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IN RE: PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING)
 TO PREPARE AN EIS FOR TRANSFORMATION OF THE)
 2ND BRIGADE, 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION (LIGHT))
 TO AN INTERIM BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM)

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

Taken on behalf of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army Hawaii held at Hilo Hawaiian Hotel, Moku'ola Room, 71 Banyan Drive, Hilo, Hawaii 96720, commencing at 5:35 p.m. on Tuesday, April 16, 2002, pursuant to Public Notice.

PREPARED BY: U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HONOLULU

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ARMY TRANSFORMATION EIS SCOPING MEETING STAFF LIST

PANEL

- Borne, Ron
- Hong, MAJ Thomas
- Noel, Gina
- Puttmann, COL William
- Schmitz, COL Jerry

FACILITATORS

- Aka, Karen
- Amaral, Annelle
- Lee, Miki

HAWAIIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATORS

- Arista, Noelani
- Nogelmeier, Puakea

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1 Tuesday, April 16, 2002, 6:35 p.m.

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3 MS. AMARAL: My name is Annelle Amaral, and
4 I'll be your facilitator this evening, along with Miki
5 Lee. And actually, Karen Aka, also is your facilitator.
6 There are three of us to spell one another. Thank you
7 all for coming this evening.

8 Just a reminder, as you came in you saw there was
9 a registration table outside. So we hope that you signed
10 up on those sign-in sheets.

11 For those of you who want to make comment this
12 evening, there were also these yellow index cards
13 available for you. You would have to fill out this card
14 and then each of the cards has a number on the back of
15 it, and they'll be given to us. And we will begin to
16 call you in numerical order. So if you want to speak, I
17 would urge you to fill out the card.

18 In addition, there are some hand-outs there on
19 that registration table that relate to the two
20 presentations that are going to be taking place this
21 evening, the copies of the presentations of the slides.
22 So you may want to pick up those copies as well.

23 Well, but before we begin now, we have asked
24 Uncle Abraham Kamakawiwoole if he would do the opening
25 pule (prayer) for us and he has consented to do so.

1 MR. KAMAKAWIWOOLE: Heavenly Father, we
2 thank thee for this day and we thank thee for your
3 guidance.

4 MS. AMARAL: Thank you, Uncle Abraham.

5 Basic housekeeping issues. As you know, the
6 bathrooms are out the door and down the corridor on the
7 right side. There are some refreshments at the entrance
8 where you came in. Evil refreshments, I have to say,
9 lots of very evil things I shouldn't look at. And coffee
10 and water are also provided there on the side for you.
11 So any time you get hungry and you want to move around,
12 please avail yourselves of them. Go ahead and move
13 around and do that.

14 I want to emphasize that the purpose of tonight's
15 meeting is in part to receive some information on the
16 Army transformation; and also, in part to receive
17 comments from you. This is not a public hearing, it is a
18 scoping meeting. It is the - the purpose is for you to
19 provide comments to the Army to help guide the
20 environmental impact statement that they are going to be
21 preparing.

22 We will have court reporters present as things
23 are being said this evening. This is a meeting on the
24 record. So everything that you say this evening is being
25 taken down verbatim. All the comments that you hand in

1 in writing will also be part of the record.

2 And there's no distinguishing between the two;
3 everything is equal. Your written comments carry as much
4 weight as the comments that you make this evening orally.

5 If you want to mail in comments, you have up
6 until May 30th to do that. And that mailed in comment
7 carries the same weight as something that we would be
8 saying this evening here at the microphone.

9 So we wanted to make all of those things clear to
10 you. The only thing we warn you of is that if you do
11 wants to speak then you need to fill out this index card
12 so that we can call upon you.

13 Because we have so many people that are signed up
14 to speak, we must limit the time that you can speak. We
15 are asking you to try to limit yourself to about five
16 minutes, if you can. And we will be here as facilitators
17 just to remind you of the time period and urge you to
18 summarize.

19 We would ask that ail of us in attendance listen
20 to one another, respect one another. And it's hard to
21 listen to one another if we're interrupting a speaker,
22 and yelling, or booing them down. Each of us has our own
23 truth, our own mana'o (thoughts) that we want to share.
24 And I urge us to treat each speaker here this evening
25 with respect, and let us hear the truths of each of us

1 this evening.

2 Okay. I think that's kind of enough comments
3 from me right now. What I'd like to do is to invite
4 Colonel Puttmann to come and make some welcoming and
5 introductory remarks this evening. Colonel Puttmann.

6 COL PUTTMANN: Aloha (greetings). I'd like
7 to say thank you for sharing this evening with us and
8 coming here tonight.

9 As she mentioned, I'm Bill Puttmann, I'm the
10 United States Army Garrison Commander here in the State
11 of Hawaii. And as such, have some oversight
12 responsibilities for Pohakuloa training area.

13 On behalf of Major General James Dubik, Commander
14 of the 25th Infantry Division in the United States Army
15 of Hawaii, I'd like to welcome you to the first public
16 scoping meeting for the environmental impact statement
17 for the Army transformation in Hawaii. I'd also like to
18 say thank you to Abraham Kamakawiwoole for that opening
19 pule.

20 Before we begin, I would like to tell you a
21 little bit about myself very briefly. I had a chance to
22 meet some of you. I'm originally from Ohio. I have been
23 fortunate enough to spend the last two-and-a-half years
24 here in Hawaii with my family. I feel very blessed for
25 having had that opportunity.

1 Tonight, though, we're here to provide you
2 information on what this proposed transformation is all
3 about, and to hear your comments and receive your
4 comments on what issues you think the Army needs to
5 consider and address in our environmental impact
6 statement or EIS. The facilitators, of course, will
7 coordinate tonight's meeting and provide an effective
8 system for gathering your input. You're all to provide
9 us input, to provide us what you want us to look at on
10 the environmental issues and the concerns you believe
11 should be addressed and analyzed in this EIS.

12 Your issues and concerns will help us develop our
13 game plan, our work plan for the scoping of the EIS, and
14 to properly assess the potential impacts on the proposal
15 actions upon the environment.

16 The environmental impact statement is the most
17 comprehensive document that an agency can prepare under
18 the National Environmental Policy Act. And this process
19 will be explained in much greater detail by Mr. George
20 Redpath.

21 I know that everyone is anxious to begin this
22 meeting, so without further delay I'll turn it back over
23 to Annelle. Thank you.

24 MS. LEE: Good evening. My name is Miki Lee. A
25 couple more things before we get started with the formal

1 agenda. We'd like to introduce our panel here. And if
2 you wouldn't mind, please stand and tell us who you are.

3 MR. BORNE: I'm Ron Borne, the
4 transformation manager for the U.S. Army Hawaii.

5 MR. SCHMITZ: Hi. I'm Jerry Schmitz. I'm
6 the commander of Pohakuloa Training Area.

7 MR. HONG: I am Tom Hong, chief of Civil Law
8 Division for the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army
9 Hawaii.

10 MS. NOEL: Gina Noel, environmental
11 coordinator for transformation in Hawaii.

12 MS. LEE: Thank you. One comment before I
13 turn the agenda over to Ron for a presentation. Of the
14 type of input that would be most helpful tonight has to
15 do with environmental issues -- you can't hear me? Thank
16 you. Can you hear me now? Thank you.

17 Just a comment on the type of input that would be
18 most helpful in tonight's process. When we talk about
19 this being an environmental impact statement, and what
20 we're trying to do is scope out what issues you think are
21 important -- air, soil, land, water -- that type of thing
22 is really helpful. So when we are up here and trying to
23 nudge you along, if we say if you could get back on
24 track. Those are some of the issues that we would like
25 most to hear tonight.

1 Next we have Ron Borne who's going to give us a
2 presentation on the proposal. I should let you know that
3 Ron's presentation includes a PowerPoint or slide show
4 and will take about thirty minutes or so.

5 After Ron, we've got George coming up, and he's
6 going to talk about the EIS process dates, times, things
7 are going to happen, when you can have another
8 opportunity to look at what's been produced. And his
9 presentation will take about fifteen minutes. So here's
10 Ron.

11 MR. BORNE: Mahalo (thank you), Miki. My
12 name is Ron Borne. I'm the transformation manager for
13 the U.S. Army Hawaii. And like Colonel Puttmann, I'd
14 like to say mahalo (thank you) for you for taking your
15 time and joining us this evening. And I'm here to brief
16 you on why we are looking at a change to the Army in
17 Hawaii, and what are the proposed projects that we'd like
18 to make that may have an effect on the community.

19 First of all, why are we transforming in Hawaii?
20 Recently, the world has rapidly changed, and we've all
21 been able to see that. The military services are
22 changing to meet the new challenges, and missions are
23 required around the globe. The Army, as a whole, is
24 proposing to make changes that affect the way it trains,
25 equips, fights, and interacts with civilian populations

1 in areas where they deploy to.

2 The term "transformation" has been chosen to
3 describe how the Army will change to meet these new
4 challenges -- and for now and into the out years. During
5 our Cold War days, we had the luxury of being able to
6 define our enemies. They had different uniforms and
7 equipment. We had geographical lines to describe our
8 differences, such as Iron Curtain and numerically-
9 designated parallels that were separating ourselves and
10 our ideologies.

11 Our combat vehicles were designed to be heavy and
12 powerful in order to meet an opposing force that was
13 similar to ourselves, and somewhat resemble in forces
14 that we had encountered during the Second World War. We
15 were always thinking a European environment would be our
16 next battle front and planned accordingly. As the Army,
17 we would move against and opposing enemy in mutually
18 protective formations a promote to find the enemy; figure
19 out his strengths, weaknesses, and locations; engage them
20 by firing at them with weapons; and then to move against
21 them to overcome the opposition with force.

22 Today the tactic and our missions have changed.
23 We may not be able to identify our enemies as easily as
24 before, and foes may change several times during a single
25 military operation. Our allies are now made up of

1 coalitions with sometimes making up with some alliances
2 being formulated during an operations or right
3 afterwards.

4 Information or intelligence has always been an
5 important part of the military operations, but the speed
6 and accuracy has been increased multifold by our modern
7 information age and the use of the Internet. We now are
8 able to rely on remote sensors, high technology, and a
9 wealth of worldwide information and intelligence to see a
10 foe before he sees us, and to use our speed and
11 maneuverability and the wealth of intelligence to pick a
12 time and a place of our choosing, should we decide to
13 engage in them.

14 Also, not all military operations are declared
15 wars or even open fighting conflicts, as peacekeeping
16 operations have become more norm than an exception. We
17 not only -- we are not the only unit in the Army that has
18 been chosen to be transformed. There are two
19 brigades in Fort Lewis, Washington; one brigade at Fort
20 Wainright, Alaska; one brigade at Fort Polk, Louisiana,
21 and one brigade with the Pennsylvania National Guard.

22 As I have mentioned, in the past we have been
23 able to predict potential areas of conflict, planned and
24 prepared for such, and that is no longer the case. While
25 we can still see areas of risk for conventional battles

1 of warfare, which have existed for years, we're no longer
2 to predict where the next military necessity will be, or
3 to what level the military response is required.

4 I mean if you would have told me as a young Army
5 officer in the 1970s that I would be marching with
6 Polish, Hungarian, and Romanian soldiers in a parade in a
7 unified Germany before I retired, I would have thought
8 you were crazy. As the same, if anyone would have told
9 anyone that a U.S. Army General would be commanding a
10 multi-national force, which included a Russian Army
11 brigade, and a former Eastern Bloc country at the end of
12 this last century, we would have all been thought that
13 person was insane.

14 Accordingly, in August of 2001, if someone would
15 have said we would have been fighting in Afghanistan with
16 the help of a former Soviet state, who would have thought
17 that to be true. Just as the named areas shown on the
18 map are places that we are now having -- we are at now,
19 or we've been to recently, who may predict which of the
20 other areas of concerns, as a flashpoint, would be in the
21 future. And of course, terrorism adds a whole new
22 dimension as many times, knows no political boundaries.

23 Also, as our military downsizes and the number
24 and frequency of deployments strains the current Army
25 force, this is important for transformation.

1 Unfortunately, as long as some of the darker sides of
2 human traits, such as greed, racism, and hate, violence
3 exists today, these possibilities for conflict remain
4 real and the Army must remain ready and prepared. You
5 can also see how Hawaii is an important location to many
6 of these areas, and we are certainly centrally located in
7 a strategic area.

8 There are many factors which define our tasks for
9 requirements as we transform. Variety, speed, precision,
10 and force are the most dynamic, which faces today and
11 describe the operational requirements for this new
12 organization.

13 Variety. We do not know, and -- what the next
14 response will be, or where it will be, or the level of
15 participation that will be required. Our ability to
16 respond must be flexible and coordinated. We no longer
17 can depend on a built-up infrastructure of an improved
18 country to support our deployment facilities or
19 deployment operations.

20 Speed. Unfortunately - correction --
21 fortunately, we are members of a country that take a long
22 time to decide if we're going to go to war or if we're
23 going to even enter into a peacekeeping operation.
24 However, we are also members of a society that once that
25 decision is made, that the people expect a quick and

1 accurate response.

2 As we have seen in the past, our heavy forces
3 that we have used, as in tanks and armored vehicles, have
4 deployed the world hot spots, took a long time to get
5 there due to their size, weight, and the distance, and
6 the logistic requirements, such as we saw during Desert
7 Storm.

8 The M1 Abrams battle tank in the lower right-hand
9 corner of the picture is one of the best tanks made in
10 the world. However, it weighs seventy tons. The number
11 of class 70, or 70-ton bridges in the world is limited.
12 And in some locations in many countries, there are no
13 Class 70 bridges at all, which make the tank hard to
14 deploy.

15 One of the new -- or -- many of the times speed
16 and timing can diffuse a situation and deprive an
17 opposition of the time that it needs to organize and
18 respond. One of these new units for transformation must
19 be able to deploy within 96 hours to anywhere in the
20 world and sustain itself for an indefinite period of
21 time.

22 Precision. Accuracy in timing, and movement and
23 execution is a key part of convincing the opposition you
24 mean business. Along with public tolerance on occasions
25 for aggressive actions and under certain situations, the

1 use of force, the public is intolerant of innocent
2 casualties or collateral damage.

3 Once force is used and necessary, the precision
4 that's required by a unit like this is in high demand,
5 and as the soldiers are equipped in a unit like this,
6 each with a laser designator; each with night vision
7 devices so they can see; each with radio communications
8 and gathering intelligence information via the radionet
9 and the Internet, as highly a part of the precision of
10 the unit as it would fight today.

11 Force. Force of arms remains -- still remains an
12 ability that we must use when necessary. The Army is not
13 the Peace Corps. And while that has an important
14 component in society, the use of force or to be able to
15 threaten the use of force is an important part in our
16 combat operations or even in peacekeeping operations.

17 We're no longer alone in our mission and our
18 actions. As I spoke of coalitions earlier, we need to be
19 able and operate in conjunction with other military
20 services of the United States and other military
21 services, police forces, and governments of other nations
22 in our operations.

23 The transformation. What is the transformation?
24 It's an Objective Force that we're looking forward to in
25 the future. We have a Legacy Force, which we have now;

1 and then we have an Objective Force that we're seeking
2 for in the future which would take about 8 to 10 years.

