Well, you
24 know what, you're just lucky. It's only a matter of
25 time. That wasn't looked at. How come? You know what,

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Responses

T51-5
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.

T51-6
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.

T51-7
The Army's methods for transport of ammunitions are described in Section 3.6.

Comments

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so maybe we'll fly it over. Like flying it over is more better than driving right through our town.

I think that you have a long, long way to go. And I hope you get there, but I vow to you, you will not change Makua.

FACILITATOR GOMES: Mahalo. At this time, we're going to take a break. We need the tape changed over there. And when we return, it's Sparky Rodrigues and Andre Perez followed by Bill Aila.

(Recess taken from 4:14 until 4:20 p.m.)

FACILITATOR AMARAL: Okay. We're back. The next speaker is Sparky Rodrigues followed by Andra -- sorry, Andre Perez, followed by William Aila.

Sparky?

MR. RODRIGUES: Aloha. There's going to be a slide presentation in the back also. And it's visuals by Jahn Beckett and it's black and whites of sites in Makua and activities that's happened in the past several years. Jahn's not here so it will be in the background. It's not necessarily going to coincide with what I'm saying, so it's just a visual to bring the valley to where we're at.

To start, one of the things that I've gone through is a lot of pain through the scoping process, through the training and the realization, just recently,

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Responses

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that those words of "no significant impact" has a tremendous amount of impact on me and my family and community and my naiveness and unawareness of the hopes growing up and being taught about the constitution and freedom and those things within the U.S. And thinking that our leadership would be honest and truthful.

And one of the words that was used and we were talking about it earlier was hewa. And the definition that came up was malicious manipulation of truths as being one of the definitions. And this EIS one of the things that I've decided to call it was voodoo science, where the air samplings, three samples taken during training, one sample after training, but the training scenarios, although it says CALFEX was a reduced level of training, three separate times of the year.

But when I've been there the wind blows in every direction and the times that I've been able to be exposed to the ash and the fumes make me sick. You could feel it on your skin and in your lungs and in your eyes. Not portrayed there in the test. And even more so it indicates that there's no significant impact. We're downwinders from Schofield. We're up the food chain from the things we gather on the coast. For us it's a significant impact.

There's an article here that I pulled off the

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Responses

T52-1
Air sampling was conducted on three days, but each sampling day included multiple sample locations and 10 different types of air samples from each sampling location. There were three sampling stations during the controlled burn event and nine sampling stations during each of the two monitored CALFEX events. See Appendix G-6.

T52-2
The air sampling stations operating during the October 30, 2002 controlled burn were directly impacted by episodes of dense smoke. At one point, the range control staff ordered all personnel at the Admin Trailer area to move indoors to minimize exposure to dense smoke. The southernmost Makua Beach sampling station, in particular, sampled those smoke plumes.

Comments

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T52-2

web, "Army to Detonate Hazard World War II Shell Located at Schofield." We're downwinders. So what was the notification plan? When were we going to find out? What was the evacuation plan? This was back in April. I found out about this from a friend who lives in Tennessee asking if I knew about it. I don't think the community was notified.

Another omission, getting back to the honesty and trust, we're being asked to participate in a process that from the very beginning was to be honest and dealing with truth. And I haven't met anybody that I don't like, but what's happening is that there is an issue of mission. And the mission for the Army is to train. At any expense. Even at ours.

After 75 years of life and investment of our community, all the money that has been spent on this EIS and on training, not a penny has come to the community. Half the kids still enter 9th grade but don't graduate. We're over represented in the penal system, even the juvenile justice systems.

T52-3

The impacts of the chemicals that we're exposed to from your presence hasn't been studied. That's not in here, the health studies. And I understand, and correct me if I'm wrong, that Tetra Tech, 8,000 strong, Army with the billions of dollars and the smartest minds

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Responses

T52-3

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. Sediments collected from the different muliwai were analyzed for various compounds including metals and explosives. Analytical results did not identify any chemicals of potential ecological concerns since the levels found are low (either non-detected, or barely above detection limits), and infrequent (i.e. only 1 sample out of 54 showed RDX at 0.23 milligrams per kilogram).