3 Even as we invest in the Objective Force as we
4 move forward, we must maintain our current Legacy Force
5 as it is today with our heavy mechanized tanks; Bradley
6 fighting vehicles; the responsive light forces that we
7 have today, as light infantry and airborne troops, and
8 our agile special forces. We must be able to
9 recapitalize on select Legacy formations such as our
10 Abrams tanks, our Bradley vehicles, and our Apache
11 helicopters since they are already 20 years old as we
12 move into the future.

13 Also, we must do an investment into an interim
14 capacity, to do what we cannot do today in deployment and
15 fire power. Interim capacity is a select number
16 of brigades employing the currently available off-the-
17 shelf technology and equipment to form this interim unit
18 while we formulate the Objective Force.

19 The interim force will also allow us to train
20 soldiers, world leaders, and develop the doctrine and
21 organization of these new formations. How do we get to
22 the Objective Force? Eventually, every dollar we put
23 into science and technology enhances the quality of the
24 Objective Force.

25 Today developing that science and technology is a

1 priority. We are challenging industry to assist us in
2 designing the Objective Force of the future. We are
3 making -- we are having industry help you us devise
4 technology to get us away from gun powder, into
5 electromagnetic or electrochemical technology; away from
6 fossil fuels into hybrid engines; and away from steel as
7 a means of ballistic protection; and the use of ceramics
8 or alloys. All to save weight, to save costs, fuels,
9 logistic support to support that unit and lives for the
10 future.

11 What does the transformed interim brigade look
12 like? On the left hand side we have an overview that
13 shows some characteristics of a current light infantry
14 brigade, such as our 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry
15 Division. On the left -- correction, on the right, it
16 shows the proposed Interim Brigade Combat Team. Overall
17 it would be an increase in the number of soldiers, 480;
18 and a number of vehicles, 400 in the State of Hawaii for
19 the Army as it transforms.

20 What does the interim organization look like?
21 The Interim Brigade will look somewhat similar to current
22 Army structure. We will use the traditional names, such
23 as company, brigade and battalion. But it will have some
24 new integrations and some new units. It will be made up
25 of three infantry battalions with three infantry

1 companies. They will be able to do combined arms
2 operations. Each one of them will still have similar
3 mortars, infantry weapons as machine guns and rifles. It
4 will have a mobile gun system, snipers, and anti-tank
5 missiles.

6 The new addition, the reconnaissance surveillance
7 and target acquisition squadron will use reconnaissance
8 troops, mounted sensors, dismounted sensors, embedded
9 human intelligence capacities, multi-sensors, electronic
10 warfare, and unmanned aerial vehicles to gather
11 intelligence. And a field artillery battalion will have
12 weapons or cannons similar to what we he have at
13 Schofield today; a support battalion to provide
14 logistical support, fuel, munitions, food for the unit as
15 it moves forward; and anti-tank company, which would use
16 both mounted and dismounted anti-tank weapons; a military
17 intelligence company, which will gather information from
18 different services through the Internet, through the
19 websites; satellite imagery and feed that forward to
20 command groups using the computer type technology. An
21 engineer company that would use vehicles, light
22 construction vehicles, some of it that are at Schofield
23 today. A signal company that would be improved to be
24 able to pass the increased amount of technology and
25 infrastructure and information to those units while

1 they're in the field. And then a combat service support
2 company that will be there to provide logistical support
3 to the unit.

4 We'll move into now what changes need to be made.
5 That's transformation as a part of the Army. We'll move
6 into the infrastructure changes in Hawaii, that
7 requirement to support that.

8 Hawaii is in a unique location. It provides for
9 decentralized operations much like we see in the world
10 today. It also has a wide variety of terrain for
11 training, such as open terrain, tropical, urban, and
12 desert. While transformation in Hawaii is a statewide
13 issue, we'll address them for here, starting with the
14 island of Oahu.

15 One of the concerns that will interest the
16 community is the introduction of the increased number of
17 military vehicles and the traffic on the public roads.
18 Since we too are aware of the amount, and type, and
19 timing of traffic on the island, which depend -- on
20 islands, which depends on coastal road network, it is a
21 concern of everyone, and we're proposing to expanding and
22 improving the ability of the Army to access the current
23 training areas while staying off the public highways.

24 We're proposing to establish a new vehicle trail
25 from Schofield to Dillingham; and one from Schofield to

1 Helemano, separating military traffic destined to these
2 areas with civil traffic. While these trails may still
3 need to cross public roads, they can do so at safe,
4 controlled locations coordinated with the County and the
5 State.

6 We're also proposing to improve the current
7 military Drum Road to make it an all-weather, two-lane
8 road giving us year-round access to the Kahuku Training
9 Area. This coupled with timing of military movements
10 will reduce potential traffic conflicts. This too,
11 coordinating with civil governments and avoiding high
12 traffic times is a real world type training scenario as
13 we see it today.

14 Due to the shortage of training acres and the
15 limited availability of space on Schofield proper, we are
16 proposing to purchase lands south of Schofield to build a
17 motor park for the new brigade to park the vehicles, and
18 to develop a place for a displaced rifle and pistol range
19 from Schofield Barracks. While an exact acreage and
20 location has not been defined, it will be coordinated
21 with neighbors and land users, prior to the decision
22 being made.

23 The motor park will be built with features to
24 protect the environment and a proposed range complex
25 would only be used by rifles and pistols with standard

1 ball ammunition, much like hunters use today. There will
2 be no tracers to reduce fire probabilities, nor will any
3 explosives be used.

4 While not all training can be conducted by
5 simulation, some tasks can be taught in a virtual setting
6 where precise tasks under controlled conditions could be
7 monitored and controlled. We propose to build three new
8 buildings on Schofield, and already developed locations
9 near the existing infrastructure. One will be a building
10 containing an individual through small unit virtual
11 trainer, not unlike what many police forces have and use
12 today. It uses a computer to grade marksmanship, and
13 small unit training tasks, and uses laser computer
14 technology much like you see for sale in many computer
15 game stores, albeit a little more complicated.

16 Another building will house the facility for the
17 control, safety, scheduling and maintenance of the
18 training facilities on Oahu, with one building for the
19 range control facility and maintenance.

20 The last building, which will be built, will be
21 housing a digital university to train the soldiers on the
22 equipment, tasks, tactics, and training of the new type
23 of unit. It will be used as simulation centers for staff
24 training, or staff battle tactics, and will also allow
25 the linking of soldiers and leaders in Hawaii with other

1 facilities, databases, and the like around the world.

2 Three new range complexes will be need to be
3 built at Schofield. Gone with the days of a single-use
4 range complex where a soldier would have to accomplish
5 one task like zero, or sighting a rifle at one location,
6 and then move to another one to practice or score for his
7 or her marksmanship ability. The Army is building multi-
8 purpose use ranges to reduce costs, maintenance, and
9 impacts to the environment and promoting facilities that
10 do multiple tasks over a much smaller area.

11 As many of the weapons qualifications
12 requirements of fixed firing points and fixed targetry
13 would be moved to a single location on the current
14 McCarthy Flats area at Schofield Barracks. Old ranges
15 would be replaced with the new multi-use range using the
16 same target area.

17 A battle area complex would be built to allow the
18 soldiers to train as groups in choosing target areas and
19 choosing firing points, as they would do in combat
20 situations. It would also allow the soldiers to train
21 with the new vehicles in a live-fire training task, and
22 with other weapons and with other units.

23 As more population bases become built up into
24 urban areas, an urban fighting facility would be required
25 to train soldiers with weapons and live ammunition in a

1 controlled setting with difficult task for fighting in
2 urban areas. These facilities would replicate a few
3 simple facilities, such as place training ranges, which
4 are commonly called as "Dodge Cities".

5 In conjunction with the urban live-fire area at
6 Schofield Barracks, there are many other urban fighting
7 tactics and peacekeeping tactics that can be trained
8 without live ammunition. We would propose to build a
9 mock city at old disturbed sites in the Kahuku Training
10 Area. This would be a non-live-fire, urban fighting
11 facility that will replicate multiple situations across a
12 wide variety of scenarios for training simultaneously.

13 Like law enforcement agencies, these types of
14 complex computerized facilities will simulate anything
15 from simple law enforcement tasks to complex conventional
16 military operations. These facilities would be
17 renovating current unused buildings at all three sites,
18 and construct several more buildings at two of the three
19 locations.

20 Now we will address the proposed projects for the
21 Big Island. Like on Oahu, one of the concerns will be
22 the introduction of increased number of military vehicles
23 and interest in public traffic onto the roads. We again
24 are proposing to expand and improve the ability of the
25 Army to access the current area at Pohakuloa while

1 staying off public roads. We are proposing to renovate
2 the current vehicle trail from Kawaihae, which remains
3 our primary port for entering the Big Island, to the
4 training area. This will remain --this will maintain
5 separation of military traffic destined for Pohakuloa and
6 civil traffic. The exact route of the trail may not
7 follow the current route as we look to many options to
8 decide where the trail may be placed.

9 Two new range complexes will be built at
10 Pohakuloa. These also will be multi-use to reduce costs,
11 maintenance, impact to the environment, and promoting
12 facilities to do multiple tasks over a much smaller area.

13 One of the proposals is to build another larger
14 battle area complex that would be built to allow the
15 soldiers to train as part of larger units -- battalion
16 size and larger -- allowing them to choose targets and
17 firing points, as they would in combat settings. It
18 would also allow the soldiers to train with the new
19 vehicles in a live-fire setting with other weapons and
20 units, and allow the use of weapon systems that are
21 available to that type of unit commander, such as
22 artillery, attack helicopters, and fixed-wing, close-air-
23 support aircraft.

24 An anti-armor range is required for training,
25 dismounted and mounted on the vehicles. anti-tank weapon

1 systems and support of this type of unit.

2 While also proposing to purchase lands west of
3 Pohakuloa for maneuver training, where soldiers can
4 operate vehicles in training and in unit organizations,
5 using tactics of mutually supporting each other during
6 movements. This is non-live-fire training called
7 maneuver and the vehicles will operate -- will operate
8 in organized formations, accomplish specific tasks. This
9 area has open and rolling terrain and provides a variety
10 of physical conditions to increase soldiers and unit
11 leaders experiences like we cannot replicate in other
12 places.

13 Other improvements to the infrastructures that
14 will be required to support those operations -- we will
15 need to improve Wheeler Army Airfield to allow for the
16 use of C-130 turboprop aircraft for training and
17 deployment by strengthening the runway, and strengthening
18 the parking areas allowing for increase use for C-130
19 aircraft.

20 Bradshaw Army Airfield would also need to be
21 strengthening of the existing runway and improving of the
22 parking for cargo aircraft such as the new C-17 cargo
23 aircraft, so that options exist to deploy the Pohakuloa
24 Training Area from Oahu for realistic type training.

25 And in order to meet the requirements of

1 deployment to real world missions and training, we'll
2 also need to build a deployment facility at Wheeler Army
3 Airfield to prepare a unit for loading either by ship or
4 by aircraft.

5 To be able to prepare cargo for loading or
6 parachute rigging, a section for a parachute rigging
7 facility will need to be added to the Joint Mobile Center
8 at Hickam Air Force Base and Air Force facility to clean
9 vehicles, prepare equipment for deployment.

10 And to prevent the spread of seeds, three vehicle
11 wash racks -- for the seeds from weeds, three vehicle,
12 wash racks will be required, one at Schofield by the
13 motor park; one in the Kahukus; and one somewhere on the
14 Big Island to support of Pohakuloa.

15 Also, we will need to add three new additional
16 storage facilities at the existing storage area at
17 Pohakuloa for ammunition storage and support of the
18 training.

19 The current fuel storage at Schofield and
20 distribution facility will need to be improved to handle
21 the increased vehicles and the fuel consumption.

22 The barracks and family housing area will be
23 increased, are improved to meet the increased number of
24 soldiers assigned to the Interim Brigade Combat Team.

25 The local area network for the computers and data

1 as we have described, will need to be improved on
2 Schofield and Pohakuloa to handle the increased data
3 transmission load from the vehicles and soldiers to the
4 command centers. Fiber optic lines will be replaced or
5 augmented in the existing areas.

6 We will also need to propose to install
7 communications towers on Army land to provide the data
8 link between the vehicles and the field and the Internet
9 and the command structure supporting them. These towers
10 are small and will resemble small cellular phone towers.

11 In the end, all of the proposals we have for the
12 Interim Brigade Combat Team will cause an increase in the
13 number of soldiers and vehicles in Hawaii, supported by
14 roughly 32 projects with an estimated \$693,000,000 to
15 support the construction and maintenance and construction
16 of those projects. All this will serve with the
17 transformation of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry
18 Division here in Hawaii.

19 And that concludes my briefing.

20 Mahalo (thank you).

21 MS. LEE: I know that was a lot of
22 information to digest. And if you didn't pick it up at
23 the front desk, there's a copy of this slide show that
24 has all the information that you just heard.

25 Next, what I'd like to do is bring out George

1 Redpath from Tetra Tech. And he's going to explain the
2 EIS process. After that we'll have some a few minutes to
3 field some questions, some clarifying questions you might
4 have about the information that Ron just presented or
5 information on the EIS. And then we will open it up to
6 public comment.

7 MR. REDPATH: Aloha (greetings). My name is
8 George Redpath. I'm from Tetra Tech, Honolulu, and we
9 will be preparing the EIS. And I want to thank you this
10 evening for taking the time to attend this public scoping
11 meeting, and assist us in the preparation of the
12 environmental impact statement or EIS for the Army
13 transformation project.

14 The EIS is the public document. Its purpose is
15 to provide decision makers, in this case, the Army, the
16 information that they will require to make a fully
17 informed decision as spelled out under the National
18 Environmental Policy Act or NEPA.

19 NEPA directs all federal agencies to examine
20 environment consequences of any major federal action that
21 significantly affects the quality of the human
22 environment, and provides an inter-disciplinary framework
23 to evaluate the impacts of federal actions. Furthermore,
24 NEPA opens the federal decision-making process to public
25 involvement and scrutiny. This scoping meeting and EIS

1 we'll be preparing are a part of that process.

2 The EIS will evaluate impacts on Army
3 installations, training ranges, and surrounding lands and
4 communities in Hawaii, focusing on the islands of Oahu
5 and Hawaii. An EIS is a comprehensive full disclosure
6 document that assesses the social, economic, and
7 environmental effects, both positive and negative, of a
8 proposed project, and all the alternatives under
9 consideration.

10 The EIS process includes a draft EIS, which is
11 released to the public for comment, and a final EIS which
12 will address the public comments, and selects a preferred
13 alternative.

14 The EIS will provide a full and fair discussion
15 of significant environmental impacts associated with the
16 proposed action, in this case, the Army transformation of
17 the 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division (Light) to
18 an Interim Brigade Combat Team, and will inform the
19 decision-makers and the public of reasonable alternatives
20 that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts caused by
21 the action.

22 A Notice of Intent was published in the U.S.
23 Government's Federal Register last month, on March 4th,
24 starting the Army -- stating that the Army intends to
25 prepare an environmental impact statement to address the

1 Army transformation in Hawaii. Publication of that
2 notice initiated the NEPA requirement for public
3 involvement referred to as the scoping process.

4 Your attendance here this evening is an integral
5 part of that process. The purpose is to receive input
6 from you on the issues that you would like addressed in
7 the EIS, as they relate to the Army's proposed project.
8 Your oral, written comments -- and written comments will
9 be considered in the preparation of the draft EIS. And
10 the deadline for submission of written comments is May
11 30th.

12 In addition, as you can see on the schedule
13 there, to this public forum, you may also provide written
14 comments on forms available here tonight, on our website,
15 and on future drafts of this EIS.

16 The draft EIS anticipated to be completed and
17 released for public comment in February 2003. Once the
18 draft is published, there would be a 45-day comment
19 period, during which you can provide written comments on
20 the draft EIS.

21 Additionally, the Army currently plans to hold
22 public hearings during the review period to receive your
23 input orally on the draft EIS. The comments received at
24 that stage will be addressed in the final EIS that is
25 scheduled for completion in August 2003.

1 Following a 30-day public review period of the
2 final EIS, it's anticipated that a record of the decision
3 would be issued in October of 2003.

4 You can also make comments on our website, which
5 the address is on the information in the back -- handouts
6 in the back. And again, you can also do that for the
7 draft EIS as well when that comes up.

8 We thank you all for attending tonight, and we
9 look forward to your participation in this process.

10 Thanks.

11 MS. AMARAL: That concludes the slide
12 presentation. If you can't see these podiums you might
13 want to relocate. There are lots of seats up front where
14 you've got a better view. So I invite you to do that. I
15 also invite you to let us know if you have any clarifying
16 questions about either the information that Ron just
17 presented us or George presented to us. After that we
18 will turn the floor over to you for your public comments.

19 Any questions? Stand up and we'll repeat the
20 question here.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a question for the
22 last speaker. I notice that he spoke of the social,
23 economic and environmental impacts. How about the
24 cultural impacts? They have not been mentioned, I think
25 it's one of the most important issues here in Hawaii.

1 MS. AMARAL: So I'm going to repeat that so
2 everyone can hear. Your question was we talked about the
3 social and environmental impacts, but we did not talk
4 about the cultural impacts. And you would like to know
5 when that input is appropriate.

6 MR. BORNE: Sure. The cultural and
7 historical resources will be discussed as part of the
8 environmental portion of the impacts. When we say the
9 "environmental impacts" that includes cultural as well as
10 historical resources.

11 MS. AMARAL: Any other questions? Yes,
12 ma'am.

13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The communication
14 towers, are those going to be visible from outside
15 Pohakuloa?

16 MS. AMARAL: Will the communication towers
17 be visible from outside Pokahuloa?

18 COL PUTTMANN: At this point we're not
19 really sure. We will go into this for the design phase
20 and try to have as limited impact as we can. But the
21 answer is they could be but we'll have to look at that
22 more closely.

23 MS. AMARAL: Any more questions? Yes, sir.

24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: On the land
25 acquisition, the purchase for more training at Pohakuloa,

1 where exactly is that land located?

2 MS. AMARAL: With respect to the land
3 acquisition, where exactly were you looking -- in
4 Pohakuloa what lands actually were you proposing to
5 acquire?

6 MR. BORNE: While we have not, as on the
7 island of Oahu, while we have not clearly defined acreage
8 and location, it's the west part of Pohakuloa, we'd like
9 it to be contiguous, somewhere around the Parker Ranch
10 area, but it may not be. We're just looking for areas
11 that we could use for maneuver type of training. So
12 there has been no decision on a specific region or area.

13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Could I comment on
14 that?

15 MS. AMARAL: Can we save comments until
16 after --there will be a comment period. We're trying to
17 get to all the questions. There's a question on this
18 side of the room towards the back.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. It says you're
20 going to upgrade to support C-17 aircraft. Is this
21 aircraft already landing on this island? Or will this be
22 a new aircraft to come to this island?

23 MS. AMARAL: Are the C-17 aircraft already
24 landing on this island or is this an additional aircraft?

25 COL PUTTMANN: They have made landings

1 before. They have not been consistent, but we have had
2 'em come in and land before. But we'd have to upgrade
3 the airfield in order to handle the weight.

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Where are they
5 landing now?

6 COL PUTTMANN: Bradshaw Army Airfield. And
7 I say they've not done that on any kind of regularity.

8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Bradshaw, is that
9 Hilo?

10 COLONEL PUTTMANN: Bradshaw is located on
11 the Pohakuloa Training Area itself.

12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Oh. So it won't
13 bring -- this is bringing new aircraft that wasn't here
14 before, only occasionally, but there will be a whole
15 bunch of new aircraft coming in?

16 COL PUTTMANN: At this point we're not sure.
17 We would like to have the possibility of that capability.
18 So we're looking at that and would want to hear your
19 comments in reference to that.

20 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Definitely against
21 that.

22 MS. AMARAL: There's a question down here.
23 Uncle Abraham, you had a question?

24 MR. KAMAKAWIWOOLE: There is one thing I'm
25 concerned about some of these areas you might be trying

1 to purchase. What about wahi pana, sacred areas? You
2 seem mostly concerned about, there's always this thing
3 about the EIS but we want to be in on it. We want to be
4 in on it. Not just military people, government people
5 but the people that live in here, they have a certain
6 kind of expertise. Don't necessarily have to come from
7 the University of Hawaii.

8 MS. AMARAL: What I'm hearing, Uncle
9 Abraham, is you're making known some of your concerns
10 rather than asking questions. Certainly you will be
11 allowed to.

12 All right. The question I heard, Uncle, and if I
13 heard this wrong please correct me, is have the military
14 taken into consideration when they're looking at the
15 purchase of land, have they taken into consideration the
16 wahi pana, the sacred lands, the sacred sites and will
17 they take that into consideration.

18 COL PUTTMANN: We are required to look at
19 all the cultural impacts.

20 MR. KAMAKAWIWO'OLE: That doesn't answer my
21 question, sir. You're required to look at that impact.
22 But specifically what we're looking for if something is
23 sacred, an area is sacred, we want it protected, we want
24 it understood.

25 MS. LEE: Thank you. I think what we'd like

1 to -- I'm sorry.

2 MS. AMARAL: One question here.

3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's my understanding
4 George Bush is trying to dispense with the EIS procedure
5 with regard to military training. Can you tell me what
6 the status of that is and what would happen to this whole
7 thing if he gets his way?

8 COL PUTTMANN: I really don't have an answer
9 with that. He's not discussed that with us.

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Do you know the
11 status of the proposed legislation?

12 COL PUTTMANN: No, I do not.

13 MS. AMARAL: Okay. Let me come back, then --

14 COL SCHMITZ: Ma'am, at this time there has
15 not been any active movement on that. And I think it is
16 at best a rumor at this point.

17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's what?

18 COL SCHMITZ: It's something that maybe
19 President Bush would like to do. We don't know. But it
20 would take a long while.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He can just do it by
22 Executive Order, yeah?

23 COL SCHMITZ: I have not seen that.

24 COL PUTTMANN: No one up here has seen
25 anything.

1 MS. AMARAL: Okay. Let us begin to move
2 into the comments phase. It looks as if people are ready
3 to begin to make comment.

4 Just a reminder for those of you who may have
5 come in a little late. We are proceeding from -- we
6 started at 5:30. We're going till about 8:30 this
7 evening. A court reporter is present in the room
8 tonight. And everything that is said is taken down
9 verbatim and is on the record. A second reporter is made
10 available. She will be out on the lanai area. That's an
11 accommodation for people who need to leave early or who
12 are uncomfortable about being in large groups but want to
13 give an oral comment.

14 Your comments also can be given in written form
15 either tonight, and there was a form that you could pick
16 up as you registered. They can also be mailed in or
17 faxed in.

18 There is no extraordinary extra weight because
19 you're speaking at a microphone. All your comment
20 carries the same weight in writing, mailed in, faxed in
21 or given orally. It's all treated with the same weight.

22 I would note also for those of you who wish to
23 olelo makuahine (speak Hawaiian; mother tongue), because
24 of the presence of people who do not understand, you may
25 want to translate when you are done speaking. Or we also

1 have Mr. Puakea Nogelmeier here this evening. If you
2 want him to translate either simultaneously or after the
3 fact, he certainly would be willing to work that out with
4 you. Otherwise he will go back to the verbatim record
5 and provide translation from Hawaiian into English for
6 the future record. Is there anything else?

7 MS. LEE: The only -- yes.

8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is this a federal EIS
9 or state EIS?

10 MS. LEE: Is this a federal or state EIS?
11 It's federal.

12 COL PUTTMANN: Federal EIS.

13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That includes a
14 cultural impact statement?

15 MS. LEE: Includes a cultural impact
16 statement.

17 MS. NOEL: The cultural impact statement
18 actually is a state requirement as opposed to a federal.
19 But the cultural resources are evaluated as part of the
20 federal EIS process.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So you're not going
22 to do a separate EIS then?

23 MS. NOEL: No, ma'am, not at this point.

24 MS. LEE: There's one questions here, then
25 I'll come back to you. Yes, ma'am.

1 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a little
2 difficulty with some of the vagueness of some of the
3 answers. For instance, like the aircraft, the C-17, you
4 don't know how many. It's like a big question how many
5 more there will be. You don't know where the road's
6 going to be. It seems to me that this is a little
7 premature when you don't have these plans set. For
8 instance, the noise pollution is a big issue for people
9 who live here. Traffic, aircraft has increased
10 substantially in the last few months. If you don't know
11 how many aircraft that will be flying here, how can this
12 be assessed in the EIS?

13 COL PUTTMANN: At this point we are very
14 early in the process, as I think it was identified. And
15 we're required to come out in the community and listen to
16 what your concerns are. If noise is your concern, you
17 would want us to ensure that that's part of your work
18 plan as we begin to develop the draft EIS. Then we
19 publish the draft EIS and we again come back to the
20 public and take comments. It is early. And if we find
21 throughout the process that we can't do certain things,
22 then we have to adjust our plans. So what was described
23 to you by Ron is really our proposals. It is very early.

24 The specifics of where we would want to put that
25 road are not necessarily known. The acreage of the land

1 that we want to purchase, we have a general idea and
2 we'll share that with you. We know that we would like to
3 bring the C-17s in here but we're not sure of the number,
4 and the amount and the time they would come in. But if
5 that is a concern we hope to be able to take that back
6 and then evaluate or place into our draft EIS the plan:

7 They don't want C-17s. They want C-17s limited.
8 They don't want greater noise. Then we look at how we
9 can put that in and we study those aspects.

10 MS. AMARAL: Leimana, you had a question.

11 MS. DAMATE: This is in regards to the NEPA.
12 If federal funding is being used to do a federal EIS,
13 would that not trigger a Section 106 consultation?

14 MS. AMARAL: So if federal funds are being
15 used to develop a federal EIS, does not that trigger a
16 Section 106 consultation?

17 MS. NOEL: Yes, ma'am. A 106 is being
18 addressed in this particular process.

19 MS. AMARAL: Leimana, follow-up question?

20 MS. DAMATE: Follow-up question. If the 106
21 process is being triggered, that is going to be followed,
22 have you looked at a cultural monitoring yet and are you
23 going to be working with the State Historic Preservation
24 Officer in that process?

25 MS. AMARAL: So there's a couple things.

1 And I would just note for the audience that doesn't know
2 what a 106 process, a consultation is, I wonder if you
3 can answer that. And then 'Mana has asked two questions.
4 One is have you considered a cultural monitor. And, two,
5 have you consulted with the state historic preservation
6 office. So there are three. There's three questions
7 now.

8 What is 106, for people who don't understand?
9 Have you considered a cultural monitor? And are you
10 consulting with historic preservation?

11 MS. NOEL: Yes. The monitor has not been
12 identified but that is a consideration in the process.
13 The cultural and historic resources are being evaluated.
14 And those that are identified, of course, will be
15 protected accordingly. And I think we're a little bit
16 early in the game to identify persons to do this, but we
17 are working with the state as well.

18 MS. AMARAL: And a 106 process is a process
19 that takes place when historic sites are discovered?
20 What is 106?

21 MS. NOEL: George, could you --

22 MS. AMARAL: What do you all mean when you
23 say 106?

24 MR. REDPATH: The Section 106 process
25 requires the evaluation of cultural, historic resources

1 whenever there's a federal project. And there are
2 guidelines for doing that. The State Historic
3 Preservation Office is the designated federal --
4 designated by the federal government to provide that --
5 coordination. So we will be coordinating with the State
6 Historic Preservation Office. It's a standard process
7 when you have a federal project.

8 MS. LEE: Abraham.

9 MR. KAMAKAWIWO'OLE: I feel that there is a
10 conflict in interest when you pick the state. The state
11 is still depending on what Senator Inouye has chosen to
12 do for the economy and the protection of Hawaii. How I
13 look at it Hawaii is protecting the continental United
14 States, not United States is protecting us, because we
15 have no enemies. Many people in the world today who
16 don't know what this terroristic war is all about.

17 The other thing I'm also concerned about in
18 cooperation with other governments, different islands.
19 Are there other military forces going to come over here
20 on our land?

21 MS. LEE: Thank you.

22 MS. AMARAL: As part of this process,
23 planning process, do you anticipate bringing other
24 governments, military here for training as well?

25 COL PUTTMANN: We have in the past trained

1 with other nations. Again, I'm not sure in the future
2 whether we would continue to do that. In all likelihood
3 we would.

4 MR. KAMAKAWIWOOLE: I don't think we would
5 want them here.

6 MS. AMARAL: Okay. Let's now start now to
7 begin to take your comments. And we're going to start
8 with No. 1.

9 MS. LEE: Actually before we get started I
10 just want to remind anyone who came in who thinks they
11 want to give some comments and did not fill this out, to
12 please do it; that we're taking them in numerical order.
13 We've already got a stack of 20. So if you want to get
14 on the roster, make sure you fill out a card for us up
15 front and it will get back to us.

16 MS. AMARAL: When we call your name, if you
17 could come here to this microphone to speak, the
18 stenographer can hear and the rest of the room so we
19 don't have to repeat this.

20 Remember, also, to please be respectful of people
21 making their comments. Allow them to complete their
22 thoughts uninterrupted and treat their comments with
23 respect. We all feel passionately about issues, but we
24 owe one another at least respect.

25 The other thing is, of course, that if you cannot

1 hear, if the court reporter is unable to hear she's going
2 to signal us so we can stop.

3 If you want to avail yourself of Puakea's skills
4 in translating, please talk to him. He's seated here
5 just behind me.

6 MS. LEE: Our first person to give public
7 comments is Bob Jacobson.

8 MR. JACOBSON: Aloha (greetings), ladies and
9 gentlemen. Those of you who are visiting, I hope you
10 enjoy our island.

11 This is in addition to my written testimony. I'm
12 just going to make a brief expansion on some of those
13 things judging by some of the comments I've heard here
14 tonight. I think that primarily my feelings are that
15 before any expansion of the uses of this Pohakuloa
16 military training area, think the Department of Defense
17 should make a comprehensive appraisal of the current
18 weapons residue, other substances, shells and alien
19 species that have been introduced into the Pohakuloa
20 Training Area by the military, its contractors, its
21 subcontractors and other people who have used the
22 increased access that the PTA has afforded the public.
23 Depending upon the results of this, hopefully, truly in-
24 depth EIS, the DOD should start the cleanup of existing
25 unexploded bombs and shells, cleaning up all the residue

1 and fragments of all weapons that have been used in this
2 area. There's also probably some dumping related with
3 weapons carriers and other facility support vehicles.