Comments

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all focused on Makua, all focused on Waianae, for one thing: To have your way. To go through the EIS process and at the very end I'm assuming that at the end it will be a FONSI, finding of no significant impact, you'll go ahead and do and select the training level you choose, and we will continue to support, even with our resistance, even with our words of we don't want to be here.

And I am reminded, and today I ended up bringing this right here, which is also not included in your EIS, the Ku Hui Aloha Aina anti-annexation petitions from 1897 to 1898. My great-grandmother's signature is in here. But before this came out, before it was discovered I was angry at my kupuna because they didn't do anything. They didn't participate. To let you know, we've been here participating. We've been giving our testimony. We've been showing up. A lot of pain. We will continue to show up. When you rotate there's going to be a replacement. The birds, the stars, don't change, just the faces and the person that's in the uniform. You guys get to go home. We get to live here.

T52-4 The cumulative impacts of all the social and economic influences that you've exerted on our community is not included in here.

And I also don't see a solution. There's no

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Responses

T52-4
Cumulative socioeconomic impacts are addressed in Section 5.3.12.

Comments

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T52-5 1 plan for cleanup. You've done environmental
2 outplantings of the endangered species. On my Malama
3 Makua shirt there's an a'a that is now extinct in the
4 wild. You've done outplanting but I don't see a fire
T52-6 5 plan to protect these outplanting areas. So the
6 endangered species that you've attempted to protect
7 you've moved into another area. They could be in harm's
8 way. Not addressed.
9 So is this process honest? Are we dealing with
10 honest and trustworthy people or is this another
T52-7 11 malicious manipulation of the truth? One of the things
12 that's really obvious is that there's no regard to our
13 life because we are not necessarily supportive of what
14 you want.
15 Secondhand smoke has been identified as a
16 hazardous -- hazard to people in a household in the
17 community. But we're downwind of all the fires that has
18 ever happened in Schofield. Anybody recreating in
19 Makua, all the fires that happened there.. all the
20 downwinder impacts that you've exposed us to.
21 And I guess it -- and I'll end with the story
22 about the scorpion and the turtle, where the scorpion
23 says trust me, because I need to get across. I need to
24 use you as a mechanism to get what I need. And the
25 turtle says no, but you're going to sting me. The

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Responses

T52-5
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, it is outside the scope of this EIS.

T52-6
The Army Environmental staff have established plans to manage the fuels around plants located in the areas with a high risk of being affected by fires. Implementation of this plan has begun around the Hibiscus brackenridgei and Chamaesyce celastroides plants located adjacent to the firebreak road at the base of Ohikilolo Ridge. The environmental staff's efforts helped keep the 2003 and 2005 fires from burning into these plant populations. In addition, the environmental staff has started controlling the grasses that are located between the plant populations and the firebreak road to reduce the risk of fires spotting into the plant populations. The environmental staff is also collecting plant parts to ensure that the genetic blueprint of the plants most threatened by fire are housed in a safe off-site location, in case the populations are destroyed. This ensures that the plants could be replaced if something happened to them in the future. Finally, as required by the 2001 Biological Opinion, the Army is managing a total of three populations of each plant species with at least two of those populations occurring outside of the high fire risk areas so that all remaining individuals would not be affected by one catastrophic event.

T52-7
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.

Comments

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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
T52-5 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
T52-5 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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T52-5

identify an unexploded ordinance that threatens our existence that far underground. What's up with that?

Give us the money, we'll find the scientists, we'll develop the technology, we'll work on making it so that our community can benefit. Return it. Do a plan to return Makua so that we can go ahead and return it to a cultural and traditional use.

Thank you.