4 I'm particularly concerned, speaking as a
5 Registered Nurse myself with 24 years experience, that we
6 should do certainly a much better job protecting the
7 health of our people than has been past practice. I'm
8 glad that there are efforts underway to control some of
9 the exotic species. That's a bright light in this
10 process. However, over the years I've taken care of many
11 patients whose ailments are directly attributable to
12 Department of Defense programs or our weapons industry.
13 Such dangers have included exposures to toxic substances
14 dioxin, PCB's, etc., radiation in the environment,
15 weapons plants and testing grounds, contaminated
16 groundwaters from military operations and weapons
17 production, traumatic amputations and blindness from
18 unexplored ordnance.

19 There are many other related hazards of this that
20 can be brought into our environment. Civilian casualties
21 relating to training in Hawaii are really not acceptable,
22 especially without any truly declared wars.

23 And as these weapon systems become more and more
24 deadly, we must consider the long-term health of the
25 people we all seek to protect. These weapons leave many

1 types of deadly residues when expended by military
2 personnel. I think only when such a cleanup has been
3 completed, that will be an appropriate time to begin a
4 dialogue to talk about expansion of the Pohakuloa
5 Training Area. Otherwise I'm sure no really meaningful
6 cleanup of the PTA will ever commence, much less be
7 completed. Really, our own military shouldn't be more
8 hazardous to U.S. residents than, quote, "hostile forces
9 from outside nations." Thank you very much.

10 (Applause)

11 MS. LEE: Our next speaker is Jim Albertini
12 followed by Dwight Vicente.

13 MR. ALBERTINI: My name is Jim Albertini.
14 I'm president of Maluaina Center for Non-violent
15 Education and Action. I know a few things about the U.S.
16 military. I spent nearly two years in prison for non-
17 violent resistance to war and U.S. militarism.

18 I'm the co-author of the book, "The Dark Side of
19 Paradise, Hawaii in a Nuclear World." In researching
20 this book I learned when Major General John Schofield
21 stepped ashore in Honolulu in 1873 posing as a tourist,
22 he was really here to scope out Hawaii for U.S. military
23 bases. Ever since that day Hawaii has had a big problem
24 with military scoping sessions.

25 Back in the 1870s, American businessmen in the

1 islands, the sugar barons, supported Schofield's report
2 that the U.S. should acquire Pearl Harbor. Ever since
3 that day business interests and the U.S. military have
4 been walking, running rough shod all around the world.

5 Now, let me get this straight. With the U.S.
6 military already controlling 22 percent of Oahu and 5
7 percent of the lands in the Hawaiian Islands, the Army
8 now wants thousands of additional acres of Hawaiian
9 lands.

10 It plans to turn that land into military toxic
11 waste dumps, chemical and unexploded bombs and munitions
12 such as landmines, cluster bombs, depleted uranium
13 shells, etc., etc., that will cost billions of dollars to
14 clean up.

15 The whole process of military expansion and
16 pollution will be called Army transformation. Now, who's
17 kidding who? What an odd use of the English language.
18 Army transformation. Transformation. It almost has a
19 religious mystical tone to it, something like the
20 Infinite Justice phrase, the original name given by the
21 Pentagon to the massive U.S. bombardment of Afghanistan,
22 one of the poorest countries on earth, by the richest
23 most powerful countries on earth.

24 Now, let's be clear. The war on terrorism is a
25 cover for imperial adventure for oil and corporate

1 globalization. When an empire like the United States
2 wages total war, everybody and everything becomes the
3 enemy, part of the Axis of Evil to be sacrificed on the
4 altar of militarism, poor people, especially indigenous
5 people, the land, water plants, insects, birds, fish,
6 whales, sacred mountains, burial and cultural sites and
7 on and on. After all, George Bush said if we are not
8 with him we are with the terrorists, therefore the enemy.

9 Let's get to the heart of the matter. I want to
10 affirm what I've been hearing kanaka maoli (indigenous
11 people) sovereignty leaders saying for years. Hawaii is
12 an independent nation under illegal U.S. military
13 occupation. For reference please see U.S. Public Law
14 103-150 where in 1993 the U.S. Government, including both
15 houses of Congress and the president officially
16 apologized for its illegal act of war against the
17 friendly sovereign nation in 1893.

18 In light of this historical record, it would seem
19 that the proper form of Army transformation would be for
20 the U.S. military to pack its bags, close down its bases,
21 clean up its mess and transform itself right out of
22 Hawaii. It still wouldn't be infinite justice, but it
23 would be an important beginning of a genuine
24 transformation that is much needed.

25 Former U.S. Army and President and General Dwight

1 David Eisenhower more than 40 years ago spoke to the need
2 of genuine military transformation on a much broader
3 level with these words, and I quote, "Every gun that is
4 made, every warship launched, every rocket fired
5 signifies in the final sense a theft from those who are
6 hungry and are not fed, those who are cold and are not
7 clothed. This world of ours is not spending money alone.
8 It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of
9 its scientists, the hopes of its children. This is not a
10 way of life at all in any true sense under the cloud of
11 threatening war. It is humanity hanging from the cross
12 of iron," end quote President Eisenhower.

13 On to specifics. Pohakuloa military training
14 area here on the Big Island, every howitzer shell fired
15 is \$700 taken from those who are hungry and are not fed.
16 From our children's education \$700 that could be used to
17 begin cleanup of the mess already made by decades of
18 military abuse of our sacred mountains.

19 The military is doing to Pohakuloa and the twin
20 sacred mountains of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa what it's
21 done Kahoolawe, Makua Valley, Vieques Island in Puerto
22 Rico, Marshall Islands, Kalama to name just a few.

23 What the military has already done to Pohakuloa
24 and astronomy has down to the summits of Mauna Kea is
25 nothing short of desecration of the sacred aina (land).

1 Now with the expansion plans of both Pohakuloa and Mauna
2 Kea and possible NASA-military links of Mauna Kea to Star
3 Wars and first strike nuclear war plans, the desecration
4 is magnified to a global level.

5 How does the county and state rationalize the
6 bombing and militarization of conservation lands? Who
7 says we are obligated to have our sacred mountain bombed?
8 How does the state rationalize the fee of one dollar for
9 the lease of over 100,000 acres for more than 60 years?

10 With the mess the military is making on that land
11 it will take billions of dollars to clean up. The fact
12 is that the U.S. military is the world's largest
13 polluter. According to its own records the U.S. military
14 has over 23,326 toxic hot spots on 1,767 military bases.
15 More than 260 Department of Defense installations are on
16 the -- proposed for inclusion on the Environmental
17 Protection Agency Superfund National priority list for
18 the most hazardous sites in the U.S.

19 Now the military is seeking further exemptions
20 from environmental laws including the requirement to do
21 an Environmental Impact Statement to which this scoping
22 meeting applies.

23 I have been given a sign saying I've one minute
24 left, so I'm going to omit quite a bit here. Let me make
25 a few closing comments.

1 Pohakuloa is three times the size of Kahoolawe.
2 An EIS done for Kahoolawe determined there were 80,000
3 unexploded bombs on the island, some as deep as 20 feet.
4 \$400 million was appropriated for the cleanup. Those
5 funds are nearly exhausted, and the much eroded surface
6 area hasn't even been cleaned up, let alone to a depth
7 where it will be safe to put a spade in the ground to
8 plant a tree.

9 On the map of Pohakuloa there is a 50,000-acre
10 impact area where B-52's have been bombing. On that area
11 is an ICBM zone. ICBM -- ICM stands for Improved
12 Conventional Munitions. It's a euphemism for anti-
13 personnel cluster bombs, the kind we littered Southeast
14 Asia during the Vietnam War as well as Kosovo and
15 Afghanistan. Those so-called improved conventional
16 munitions are specifically designed to cause suffering
17 and agonizing deaths, also to demoralize the population,
18 tie up people caring for victims.

19 The so-called improvements, including designing
20 new weapons with irregular fiberglass pellets that cannot
21 be detected on x-ray, making them more difficult to
22 remove.

23 Is this the kind of impact we want in our health
24 state? I have a list of 30 points here to be included in
25 the Environmental Impact Statement. Let me just note the

1 first one. I think this is the most important one. How
2 and when does the U.S. military intend to transform
3 itself out of the illegally-occupied of Hawaii? How and
4 who is going to pay for cleaning up the mess you have
5 created? Set the date now for the cleanup to begin.

6 In closing, the basic issue of transformation
7 comes down to this. We need to malama (care for) the
8 aina (land), to malama (care for) the sea. If we take
9 care of the earth and the land and the sea, our mother
10 the earth will take care of us. If we abuse the earth we
11 will destroy ourselves. We are on the path of
12 destruction. The Army's proposal for expansion is the
13 path of destruction. Is there hope? I believe so. And
14 in my view the brightest star of hope can be seen, not in
15 the slopes of Mauna Kea where in building more scopes but
16 in re-establishing the independent sovereign nation of
17 Hawaii.

18 The Kingdom of God and Hawaii is within us and
19 it's under our feet. It is here to be realized if we
20 humble ourselves and acknowledge our own violence.
21 Repentance requires changing the way we live, the way we
22 treat others and the earth.

23 The meaning of peace and security need to include
24 clean air, water, land, sustainable means of livelihood,
25 the protection of human rights, national sovereignty, the

1 ability to perpetuate the people's culture, cultural
2 heritage. We need to learn and show by example that
3 aloha (kindness, compassion) and non-violence, not
4 warfare, is the law of our being. Working together with
5 aloha (kindness, compassion) to shut down Pohakuloa here
6 and now, and to clean up the mess, not expand the mess,
7 is the transformation before us all.

8 Aloha (farewell).

9 (Applause)

10 MS. LEE: You'll leave us a copy of your
11 remarks. Okay.

12 MR. VICENTE: Good evening. My name is
13 Dwight Vicente. I'd like to point out some
14 constitutional violations.

15 Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, "Congress shall
16 have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, impose an
17 excise to pay debt and provide for the common defense and
18 the general welfare of the United States. All duties
19 imposed on excise shall be uniform throughout the United
20 States." That's the only moneys that can legally be spent
21 on the military.

22 Article I, Section 8, Clause 12, "To raise and
23 support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use
24 shall be for a longer term than two years." Some of you
25 signed a six-year contract and longer, I believe. And it

1 continues, that the Army beyond two years, "To provide
2 for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the
3 Union and suppress insurrection and repel invasion." So
4 apparently they're supposed to use the militia rather
5 than the regular Army.

6 Article I, Section 8, Clause 17. "To exercise
7 exclusive legislation over all cases whatsoever over such
8 districts not exceeding 10 miles square as made by the
9 cession of particular states and the acceptance of
10 Congress become a seat of government of the United
11 States. And to exercise like authority over all places
12 purchased by the consent of the legislature of these
13 states in which the same shall be for the erection of
14 forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, other needful
15 buildings." And that's in the 13 United States, not
16 outside.

17 The 16th Amendment is being -- income tax money
18 is being used to facilitate the growth of military.
19 That's illegal. There's no spending authority in the
20 16th amendment, nor is there any prohibition against the
21 abuse of power. So it had gone way beyond by using
22 illegal income taxes to fund the military.

23 The history in Hawaii has been a long history
24 based on Americans coming here to take over. They held
25 public office prior to 1887. Hold commissioned offices.

1 In 1887 they wrote the constitution that allowed them to
2 vote here without even renouncing their citizenship.
3 That's all constitutional violations. And in 1893 they
4 took over.

5 In 1894 they joined two constitutions. But with
6 the 1887 with the 1894, the only thing that was changed
7 in the document was they removed the monarchy, replaced
8 it with the office of president.

9 In 1887 they wrote the joint resolution, called
10 Treaty of Annexation, where they claimed that the
11 Republic of Hawaii which was controlled by Americans,
12 signed the treaty with their own president giving Hawaii
13 to the United States which by -- there's no authority in
14 the constitution to accept any lands outside of its own
15 jurisdiction.

16 So actually there is no federal lands here.
17 Never been up to this point in time, according to the
18 constitution. So there is no federal lands.

19 And the State of Hawaii is another one that was
20 created in the -- 1959 to manage the land trust to which
21 there is no land trust. Not coming out of the U.S.
22 Constitution. Any land trust that is referred to is known
23 as the Northwest Ordinance which Hawaii was never a part
24 of. So this is Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2.

25 So any time you hear about land trust, there is

1 none. So I think I'll close on that saying there's a
2 constitutional violation that should be looked at
3 especially with the joint resolution. There should be a
4 constitutional challenge to that resolution there.

5 Thank you.

6 (Applause)

7 MS. LEE: Our next speaker is Athena Peanut
8 and following will be Kelii Ioane. I'm not sure how to
9 say that, I'm sorry.

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: "Ee oh ah nay."

11 MS. LEE: Ioane.

12 MS. PEANUT: Aloha (greetings), I am a
13 caretaker. My name is Athena Peanut. I'm an elder
14 caretaker and a community volunteer lived here for about
15 a dozen years. And I'm honored to be the hanai (foster)
16 mama to a family in Puna.

17 The truth has taken many years to surface. Today
18 it is common knowledge that the Hawaiian Kingdom was
19 unlawfully occupied by the United States military under
20 the cloak of the Spanish-American War. Hawaii has been
21 under military occupation since 1898.

22 Currently there's a complaint before the United
23 Nations Security Council asking for relief for the
24 continued military occupation of Hawaii and the
25 subsequent unlawful subjugation of the Hawaiian people

1 under United States federal laws. Everybody has been put
2 on notice internationally for some time. But perhaps the
3 military has been the last to get the news.

4 It would seem that given the present
5 circumstances before the Security Council and the United
6 Nations, it would not be in the interest of the United
7 States if they blatantly expand their military presence
8 here. So I find this plan a little confusing.

9 I am totally against any further expansion of
10 military presence on this or any other Hawaiian Island
11 for the following reasons.

12 There is still unexploded ordnance all over these
13 islands from World War II. Unexploded ordnance appear
14 daily. Children find grenades in their school gardens.
15 The best example is Kahoolawe which has been given a
16 great deal of attention here. The work's barely gotten
17 started.

18 Last week it was announced that \$2.2 million was
19 allotted from pork barrel funds to go on with the
20 cleanup. And that's insulting. It's not pork barrel.
21 You know? The Army has a zero track record for cleanup.
22 When we get funds it's deemed a special consideration.

23 How -- this is the question I've had to the Army
24 for a long time. I really welcome this chance to ask.
25 It's, how come you guys make messes big time everywhere

1 and you never get to clean it up? Who does clean up
2 after you? The people of the island of Hawaii do not want
3 their beautiful aina (land) trashed any further. What
4 are you proposing to do on our sacred mountain, Mauna
5 Kea, known as the temple, for any reason is not
6 acceptable.

7 The beautiful small town of Hilo is world famous
8 for the aloha spirit. Unfortunately it was not always
9 so. When the military presence from World War II was
10 here it didn't fade from Hilo until through the '50s.
11 During the time of military presence the town was loaded
12 with bars, strip joints, drugs, young women prostituting
13 themselves for the fast money to be had from the
14 military.

15 Today this unfortunate situation still exists in
16 Honolulu where, due to military bases, on pay day or
17 whenever a ship comes to port, these bars are loaded, and
18 it's business as usual. We don't want that here in East
19 Hawaii or anywhere in Hawaii.

20 East Hawaii is famous for its aloha (kindness,
21 compassion), rural beauty, a low income population. The
22 fast money that appears with the large military presence
23 will be too big a temptation for some folks and
24 especially the children. And I speak to you as a
25 grandmother seeking to protect them from the brutal

1 intrusion and the unwholesome environment that always
2 accompanies the military wherever it goes.

3 This is my most important point. Aloha
4 (kindness, compassion) is the ancient law of this land.
5 Aloha and the U.S. military cannot co-exist. The world
6 needs the aloha spirit. It's our only chance of survival
7 in this world poised on the brink of total destruction.

8 As a child I was always taught to clean up my own
9 mess. In that spirit I suggest that all those young,
10 strong, well-trained Army people stationed here now begin
11 at once to clean up all the unexploded ordnance on our
12 aina (land) starting with the island of Kahoolawe.

13 And I would like to just comment on some of the
14 material I heard today. Protection of the aquifer. It's
15 a very, very important item that's right there up at
16 Mauna Kea. You are going to be transporting millions and
17 millions of gallons of petrol fuel constantly, it seems,
18 between the, between the port and up there. The air
19 quality, explosives going off all the time, how is that
20 going to affect our air quality?

21 How about the noise pollution? I'm used to the
22 sound of the birds and the insects and the ocean. In the
23 last few months all I've heard are helicopters and an
24 awful lot of plane traffic. It used to be an unusual
25 circumstance. It's gotten very common. And I would hate

1 to have it happen it would even get worse than it already
2 is. It sounds like that's what the program is.

3 The endangered plants and animal species.
4 Conservation area is a very important designation on this
5 island. Just the fact that you are trying to take over
6 more land in this conservation area to bomb is very, very
7 puzzling. Thank you.

8 (Applause)

9 MS. LEE: Kelii. Kelii. To be followed by
10 Abraham Kamakawiwoole.

11 MR. IOANE: I going talk slow because the
12 lady no goin' understand me if I talk regular. The book
13 you have is our thoughts on the hypocrisy of democracy.
14 And the, one of the major porks and beans of the
15 philosophy of democracy is the right to choose.

16 The book I wen' give you is the native people's
17 said read between the lines. We no like you. But what
18 we found out wen' this guy over here was talking with the
19 purple shirt, that the Army, the military supposed to
20 protect against racism and the evilness empires of the
21 world.

22 Well, wen' work backwards from us. From the
23 native people the military wen' support the evilness
24 racism of the world for us. Okay. Now, you get that,
25 Major? Oh, no, no, you like bird. You get that? You

1 guys wen' support the evil empire in crushing the
2 democratic voice of a simple, indigenous, friendly
3 nation. We was you guys' buddies and you guys wen' stab
4 us in the back.

5 I talking slow enough? Good?

6 Okay. Now, when you go bomb land, no bomb our
7 land. You guys took enough. Stop. Go bomb the people
8 who you came for protect in 1893 because they get most of
9 the land. Go bomb their land.

10 Alexander and Baldwin, Amfac, Castle & Cook,
11 Henry J. Kaiser. They get more land than us. Bomb them
12 because they was successful with your intervention. We
13 was not. So my -- I was going say Hawaiian but that's
14 foolish of me. You never listen before.

15 My thoughts are stop taking from us. Go take
16 from the guys who did well, who been doing well when you
17 guys came protect them. Go bomb where they stay. Wait,
18 I not pau (finished). I get 'um all written down so I no
19 forget.

20 Oh, hea. Terrorism is repulsive in any way,
21 shape or form. That's true story. I resent terrorism
22 whether it is a Holy Jihad or under disguise of
23 annexation. How you think we feel? You know what I
24 mean?

25 You know, when I was small kid I was third grade,

1 this guy from the sixth grade took my dime. There's
2 nothing I could do. He was about 200 pounds. I was 5
3 pounds. I wanted - I needed my dime but I couldn't get
4 'em back. And I know for a true story, the bully had no
5 intentions of returning that dime. Even though the truth
6 and under the laws of Jesus Himself, and you guys all
7 fall under the KKK, not Ku Klux Klan but Caucasian
8 Colonists -- what's the other word? - Caucasian Colonist
9 Conspiracy -- Conspirators, not going give me back my
10 dime. Because you the bully. You know what I mean?

11 If I arm wrestle with you maybe I win one. But
12 old Hawaiian saying, "You guys get more ammunition." You
13 know, the bully has got nothing to do with the truth.
14 That's why you making your gun better because the truth
15 getting brighter. And in closing I'd like to say --
16 shoots, I said it all.

17 Bye.

18 (Applause)

19 MS. LEE: Uncle Abraham.

20 MR. KAMAKAWIWOOLE: Hard act to follow,
21 Skippy.

22 I'm an ex-Marine. I used to sing God Bless
23 America and the Marine Corps Hymn from grade school. But
24 the thing about it all is we do have an education system
25 second to none. Because history is rewritten. And

1 people seem to accept everything after certain
2 generations.

3 Everybody, some people think about only their
4 livelihood. What about their freedom? For most of the
5 things I've said, you know, I accept them with a kind of
6 pain because of my comrades in arms.

7 I haven't been able to join certain military
8 situa... -- you know, organizations primarily because after
9 a while everybody's talking about America.

10 I always wanted to write an article, "Hello,
11 America. Where are you?" I don't know where I'm at
12 except I know I'm home. I know who I am. My mother, my
13 father, everybody else told me I'm Hawaiian. I'm
14 Hawaiian. We can love people.

15 What I'm afraid of is -- I'm not afraid of it for
16 all that we do. The bully thing comes about from the
17 government. They go ahead and do things anyway. But I
18 give you a warning. And this warning is something that
19 Hawaiians they have certain kind of mana'o (thoughts).
20 It's not meant out of malice or revenge. This is our
21 land. And we hold it sacred. We don't have to fight
22 you. If you come here to do harm, the harm will come to
23 you. And never look for trouble my father always told me
24 this. Trouble looks for you.

25 I have certain reservations also about what can

1 you do for us. You say we have a trust, you have the
2 Hawaiian Homeland Trust was given to the state. But the
3 United States of America has the last say, even in the
4 trust.

5 You know, up in Waimea during the war years, they
6 built reservoir for the people. Now they putting people
7 to live in an area that was a dump area in Waimea. They
8 have taken away our mountain.

9 Several things were not mentioned here. But I
10 attended a Hawaiian Homeland meeting where there was
11 supposed to be some land exchanges. How can you exchange
12 something for land that was not yours in the first place?

13 And for all the things that you try, for some of
14 the things they wanted us to do was to move in cold areas
15 to have them developed. We're not ma'a (accustomed) to
16 that. There was a time when the Hawaiians lived in any
17 kind of areas but under different kinds of conditions.

18 So people put us up in the mountain. There's a
19 Mana Road up there in the Waimea side, Hamakua area. I
20 think that maybe the military, if you decide to, you
21 know, to stay, I don't see any good public relations.

22 But I remember the Marines went about 200 come to
23 my home. My father used to get booze for them, you know.
24 And the Filipinos in the camps used to walk to town from
25 Pahoa to get, pick up bottles of whiskey in town because

1 they had carts.

2 So what can you do for us? I just have this
3 feeling of pain. I don't know, when I went to Nam and I
4 came back I believed in a lot of things. But when you
5 come back the first tour, and people call you a baby
6 killer, later on you get out after your second tour and
7 go to college, you find out there are certain people
8 shine you. And this is going to happen to several
9 people.

10 I look at the Army and I feel sorry for them, the
11 Armed Forces of the United States. Because if you know
12 what a warrior is -- warriors aren't fighting the war.
13 It's ignorance. The warrior is dead. I didn't see any
14 blood spilled by many Americans go over there in force.
15 A bunch of bullies. I wasn't proud after a while.

16 But I do maintain the friendship with my comrades
17 in arms and I do have a certain amount of respect. No
18 hard feelings against the individual themselves. But
19 somewhere in that uniform is a person that doesn't think,
20 perhaps, "my country right or wrong."

21 What is gone here in the world is that I don't
22 believe in this patriotism primarily because my first
23 patriotism is to my Creator. My second is the truth, not
24 realities.

25 Thank you.

1 (Applause)

2 MS. AMARAL: Thank you, Abraham. The next
3 speaker is Cory Harden followed by Moses David, followed
4 by Councilmember Julie Jacobson.

5 And as Cory is making her way up, I would
6 just remind you that your comments can help to guide the
7 process of the EIS. If you could stay focused on those
8 things you want the Army to be looking into, that would
9 be helpful.

10 Thank you.

11 MS. HARDEN: Hello. Cory Harden.

12 As I was reading some stuff on Pohakuloa, I got
13 confused 'cause I got different information about
14 Pohakuloa being considered a large training area or not.

15 In the March 26th, 2002 "Star Bulletin" Major
16 James Dubik at Schofield said, "The Honolulu training
17 areas are too small to allow for training more than 150
18 soldiers at a time, while at Pohakuloa 500 soldiers can
19 train at once."

20 Then there was a story back in 2001, March 30 in
21 the "Star Bulletin". And in that the Army said the other
22 areas where soldiers can shoot and train together,
23 Schofield and Pohakuloa, are too small. These seem
24 contradictory. Could you explain the contradiction
25 there?

1 MS. AMARAL: I think basically we're at the
2 point now, Cory, where you're putting your comments onto
3 the record. What we can do is note that you've raised
4 the issue and ask them to address it at a later time.

5 MS. HARDEN: No, it was too long of a
6 question to ask.

7 MS. AMARAL: I see.

8 MS. HARDEN: Does someone have a quick
9 response to that?

10 COL PUTTMANN: Without really seeing the
11 full context of the articles, I wouldn't have a position.
12 Maybe we can talk about it later. We may be able to
13 show, find out the answer for you.

14 MS. HARDEN: Okay. Well, I left the paper
15 with my phone number and contact information, so I would
16 like an answer, please.

17 Okay. To go on. As I was thinking about
18 Pohakuloa I was reminded about the Vietnam War where we
19 got the infamous statement, "We had to destroy the
20 village in order to save it."

21 We must not destroy the land we are defending by
22 overbuilding or by degrading the environment. There's
23 talk of adding 23,000 acres of Parker Ranch land to the
24 current 109,000 acres of Pohakuloa. That means for every
25 five acres now at Pohakuloa another acre would be added.

1 I don't support this. I think there is more than
2 enough of the Big Island already under military use. I'm
3 okay with the increased use of the existing area but only
4 if the environment is protected. Protection is critical
5 because of the uniqueness of Pohakuloa, also because of
6 the recent history.

7 Pohakuloa has the highest concentration of
8 endangered species of any Army installation in the world,
9 according to a Pohakuloa commander, Lieutenant Colonel
10 Owen. Has eight of the 31 birds on the U.S. Endangered
11 Species list. It has one of the two mammals on the list.
12 A shrub that was thought to be extinct for 50 years was
13 found at Pohakuloa.

14 Pohakuloa has some of the best remaining dry
15 forest lands in the Hawaiian Islands, and it's critical
16 habitat for more than a dozen listed plants, according to
17 Environment Hawaii. There's also more than 150
18 archaeological sites.

19 So there's a lot worth protecting there. I know
20 there are environmental protection efforts, but the
21 recent news and past history don't really assure me a
22 great deal.

23 As was mentioned before, the Pentagon is trying
24 to amend a defense spending bill to exempt the military
25 from environmental laws. Although the Secretary of

1 Defense already has the authority to exempt training
2 grounds, it looks like the Pentagon is using fear of
3 terrorism to spare itself the time and trouble of
4 multiple battles over each individual exemption. I'm
5 worried that we may see headlines like they had in
6 Massachusetts where tons of bullets at a training
7 facility leached lead into the groundwater.

8 Back at Pohakuloa. In 1989 the Army spent 30
9 million taxpayer dollars to build a multi-purpose range
10 complex without doing adequate environmental assessment.
11 It took a lawsuit to block the Army from using the
12 complex, pending an Environmental Impact Statement and
13 mitigation of damage done during construction. So if
14 there's some apprehension about environmental issues,
15 there's some basis for that.

16 There are now civilian biologists looking out for
17 the environment at Pohakuloa. But their access to some
18 biologically critical sites are restricted for safety
19 reasons. And they're caught between groups, the
20 conservation people and Fish and Wildlife Service tell
21 them they aren't doing enough. And the Army and hunters
22 feel like they're doing too much, according to reports in
23 Environment Hawaii.

24 I do think we need a strong and well-trained
25 military force, and the battered Big Island economy can

1 definitely use the \$14 million Pohakuloa brings in each
2 year.

3 Less military traffic on public roads when the
4 tank trail to Kawaihae is upgraded will increase safety.
5 But in saving our land we need to be careful not to
6 destroy it.

7 (Applause)

8 MS. AMARAL: Moses David, followed by
9 Councilmember Jacobson.

10 For those of you that have to leave and have not
11 had an opportunity to get your comment on the record,
12 just to remind you there are stenographers on the lanai
13 that are available to take your written comment and
14 facilitators to aid in that.

15 Aloha (salutation).

16 MR. DAVID: Thank you God and Goddess.

17 It is an absolute shame that at this late date,
18 as we go down the line towards Armageddon, that all you
19 have to do is think about making weapons of destruction
20 and building the military industrial complex.

21 It says in the Word of God and Goddess, "I have
22 created this waster to destroy." And if you become
23 instruments of destruction and the Devil comes to steal,
24 kill and destroy, and the Word of God says -- and Goddess
25 -- in the Book of Revelations, "I will destroy them that

1 destroy the earth. And vengeance is mine. And I will
2 repay," says the Lord and Lordess.

3 You can rest assured that what goes around will
4 come around and it's all going to come down. And it's
5 all going to come down. And it's coming down on the head
6 of America. You can rest assured of that. Your days are
7 numbered. The handwriting is on the wall.

8 Just like ancient Egypt and Pharaoh and his army
9 got drowned, you can rest assure yours is getting drowned
10 with the son of perdition like Judas. It's a back
11 stabber. Oh, yeah. America is a back stabber.

12 Check out what they did to the red man's land,
13 the lands that they come over here from. Just check out
14 back on the mainland, what they did to the red man. You
15 know that was the worst, largest annihilation and
16 extermination of anybody on the planet earth since time
17 immemorial what was done to the red man in America?

18 And what's being done to the red man in
19 Palestine? What's being done to the red man in
20 Afghanistan? What was done in Vietnam? That's why we
21 shouldn't even register for the military industrial
22 complex. The weapons of our warfare are not carnal but
23 spiritual, mighty to the tearing down of strongholds.

24 Jesus said, "If my kingdom, my queendom was of
25 this world then would my servants fight." So therefore,

1 anybody who is doing any fighting, you can rest assured
2 they're of the Kingdom of Satan. They're going down, and
3 their weapons of war with them will be burnt in Hell, and
4 they will be fuel to the fire. That's what's coming.

5 MS: AMARAL: Moses, can you try to stay on
6 track?

7 MR. DAVID: This is on track because I'm
8 telling about where it's at. And I'm telling you the
9 truth about what's coming down. "The meek shall inherit
10 the earth and delight themselves in the abundance of
11 peace. Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be
12 called the children of God and Goddess."