FACILITATOR AMARAL: Thank you, Sparky. Our next speaker is Andre Perez, followed by William Aila, followed by Kyle Kajihiro.

MR. PEREZ: (Chanting in Hawaiian.)

I say to my ancestors, to our gods, our amakua, to cleanse this land of the defilement, of the haumia, to rid us of that which would harm us. I say that prayer for all Hawaiians.

I start aloha aina kakou. My name is Andre Perez and I'm here to support the ohanas of Waianae, Makua. My son, his family is from Nanakuli so he lives on this coast. And I'm supportive of all Hawaiians in question, incarceration or colonization.

I'd like to start with this, try to get back to the root of this issue. For me this olelo no'eau, or this wise saying from our ancestors, from our kupuna, says it all. (Speaking Hawaiian.)

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

So I didn't waste time with air sampling, water quality sampling, runoff and all these other so-called impacts, because I don't want to talk about mitigation. T53-1 What I want to know is when are you guys going to pack up and go home? I want to know when this is going to end, not how can we work together. How can you exit?

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

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Responses

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

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

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

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

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

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

And so I'll just close with saying that I am
T53-1 opposed to any further military training in Makua or anywhere in Hawaii. Mahalo.

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

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

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

(Chanting in Hawaiian.)

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

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

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

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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.

Comments

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T54-2

as proposed by the U.S. Army today continues to promulgate stealing more of our culture.

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

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

T54-3

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

Last Thursday I asked you the question can you 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

T54-4

T55-1

T55-2

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

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

MR. KAJIHIRO: Aloha kakou. I just want to, first, I have to respectfully disagree with the characterization that this could possibly be neutral space. That because -- it's not neutral because you have military sitting over here, and we are out here making comments, and the decisions are being made far away from this place. And you have testimony that's been given time and time again that never shows up in 2,000 pages of documents, and promises that were made to the people in Makua, who were evicted, to return the lands. And these people are dying. So it cannot be neutral space.

Responses

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

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

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

T55-4

And there's no way you can mitigate something like that. And I think your document acknowledges this.

T55-5

So I would like you to consider the community's alternative that has been put forward and was not included in the draft, which is to clean up, restore and return Makua. It's time that that happens and the chemicals are not going away. It's not getting any cleaner. And the more you put more contaminants in

T55-5

there the worse it will get, so we say start the process now of cleaning up so that maybe in my kids' time or grandkids or the next generation that they will have a clean environment in Makua that could actually sustain life, that could give life, the food can be eaten and the fish can be eaten again.

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Responses

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.

Comments

T55-5

I have, I would like to submit for the record, its about 1,200 and -- 1,286 signatures opposed to what you're doing in Makua Valley and calling for the cleanup and restoration. And I would like to submit this for the record right now.

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

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

Responses

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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
T55-6 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
T55-5 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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Responses

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.

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

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

T56-1 I was appalled by the U.S. military's proposed actions in Makua and their draft EIS. I am in opposition to the draft EIS and to all the U.S. military's proposed actions within Makua. And their alternatives. All of them.

I am appalled and in opposition for the following reasons:

T56-2 One, Makua is a large and important part of a land dispute between the United States and Hawaii. Until the dispute is resolved and settled it is reasonable to expect -- not ask, expect -- that the United States shall not act or determine to sell, alter or inflict damage upon Makua;

T56-3 Two, the draft EIS excludes or does not acknowledge and so formally research the psychological effects their proposed actions would have on a predominantly Hawaiian community that pursues a peaceful way of life;

Three, the draft EIS was clearly and openly

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Responses

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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T56-3

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

T56-4

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

T56-5

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

No. 6, under Chapter 3, Section 3.10.4 areas of traditional importance, page 3-196, it states, and I quote: "The term ATI is used to acknowledge the 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

implying they have received formal evaluation. ATIs may qualify as historic or cultural properties once they undergo formal evaluation and consultation."

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

T56-6

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

T56-7

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

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Responses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.