13 And we're going to burn the weapons of war for
14 seven years after the battle of Armageddon. So anybody
15 who wants to start building weapons of war is just going
16 to come back and be burnt up. And you're just going to
17 have to clean up the trash then 'cause you're making a
18 mess and a hell out of the earth right now. That's for
19 sure.

20 So everybody needs to repent and have a change of
21 heart. And then we can truly have a transformation.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. AMARAL: Councilmember Julie Jacobson
24 followed by Harry Fergerstrom followed by Genesis Lee
25 Loy.

1 COUNCILMEMBER JACOBSON: Aloha (greetings).
2 And thank you very much for being here.

3 I want to kinda clarify right from the beginning,
4 I'm the councilmember but I'm not speaking for my whole
5 district, but I'm speaking from my perspective as the
6 representative of the area, which includes the people and
7 the environment.

8 And I think what I'm going to start with, because
9 I just spent eight hours in our county committee meetings
10 discussing the issue of our budget shortfall. From that
11 perspective, I want to know what will be the true cost to
12 the County of Hawaii? And things like will you be
13 completely self-sufficient in terms of solid waste,
14 sewers, medical care, hospitals, these kinds of things?

15 Because what I can easily have some anxiety
16 about, is that even though it wouldn't be intended, that
17 costs would be passed on that the county and our state
18 would have to bear. I think, especially when you put
19 those in the perspective of some of our unique features,
20 some of them social, some of them environmental.

21 But just for example, the Swiss cheese nature of
22 our earth, our lava and what are the added dangers of
23 affecting our aquifers.

24 A particular one that's social and environmental,
25 which I'm not sure you're aware of, is that especially in

1 my district, probably 90 percent of the people get their
2 water from water catchment systems. So I'd like to know
3 will there be a potential of airborne particles affecting
4 our catchment systems? And then if so is the Army
5 prepared to bring in water systems for our residents?

6 In case you don't know this, the area of Puna
7 alone has about 56,000 residential lots that are maybe 25
8 percent full. In the long run, will you bring those
9 things if that were to be the impact to us? Because this
10 will be probably multi-millions, probably in the billions
11 to address some of these concerns if these impacts were
12 proven to be so.

13 Another real concern for me is depleted uranium
14 and will any of the activities you engage in, involve
15 materials that have depleted uranium?

16 And I just, I haven't had a chance to read them
17 but I got a report off the Internet on the health effects
18 of depleted uranium, by the Armed Forces Radiobiological
19 Institute. I just got to glance at it, but the main
20 focus they were looking at was how physicians treat
21 embedded fragments of depleted uranium.

22 You could even extend that to if we have soldiers
23 with those kinds of injuries, will we have physicians,
24 will we have our hospitals set up to deal with those
25 things?

1 Then, also, just to let you know, I also pulled
2 off the web, and I will admit as well that I haven't read
3 them, but twenty-some articles from all over the world
4 about the risks of depleted uranium. I don't know if you
5 can answer this right now. But will depleted uranium
6 products be a part of this? If there's just a simple
7 answer to that it would be interesting to know. That may
8 not be something you can tell us at this time.

9 MS. AMARAL: Colonel Puttmann, did you --

10 MR. BORNE: Yes. The simple answer is
11 depleted uranium is only used for civil - correction -
12 for service munitions and is reserved only for special
13 occasions during war stocks and is not allowed to be used
14 in training. In fact there's a moratorium on all use of
15 depleted uranium right now. So for the future we do not
16 believe it will be used or allowed to be used in Hawaii.

17 COUNCILMEMBER JACOBSON: Okay. Then I'm
18 just going to bring your attention to our dire crisis in
19 our county about solid waste; that we have a landfill
20 that should have been closed in 1993 that we got
21 extensions for. We have one in West Hawaii. We're
22 looking for a whole new system, a whole new attention to
23 that. I want to know, will you be expecting to use the
24 county's landfills or your own systems for that? Again,
25 maybe I don't need -- I doubt if you've even thought

1 through questions like that at this time. These are -- I
2 share a lot of the concerns that some of the others have
3 expressed here.

4 And I have some personal interest about the issue
5 of radiation because I have a family member that suffered
6 cancer from radiation treatments. And her own physician
7 at a notable medical institution told her that's what it
8 was from. That's from the '50s when they didn't know the
9 dangers of those things.

10 So not only do we need to be concerned about
11 intended things, but even unintended consequences and
12 changes, understandings of technologies.

13 I have been an environmentalist and consider that
14 sort of the theme of my background. But I've also gotten
15 more concerned about social justice issues and serving
16 the public. I just see a deteriorating social situation
17 in our county with the have-nots, the different cultural
18 mixes of our county being just a vast increase of tension
19 and stress and problems. And I see this bringing that,
20 and maybe you can hear it in some of their voices, but I
21 have concerns about how we are going to deal with these
22 social problem that come about. I just really fear that
23 we could have some serious kinds of problems that
24 wouldn't have any quick, easy answers, but it would be
25 ongoing difficult problems.

1 I would like to see a county that has a sense of
2 aloha (kindness, compassion) to it. I do want to,
3 though, leave you with a note that I do appreciate -- on
4 a wholly different subject -- the cooperation with the
5 military for our ambulance services in our Volcano area.
6 Those are the kind of partnerships that I think that we
7 can do that are serving our public.

8 So as this proceeds I'd like to know, I'd like to
9 have these questions answered. I do appreciate your
10 coming to listen to us.

11 Thank you very much.

12 (Applause)

13 MS. AMARAL: Harry Fergerstrom, Genesis Lee
14 Loy, followed by Kalani Makekau-Whittaker.

15 MR. FERGERSTROM: Aloha kakou (greetings
16 all).

17 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

18 MR. FERGESTROM: My name is Harry
19 Fergerstrom.

20 I'm extraordinarily concerned about military
21 buildup in the islands. As Mr. Albertini pointed out,
22 you already occupy some five percent of the land already.
23 You are part of the military occupation, internationally
24 illegal, constitutionally illegal.

25 In 1993, Public Law 103-150, which was signed by

1 both houses of the Congress and the President of the
2 United States apologized and talked about the restitution
3 that needed to be done here. Talked about your illegal
4 occupation here. Talked about the illegality of the
5 State of Hawaii. And it talked about -- pardon me, I'm a
6 little loss for the word -- that's okay, I'll get back to
7 that part.

8 Anyway, you folks already know by your own laws,
9 by the laws of the United States, that this is an illegal
10 occupation. Your President has apologized on behalf of
11 all the citizens of the United States, which I believe
12 includes the military. Yet you seem to have overlooked
13 all these factors. And you continue to invade us the way
14 you did a hundred years ago. This is exactly what we
15 see.

16 Right now there's 30 helicopters parked at the
17 bottom of -- up by Pohakuloa. There's F-111s flying out
18 of Kona. This makes me very, very, very afraid. Very,
19 very afraid. You want to bring in Apache helicopters
20 designed for urban warfare, F-111s, quick attack
21 fighters. Our nearest neighbor is 2,500 miles away,
22 gentlemen. Who are we attacking?

23 You're taking my most sacred spot on earth. The
24 most sacred spot on earth, Mauna Kea. And you want to
25 implement your HARP system. Perhaps you're not aware of

1 it because the military has a funny way of making it
2 available to only those who need to know. Ke Akua (God)
3 tells us these things. Not only the HARP system, you
4 want a Star Wars program out of Puna. You just put up
5 one of the largest radars in Hawaii in South Point.

6 I want to specifically address Kawaihae where you
7 have intentions of putting your storage, your fuel
8 storage facilities there. That entire Kawaihae district
9 is extraordinarily sacred to the Hawaiian people. There
10 exists Puukohola Heiau along with two other smaller
11 heiaus that are part of the same complex.

12 Puukohola is the first seat of state for the
13 Hawaiian Kingdom. The area that you want to expand into
14 is going to destroy extraordinarily sacred sites.
15 Extraordinarily sacred. I must feel like an idiot
16 talking about this because you folks are military men.
17 And I was partially raised in a military family, so I
18 understand military thinking. I wish there was not a
19 need for one but there is. But I do understand you
20 folks.

21 What I do understand is that you act by orders.
22 You don't look. You don't see. And even if you do see
23 wrong you can't stop it. You are under orders.

24 You're building more prisons here. You're
25 bringing in Apache helicopters, F111's. Do I feel like a

1 victim of attack? I believe that's what you use a scope
2 for to figure out where your target is. And I'm very,
3 very afraid.

4 The area that you want to build up on -- first, I
5 have, I've had an objection from the time you folks have
6 been here up at Pohakuloa. It's an extraordinary, rare
7 alpine area. Its also Hawaiian Homes Land which, of
8 course, is a federal entitlement.

9 Entitlement is something you give me because you
10 stole the rest of it. And you're going to appease me
11 with a little bit. But that doesn't even come to us.
12 That's used by you. That's the most sacred spot on
13 earth. That's between the male and the female energies.
14 And you want to bomb it? That's like bombing your
15 mother. Source of creation gentlemen.

16 I'm concerned about private military roads.
17 Where there is private military roads there's no public
18 access.

19 As part of the EIS process it should be
20 considered part of the CIS also. You're impacting my
21 cultural tremendously. And you do so with wanton
22 disregard.

23 We could stand here -- Hawaiians have been
24 testifying for a hundred years about what you do to us.
25 You'll sit there and smile and be cooperative and

1 cordial. It still falls on deaf ears because you are
2 under orders, perhaps orders to sit here, smile, and
3 shake your head. I really don't mean that personally.
4 But you have to understand we have a hundred years of
5 experience.

6 With George Bush's anti-terrorist thing it makes
7 me very, very afraid. Because to object to anything in
8 the United States makes me a terrorist in his eyes. So
9 point of clarification: I'm a taroist. I plant taro. I
10 plant life.

11 Thank you.

12 (Applause)

13 MS. LEE: Genesis Lee Loy. Is Genesis still
14 here? Kalani?

15 MR. MAKEKAU-WHITTAKER: Aloha mai kakou
16 (greetings all).

17 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

18 MR. MAKEKAU-WHITTAKER: I come here today
19 representing my ohana (family), genealogical ties back to
20 Papahanaumoku (goddess, earth mother), who the military
21 continues to rape. I also come here in honor of another
22 brother, who passed away fighting against the military
23 here in Hawaii, the illegal occupation. The military has
24 no jurisdiction in the nation state of the Kingdom of
25 Hawaii.

1 I'm very cynical about this process. I think
2 it's obvious why. It's amazing the arrogance of the
3 military. For how many years we've been coming here
4 testifying, talking about the destruction to our people?

5 And a little clarification for Ms. Amaral. The
6 Hawaiian culture I am aware of people are the
7 environment, the environment is the people. So when we
8 talk about environmental impact statement we're going to
9 talk about people. So we are definitely talking to the
10 issue.

11 Despite my cynicism I'm going to still
12 participate, knowing that my testimony will have no
13 impact. And it's no wonder we need to resort to other
14 means of resistance. How convenient. You use fear. All
15 this propaganda out there on the table instilling fear
16 into the community so you can expand your empire here.
17 Let me tell you, expanding your empire doesn't soothe our
18 fear. In fact it makes me more fearful. Same with my
19 ohana (family).

20 We live on the slopes of where you guys bombing.
21 We are not a target for the people you claim to protect
22 us against, unless you increase your military presence
23 here. Then we will become a bigger target. Then you'll
24 come back, put more propaganda on the table, we'll get
25 scared, you'll increase your empire again, we'll become a

1 bigger target. More military means bigger target. It's
2 a snowball effect.

3 Furthermore, you used the rhetoric of
4 economically assisting a community. For the little that
5 you may spend in the community there's a horrible trade-
6 off for the people. And all the people before me
7 testified to that. We get screwed on that deal. Mayor
8 Harry Kim is selling us all out by supporting the
9 military. If he can't recognize such an obviously bad
10 deal where the people lose out so much he needs to get
11 out of office.

12 We don't want your money. We don't want your
13 protection. We don't want your ammunitions. We don't
14 want your vehicles on our streets. We don't want you
15 making your own streets. We don't want your rubbish. We
16 don't want your pollution. We don't want your excrement
17 or shit or sewage. We don't want your desecration of our
18 land. We don't want your arrogance. We don't want you
19 anywhere on our land.

20 Practically everybody before me has said the same
21 thing. That's what I'm talking about arrogance, because
22 I know this is going to happen anyway. We have a
23 familial and emotional responsibility to protect
24 Papahanaumoku (goddess, earth mother) and keep you off of
25 her. She has been raped too many times by the U.S.

1 military and we must put an end to you making a whore of
2 her.

3 It is about aloha aina (patriotism, love for the
4 land), which is much, much more than just loving the
5 land. If you cannot understand this, do your homework.

6 (Applause)

7 MS. LEE: Keoni Choy, followed by Jolena
8 LaForge. Keoni Choy.

9 MR. CHOY: Aloha ohana (greetings family).

10 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

11 MR. CHOY: And our belligerent occupiers,
12 the real terrorists.

13 We have -- a couple years ago I remember, you had
14 104,000 pounds of PCB waste the Army created in Japan.
15 It was refused by the continental United States and it's
16 put on a northern Hawaiian island. I'm going to ask you
17 later.

18 I want to talk about our most sacred mountain in
19 all Polynesia is Mauna Kea and what you're doing on
20 there. I realize it's a very strategic location. It
21 controls 40 percent of the world's air space. And I know
22 you guys doing lasers and all kinds of stuff up there.
23 And I object to that and putting us in danger of attack.

24 A lot of my concerns are with the water, cultural
25 sites destruction, erosion of our soil. I see maneuvers

1 up there that I couldn't see the end of how high the dust
2 went up in the air. Thousands of feet from your
3 maneuvers. That's a lot of soil. It takes a long time,
4 and we don't have very much of it here. I don't have any
5 on my land. It's all rocks.

6 There's endangered birds and plants, the hoary
7 bat up there. I'm worried about you guys' toxic waste,
8 UXB (sic), and they found outside of you guys' area,
9 impact areas. I'm worried about any nuclear storage or
10 pollution. I object to you guys having -- expanding a
11 fuel depot at Kawaihae harbor.

12 And the use of land outside of PTA for maneuvers.
13 I'm talking about the hill going up to Kilohana, outside
14 of you guys' area. You guys have observers under tents
15 and stuff up there under your netting. And it's outside
16 your training area.

17 I notice that we just had a new law brought in
18 that you guys can expand your runways without any public
19 input. Brand new law this year, or whatever.

20 You guys bring in most of your supplies. Do you
21 plan to buy from local farmers and local suppliers, help
22 our economy, or you guys going to bring in all your stuff
23 from the mainland?

24 You guys paid big money to Japan for opening the
25 bases and keeping them open. But we don't want your

1 money. We don't want your bases. But, hey, if you guys
2 going to have your bases, why not have cleanup and use
3 you guys to take out all your 'opala, your rubbish.

4 And I'm worried about the closing of Mauna Kea
5 State Park, up there right by PTA. They say, oh, it's a
6 chlorinization problem for the water. That's why you
7 guys have all those porta-potties out there.

8 You guys closing down these areas that we have
9 traditionally gathered things like house timbers and food
10 and other things, also to get seed stock. Like kauila (a
11 type of vegetation) is in danger. And our finest houses
12 was made out of kauila.

13 There's -- anyway, I wanted to ask you guys, hey,
14 is there 104,00 pounds of PCB waste still in the northern
15 Hawaiian Islands? You guys bolted some containers down
16 to an atoll up there that is about what, eight feet above
17 sea level? Is it still there?

18 (Applause)

19 MS. LEE: Jolena? Jolena Laforge, followed
20 by Jesse Dawn, followed by Ole' Fulks. Is Jolena here?
21 No. Jesse Dawn.

22 MR. DAWN: Good evening. I'll just make
23 this as brief as possible.

24 I'm a Vietnam vet. I was in the infantry over
25 there, the 1st Infantry Division. And the first thing I

1 learned was the real danger was not from the Viet Cong
2 but from our own weapons; air strikes that came down on
3 us, artillery that came down on us. And it's a well
4 known fact that 50 percent of the Vietnam vets were
5 killed by our own fire. And then, of course, there was
6 the hundred thousand that killed themselves after they
7 got back. But, anyway, so that's the military and how it
8 works.

9 And then you have Bush, with his Enron thing, you
10 know, take the money Enron. And trying to cover up that
11 with terrorism. And the military budget now is going
12 haywire. Now Boeing just got a \$20 billion contract and
13 he's spending all the money like Reagan did and taking it
14 away from everything, the environment, from education,
15 from everything, giving it all to the military. It's the
16 worst possible direction that we can go in, and yet Bush
17 is still getting away with it. And it's going to come to
18 a head and there's going to be a lot of trouble.

19 And this is the worst island to expand military
20 on because we have a lot of -- we have a very strong
21 environmental community here. We have lawyers here who
22 have sued the Navy and the Army over plutonium and sonar
23 testing. And, you know, some of the strongest
24 environmental lawyers in the world are right here. And
25 they'll -- there will be lawsuits and there will be

1 protests.

2 It's not going to look good for the military to
3 try to do this. Because I can see this is just the
4 beginning. You think we're just going to sit around and
5 not do anything? You're very wrong. There's going to be
6 a lot of things going on against this.

7 We don't want military expansion here. I moved
8 here because I want to get away from military bases. Two
9 hundred miles is not far enough from Pearl Harbor.
10 That's a main target. We don't want to make this a
11 bigger target than it already is. This is a healing
12 island. We're a non-military kind of island here. It's
13 the worst place to be doing this kind of thing.

14 Do it on Oahu. Expand over in Kauai and that
15 training ground over here -- over there. But not over
16 here. It's not going to work.

17 You're going to make the military look very bad.
18 There's going to be lawsuits, protests. It's the worst
19 place to do this kind of thing. Take it somewhere else.

20 Thank you.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. LEE: Thank you. Ole', who will be
23 followed by Kealoha Pisciotta.

24 MR. FULKS: I am Ole' Fulks. I'm coming
25 before you today as the chairman of the Hawaii

1 Speleological Survey. Our organization is affiliated
2 with the National Speleological -- National Speleological
3 --

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Society.

5 MR. FULKS: -- Society. And we map caves
6 and do other scientific research, well, cave related. In
7 most cases our services are given without cost.

8 The EIS needs to identify caves, longitude caves
9 and other forms of caves that will be impacted. And in
10 those caves the cultural, biologic, geologic, hydrologic
11 and speleologic resources need to be identified and their
12 values assessed, and also what will be done to mitigate
13 any impacts on these resources.

14 Now, amongst our membership we have probably some
15 of the best people that -- the most capable of assessing
16 these resources. And our organization would be willing
17 to assist in the -- in that effort if -- if asked.
18 However, many of our members do not live in the Hawaiian
19 Islands, and therefore I should be contacted probably
20 myself as chairman as I am right here, local, as soon as
21 possible if you would like that assistance, to discuss
22 that, because we have to get together a team to see
23 what's needed and contact people and they have to make
24 travel arrangements.

25 Of course, you know, they'll be paying their own

1 arrangements. They have lives, too, so they have to
2 arrange, you know, when they can come.

3 So if we can be of assistance please contact me
4 or any other member of the Hawaii Speleological Survey as
5 soon as possible.

6 MS. LEE: Kealoha.

7 (Applause)

8 MS. PISCIOTTA: Aloha (greetings).

9 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

10 MS. PISCIOTTA: I'm sorry, I'm not terribly
11 prepared. I do not have a written statement, but I will
12 review the information and get one in.

13 I didn't really understand exactly what this
14 meeting was about, but I had received an e-mail from Wil
15 Chee - Planning. It was a, you know, very beautiful e-
16 mail actually asking for my assistance.

17 I normally work on the Mauna Kea issue. I was a
18 former employee there for 12 years and belong to a group
19 that's very interested in working to protect the
20 mountain.

21 It's said that the Army had expressed some
22 concerns about the public reaction to the meetings given
23 the strong response over the development on Mauna Kea and
24 some mention of Pohakuloa. And there is a direct
25 connection to Mauna Kea which a number of people have

1 already spoken to. But there's another one that I would
2 like to talk about specifically relating to the
3 environment. And that is that I'm going to read a part
4 of the general lease of Mauna Kea. And this is where
5 Pohakuloa comes in.

6 It says, "Water rights. All surface and
7 groundwaters appurtenant to the demised premises together
8 with the rights to enter and capture" -- wait, I hope I'm
9 reading the right one. Oh yes, I'm sorry, I'll skip to C
10 - "They shall not take or divert any of the waters
11 arising from the springs which furnish the water supply
12 for Pohakuloa. And no alteration to said springs shall
13 be made by the lessee."

14 This is the lease agreement that is between the
15 state and the university for the science reserve in the
16 summit area of Mauna Kea. So apparently the waters from
17 Waiiau Spring furnish the water for Pohakuloa. Those also
18 affect the lake waters on the mountain. So I will
19 provide more comment on that.

20 I'd like to know if the Army will be addressing
21 the water. They're closing the Mauna Kea State Park
22 because of lack of water now. You know, that's our only
23 state park up there, yeah?

24 But I wanted to speak a little differently today
25 because my na'au (heart, center of emotion) is really

1 sore. We've been very tired working on the Mauna Kea
2 issue. We have litigation pending and we have a
3 contested case hearing. So all of us have been spending
4 a lot of time working on that and the Northwestern
5 Hawaiian islands and then now this meeting.

6 I want to say that I attended a conference in
7 Estonia. It was a peace and nonviolent conflict
8 resolution conference. And in that I delivered a
9 position on behalf of, at that time, Ka Lahui Hawaii.
10 And that was that self defense is a human and normal
11 reaction to attack. And I think that America, it was
12 attacked. We're not exactly sure by whom or what. So
13 the idea is that we must defend ourselves.

14 But we were the strongest country with the most
15 arms, which was originally meant to be a deterrent, yet
16 we were still attacked. So the argument here is to
17 expand to provide better protections, but I'm not sure
18 it's a deterrent.

19 In the process you hear a lot of pain and
20 discussion here about the aina (land) and about us
21 speaking from our world view, from our philosophy, the
22 basis of our religion, which is aloha (kindness,
23 compassion). And the principle of aloha depends upon the
24 truth. And so I want you to understand that by me coming
25 and speaking the truth and all of our people here is the

1 most aloha we can be.

2 But in the principle of aloha (kindness,
3 compassion), what is contrary to aloha cannot exist
4 simultaneously. So that is why you hear the strength of
5 our convictions.

6 But I know that you are my brothers and sisters
7 as well as they are. And I know that you wear a uniform
8 and you have a purpose and you have a belief. And I
9 would honor that. And I will honor that as I will honor
10 my people's belief as well.

11 However, I need you to consider these things.
12 One is that there are 8,000 pure-blooded Hawaiians left
13 in the world according to the World Health Organization.
14 I mean I just actually said this to the newspaper
15 yesterday, that when the leases are up for the
16 observatories on Mauna Kea in the year 2033, there will
17 be no pure-blooded Hawaiians left. And we are in a point
18 of survival mode.

19 A lot of people don't understand that. We have
20 the Pacific Missile Range being built on Niihau, where
21 one of the highest concentration of pure-blooded Hawaiian
22 people live. If there is an accident or disaster that
23 will diminish our ability to survive even through the
24 year 2033.

25 And each one of you as an individual have to work

1 not only for your government and for your own purpose,
2 but you have to work for your heart also. And I don't
3 believe that we want to live in fear and that no one
4 should. But I believe very strongly that our country is
5 living in fear and not living in aloha (kindness,
6 compassion).

7 But it takes each individual to decide if they're
8 going to come from a position of strength or weakness.
9 Fear being a weakness, strength being aloha (kindness,
10 compassion). And so the best thing I can say here is
11 that our kupunas (elders) say that -- excuse me -- when
12 the aina (land) dies, so do we.

13 We are dying. If we must expire to deliver the
14 message, I will say on record now, let it be so. But you
15 as an individual, all of you, have the power to make the
16 change. And that is what I want to ask of you.

17 (Applause)

18 MS. LEE: Thank you. We have a few more
19 speakers to go. But before I go forward, I'd like to go
20 back a little bit and see if Genesis Lee Loy has
21 returned. Genesis Lee Loy? Jolena Laforge?

22 Okay. Our next speaker is Kyle Kajihiro.

23 MR. KAJIHIRO: Aloha kakou (greetings all).

24 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

25 MR. KAJIHIRO: My name is Kyle Kajihiro.

1 I'm with the American Friends Service Committee, which is
2 a Quaker organization on -- with headquarters in
3 Honolulu. Actually we're an international organization
4 but our Hawaii headquarters is in Honolulu.

5 And I see some other faces that we were -- had a
6 scoping meeting on Saturday over Makua. So, excuse me,
7 this may be a bit redundant for some of the things that I
8 shared then. But I feel that it's important to also get
9 those similar points into the record.

10 The AFSC is a pacifist organization and so we
11 oppose any expansion of the military in Hawaii. We feel
12 that it's immoral to destroy this beautiful aina (land)
13 and to use sacred land to prepare for war.

14 One of the issues I think is central to address
15 in the EIS, as has been raised already, is the question
16 of jurisdiction. Public Law 103-150 established that the
17 U.S. support of the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii
18 was illegal and that Hawaiian sovereignty was never
19 relinquished, and furthermore there was never a legal
20 document that transferred sovereignty from the Kingdom of
21 Hawaii to the United States. Which I think that your
22 document must include that fact. And I think that it
23 would make it impossible to proceed with your proposed
24 action on the basis of that cloud in jurisdiction.

25 The other issue I want to bring forward, and it's

1 usually put on the bottom of every EIS, is the issue of
2 environmental justice. And I think one of the things
3 that we've been hearing over and over is this conflict
4 between world views and that one world view seems to
5 always prevail over the other. And I think that that's
6 symptomatic of environmental racism. I think it's
7 symptomatic of colonization. Whose story gets told is
8 usually the story of the conqueror. And so I'd like the
9 EIS to address that and to take seriously the concerns
10 that people have raised, especially the kanaka maoli,
11 indigenous people of this place, because I believe that
12 they are the -- suffer the greatest impact from this type
13 of development and expansion of the military.

14 Socioeconomic impacts. I noticed that the
15 proposed action described how much money was going to be
16 spent on construction. And I think that if you're going
17 to use the economics as a rationale then you must, you
18 must include the cost, an analysis of the environmental
19 cost.

20 And I use Kahoolawe as one example. \$400 million
21 has been appropriated and will only, if we're lucky,
22 clean up one-tenth of the island. Only one-tenth of the
23 island will be safe. So, you know, what is the cost for
24 cleaning up Pohakuloa when you're done training there?
25 That needs to be factored into the economic impact.

1 The other economic issue is if this expansion of
2 the military actually prolongs the military's presence in
3 Hawaii and expands the degree of dependency on military
4 dollars. How does that have an impact on the ability of
5 Hawaii's economy to diversify? We've always had a
6 problem of over dependence on a few industries, the
7 military and tourism. And so if this prolongs that
8 dependency it's like prolonging an addiction. And so how
9 do we change the dynamic so that actually communities can
10 develop more self-sufficient economies.

11 And then the other factor relating to the
12 economics is the opportunity cost. I think an
13 opportunity cost analysis must be done for the lands that
14 will be impacted by this, by this expansion including the
15 opportunity cost for the Hawaiian ceded lands. I believe
16 most of the lands in Pohakuloa are ceded lands.

17 And also please address the Hawaiian Home Lands
18 issue. Hawaiian Home Lands were unlawfully appropriated
19 by the military for training. And so I'm not sure how
20 that question was resolved and exactly how many acres
21 we're talking about. But please address that in the EIS.

22 The cultural impacts. I think there needs to be
23 a thorough and complete accounting, including maps and
24 diagrams, of all the archaeological sites in the area,
25 both surface and subterranean. And I would urge that the

1 interpretation of site significance be done by qualified
2 knowledgeable cultural practitioners. The archaeologists
3 have their kuleana (right, responsibility) but the
4 cultural significance really is the kuleana (right,
5 responsibility) of the practitioners.

6 The question that drives a lot of these studies
7 is the need for the proposed action. Why does the
8 military need Makua Military Reservation? Why does the
9 military need to expand training facilities? But I think
10 that if you're going to have that question, two other
11 questions need to be driving your study.

12 What does Pohakuloa, and the other areas that
13 will be impacted, what do those lands need? And,
14 secondly, what do the kanaka maoli (indigeneous people),
15 what do the native tenants need to fulfill their cultural
16 obligations on those pieces of aina (land)? Those need
17 to be a part of the driving questions of this whole
18 study.

19 When you do the cultural impact assessment you
20 must include an analysis of the impact on cultural
21 practices, not just the sites. We've said that with the
22 Makua issue and it's been -- it's been a growing
23 experience, I think, for -- for all of us, but I think
24 we're finally getting it across that it's not just the
25 dots on the map but it has to be how training and

1 obstructing access and use of areas has an impact on the
2 survival of culture and the transmission of cultural
3 practices and knowledge to future generations. That's an
4 impact that needs to be assessed.

5 The contamination issue. I think that the EIS
6 should do a -- this is an opportunity in a sense that we
7 can know now what the environmental impacts have been in
8 the past, including the contamination and toxics that
9 have been released there. So please do a full
10 characterization of all possible contaminants and their
11 by-products for the training and any waste disposal or
12 accidental releases that have been done in Pohakuloa.
13 This is to establish the baseline upon which any future
14 expansion can be measured. So we need -- we need a
15 thorough baseline study of the chemical contamination
16 including -- and also the unexploded ordnance.

17 Sorry, I just have a little -- I just have a few
18 more things.

19 The -- in the analysis of contaminations, small
20 arms contamination, which is mostly going to be lead, I
21 believe needs to be included. Unexploded ordnance, by-
22 products of explosives, and in this please do a mass
23 balance analysis. In other words if a hundred-pound bomb
24 went off, you recovered the metal from the shell and it's
25 50 pounds, you know, where did the explosives go

1 and was there any deterioration of the metal that went
2 into the soil? Account for that hundred pounds and tell
3 us what happened to all those by-products and those
4 contaminants.

5 Do a study for propellants, pyrotechnics, any --
6 if there were any munitions burial sites, any open
7 burning/open detonation sites. And, as was said before,
8 radioactive waste.

9 On the groundwater studies, Bill Meyer gave
10 testimony about Makua, he said that it would take a
11 minimum of one year to do a thorough groundwater study in
12 order to map the changes in the contamination over time.
13 So I think that the groundwater study needs to include at
14 least that type of baseline with ample sampling sites so
15 that you have a full characterization of how
16 contamination exists in the groundwater, where it's
17 moving to, how fast it's moving and so forth.

18 And then on the environmental, the ecosystems.
19 Native species, of course, have to be included, but I
20 think that also document the overall health of the
21 ecosystem. So, in other words, how the entire system
22 works together, and if it's fragmented, you know, is that
23 affecting the long-term survivability of those ecosystems
24 or do other measures need to be taken in order to
25 preserve their longevity. And what are the relationships

1 and interactions between different ecosystems.

2 And then cumulative impacts. Those include the
3 cumulative impacts of over time but also the impacts of
4 unrelated activities that may impact on this area. So
5 how does the Mauna Kea developments, for example, impact
6 on Pohakuloa? How is Pohakuloa going to impact on what's
7 happening in Mauna Kea? Those are all relevant to the
8 cumulative impact analysis.

9 The synergistic interactions of different
10 chemicals and environment, please include that.

11 And I'd like you also to comment on how this
12 expansion will increase the capacity of the United States
13 to intervene in other countries. I believe that
14 there's a human rights question, an international law
15 question, that if these forces are being made to be more
16 mobile that means they become more expeditionary type of
17 forces, which means they go overseas, they go to other
18 places and they intervene in other countries. So is
19 there going to be an increase in capacity to violate
20 international laws? And how will this increase the
21 likelihood that enemies may see Hawaii as a potential
22 target because of those increased offensive capacities.

23 And then finally on the issue of the process, I
24 think the scoping period is too short. So please expand
25 it.

1 And also it's been frustrating to get adequate
2 information in order to comment intelligently on the
3 process. And, for example, the land that's proposed to
4 be purchased from Parker Ranch, 23,000 acres, I still
5 don't know where that is and I haven't seen any maps that
6 outline that. Also the land that's being looked at in
7 the Honouliuli Nature Preserve I haven't seen any maps
8 that disclose where those areas are. So those need to be
9 made available. If you could make those available for
10 the upcoming scoping meetings, that would be very helpful
11 for folks to comment intelligently on the proposal before
12 you.

13 And I will type these up and submit a written
14 comment.

15 Thank you very much.

16 (Applause)

17 MS. LEE: Thank you. Is Deborah Ward here?
18 Deborah Ward will be followed by Reynolds Kamakawiwoole.

19 MS. WARD: Good evening. My name is Deborah
20 Ward.

21 I do have some comments but I might as well start
22 with the fact that I'm strongly opposed to the expansion
23 of the military presence and actions in Hawaii. I
24 believe that peaceful intent is built on trust and
25 compassion and not on military might and violence.

1 My concerns include the president -- excuse me,
2 the present management of Pohakuloa Training Area, which
3 I believe will reflect on the management of any future
4 land acquisitions. And so I will address some of the
5 concerns that I have for the present management.

6 The first one has to do with ungulate control.
7 We have a huge number of goats and other ungulates who --
8 that are running really rampant through PTA. And I
9 realize that we are trying to encourage the hunters and
10 the hunting pressure, but the hunting pressure is nowhere
11 near significant. And as a result the control of the
12 animals is grossly inadequate and the impact is a loss of
13 habitat and species. And it's significant.

14 I know that you folks have been working hard on
15 fire control and I think that that's improving, but we
16 must avoid starting fires at all costs. And I think the
17 land that you're looking at acquiring is pasture land. I
18 think it has the potential for tremendous fire. And I
19 think that we need to do much better mitigative actions
20 to avoid the damage that fire has caused throughout
21 Pohakuloa Training Area.

22 One of which is I think we need to work on
23 fountain grass elimination. I realize that's a big
24 chore. It's very difficult. But we have to make better
25 efforts at fountain grass elimination. We also need to

1 increase a native grass that is fire resistant, that's
2 the Eragrostis plant, and I think that if we were to
3 plant it, encourage its proliferation we could actually
4 reduce the fire hazard. So I'd like you to look at that.

5 We have some very significant archaeological
6 resources. But I hesitate to say archaeology because
7 most of us think of archaeology as reflecting the
8 practices of people of old. And much of the cultural
9 impact of the -- of the training at Pohakuloa is
10 affecting the wahi pana (legendary places) and the sacred
11 places of people of present. Not people of old, people
12 of present. But I'm not really the person to speak to
13 that.

14 I would like you to consider, however, that
15 archaeological sites are not just old pieces of stone
16 work somewhere. They're more than that.

17 And you have significant resources not just above
18 ground but underground. I'm familiar with a cave survey
19 that was done to look at the biology of the caves at
20 Pohakuloa Training Area. And within those caves there
21 were very, very interesting and significant
22 archaeological resources which apparently are unknown to
23 present archaeologists on the Pohakuloa Training Area
24 site.

25 We've recently spoken to some folks who are doing

1 surveys now and they're completely unaware of the cave
2 survey that was done just a few years ago. And although
3 the biologists were charged with looking at the biology
4 of the cave there was an archaeologist present, and those
5 data were recorded, and yet that information doesn't seem
6 to be accessible to the people who are currently looking
7 at archaeology. So I think you need to talk to each
8 other about the resources both on the land and in your
9 libraries so that you know what's -- you know what's been
10 done. You've paid a lot of money for it.

11 The biological resources in my opinion are not
12 being well protected. There are tiny fences, some of
13 them are the size of this podium, around rare plants so
14 rare that there are just a few left on earth. And the
15 goats are eating the outsides of the plants. I mean the
16 plants are reaching out beyond the fence and everywhere
17 you see the plant reaching out it's been munched. This
18 is not protection.

19 There's virtually no ungulate control in the
20 threatened areas because of unexploded ordnance. There
21 are whole areas that are off limits to biologists because
22 they can't get in there without someone going in with
23 them to look to make sure they're not going to get blown
24 up. Well, because there's no ungulate control and
25 because there's no protection we're losing these plants.

1 I'm a plant person so I, you know, it's hard for me not
2 to talk about plants.

3 Also, in addition, the cave biology in the -- the
4 rare insects that live inside the caves are threatened,
5 because when you have a fire cross over a piece of land,
6 you wipe out the plants that are on the surface. When
7 you wipe out the plants, you wipe out the roots that are
8 in the caves. And as a result you're affecting the cave
9 biology. I know most people on earth don't care what
10 lives inside a cave, particularly an insect that's as
11 small as your fingernail. But -- but a lot of people do.
12 And I think that you need to be aware that you have
13 really unique biota in those caves. During the last
14 biological survey there were very -- there were many,
15 many species that had never been described before on
16 earth.

17 And I'd also like to point out that because the
18 impact zone is off limits to scientists there are
19 significant losses that are not even being recorded
20 because the animals aren't allowed -- are allowed through
21 that entire impact zone. It's just the humans that
22 aren't. And as a result we're losing species in the
23 impact zones that we can't replace. It's not just that
24 we're losing the plants, but we're losing the seed source
25 that really should be dispersed throughout PTA.

1 There's a high land -- high elevation dry land
2 forest that's unique in the world. It's very old and it
3 can't be replaced. If you burn it up, it will never
4 recover. It can't be restored. A very dear friend of
5 mine, Lani Stemmerman, fought to have this unique habitat
6 studied when the Army issued a finding no significant
7 impact after an environmental assessment that was really
8 inadequate. The study she succeeded in getting as a
9 result of a lawsuit yielded the knowledge now that we
10 have that over a dozen endangered species existed in that
11 area that was slated for destruction. We really need to
12 address the agreements that Lani won during the last
13 years of her young life before she died.

14 We need to look at water use in the area because
15 rainfall in most of that area is less than 15 inches a
16 year. We need to look at how the military is going to be
17 obtaining its water, how it's going to be using it, how
18 it's going to be disposing of its wastewater. We don't
19 want to deplete our already limited water supplies up
20 there and we don't want to pollute the groundwater.

21 I have to go back to plants. I realized I left
22 something out. And that is why are we not out planting
23 the rare species that we are growing in the greenhouses.
24 We're not apparently doing the kinds of mitigation that
25 the Army agreed to do when it settled the Lani Stemmerman

1 case.

2 Okay. We need to look at invasive weeds. We
3 want to know what actions the Army is taking to reduce
4 the amount of invasive weeds coming in. Cleaning the
5 vehicles, cleaning the shoes, cleaning the clothes.
6 Don't promise us that you're going to do that. Really do
7 it. Right now it's not happening and we need to know
8 it's going to happen. We need to eliminate the chance
9 that we import still more pest diseases and weed seeds.
10 Right now nobody's cleaning anybody's shoes. Nobody's
11 looking at the tires on the vehicles that are shipped in
12 from Afghanistan. Obviously not being shipped in right
13 now. But -- but we need to be looking at that.

14 We need to look at noise pollution. Air traffic.
15 Touchdowns. We've been listening to touchdowns and air
16 traffic over our schools all day today. I work with kids
17 and the flyovers today have been outrageous. I know it's
18 probably because of Kona weather, but your flights impact
19 our lives.

20 We need to look at solid waste and how it's
21 handled. We need to look at fuel and oil pollution at
22 Kawaihae.

23 Okay, real quickly. We need to look at
24 unexploded ordnance pollutions and poisons and what
25 effect they are on the groundwater. We want to know when

1 closeout is. We want to know when you folks are planning
2 to clean the entire area up and when you're planning to
3 leave. Because we don't expect you to be here forever.
4 And we want to know how clean it's going to be and how
5 you're going to do that.

6 Commercial companies have to be bonded when they
7 are -- pose a significant hazard to the environment. We
8 obviously are not asking the Army to be bonded. And I
9 really think that we need to have a process like that so
10 that we know when you leave that it's going to be as
11 clean as it was when you got it.

12 And I'd like to just -- last thing. I want to
13 point out that your advertisement in the paper indicates
14 that you're interested in getting public feedback.
15 However, there isn't a word about Pohakuloa on that
16 advertisement. It showed up every day in the paper for a
17 week and yet there wasn't one word that said Pohakuloa
18 Training Area is going to be expanded by 20,000 acres, or
19 whatever it is. And, you know, if you don't say that who
20 is going to read, who is going to understand the
21 jargonese of the military that's in the newspaper ad? I
22 can honestly tell you that every single person I asked
23 are you going to that Pohakuloa hearing? They said what
24 hearing? And I said did you see the ad in the paper?
25 No. They didn't know what it was you were talking about

1 in that ad despite the fact that you spent lots of money
2 publicizing it. So I'll just say that.

3 Thank you very much.

4 (Applause)

5 ANNELLE AMARAL: Reynolds Kamakawiwoole.

6 MR. KAMAKAWIWIWOOLE: Aloha (greetings)
7 everyone. My name is Reynolds Kamakawiwoole, and I'd
8 like to first of all indicate to the people here that I
9 was once with the U.S. Army. I served in the Vietnam War
10 with the 101st Airborne Division back in '66 to '69. And
11 as a result, I was able to see some of the things that's
12 been done from that time until now and the major
13 transformation of the equipment that they use as compared
14 to what we used in Vietnam and what we're using now at
15 the present time. In particular there was so much of
16 that activity back in last June that when I went to the
17 reunion, I was just amazed at the amount of technology
18 that the Army has come about with instead of using the
19 manpower that
20 they have in using basic technology from the newer
21 aircrafts and computers.

22 One thing that the military should know as a
23 result of our returning from the Vietnam is that I
24 learned what was wrong and where the Vietnam was. And
25 apparently when they found out -- I found out as a

1 Hawaiian, a Native Hawaiian, and a kanaka maoli
2 (indigeneous person), that the war was right here in our
3 premises. And as a result, I further went on to
4 understand and -- and look at the knowledge that was
5 gained during these past years about the military
6 presence and that what has happened to our people here.

7 It is very difficult for me to come back as a
8 veteran and to see what has occurred and know that this
9 has been a result of total occupation by the military.
10 And as far as I know that as you continue to build up,
11 you continuously put pressure on the Native Hawaiians who
12 have to come out here and beg you not to do such things
13 on their native lands. And the reason for the fact that
14 you're closest to the place, area, which is most sacred
15 to Hawaiians, and to the people of the rest of the world,
16 which is Mauna Kea. To have even allowed you to get that
17 close to Mauna Kea to me is a desecration from the word
18 go.

19 And that's the reason why I'm saying to you that
20 I believe in this situation here you have come up in a --
21 in a very slow time and you have proposed a 3,000-acre
22 area that we don't even know of.

23 At the last meeting we had just about a week ago
24 with the Hawaiian Homes we were sort of closely concerned
25 about how close the new lands that are next to the Saddle

1 Road have been wanted by the DLNR to be used, and it was
2 just about three miles from Pohakuloa training camp.
3 That was the obvious question as to what may happen in
4 the future.

5 I believe that everything can be found within the
6 new plan by the area plan for Hawaiian Homesteaders as a
7 result of the Parker Ranch releasing their -- going off
8 their leases. But I'm really concerned about what the
9 intent of this movement is and what is the impact on the
10 culture.

11 The Hawaiians now are not sitting back as to what
12 happens to what goes on on our land any more. If it
13 affects the Hawaiian -- if the land changes, it affects
14 the Hawaiian. That's how we are. We will turn on like
15 you never seen before. And the reason for that is that
16 I've been there at night and I've seen explosions. I've
17 seen the lights going off and things like that on Mauna
18 Kea. Watching all these things going on and seeing the
19 lights gone.

20 It disturbed me, what we have done and how close
21 you have gotten to our sacred area. Mauna Kea is so
22 sacred there is possibly -- there's no other word for it.

23 And the NASA buildup that's occurring right now,
24 I'm concerned about what you folks have in mind. Because
25 the future in technology has been so vast. And I'm

1 hoping that you folks are not part of this situation or
2 are using NASA as part of it too.

3 I really feel this. That's why I'm sort of
4 opposed to this. Although I'm a veteran of this kind of
5 situation I think -- I think the 101st there up in the
6 Fort Campbell, you should send them up there. You should
7 send them up there. Because they got the best. That's
8 why they're in Afghanistan right now.

9 But no other military should occur here in
10 Hawaii. Because our people are spiritual first. They
11 are not military. They've never been. That's how we do
12 our things. We don't have to go into the military area.
13 We want to stay out of it. If you can understand that,
14 you can understand how our people feel here.

15 I came back as a veteran seeing what the war we
16 did in Vietnam. I couldn't believe it. But now I see
17 what's happening here, and the war is here. It should
18 never happen. I'm telling you this. And from the
19 feeling I get from who I -- I've worked for up in the
20 mountain, which is Poliahu (snow goddess), she says no.
21 And if she says no, I'm going to stay up there and say no
22 to you folks. That's all there is. There's no more --
23 there's no other connection. And that's the way I stand.

24 I'm part of a group called Kahu ka Mana who is
25 the advisory group to Mauna Kea Management Board. So

1 that tells you where I stand.

2 Pohakuloa is a part of the mountain. Is a part
3 of the mountain. When you blast and you tear it up with
4 explosive or you fire anywhere in that area, you are
5 definitely disturbing the peaceful and the sacredness of
6 Mauna Kea.

7 Mahalo (thank you).

8 MS. AMARAL: And finally, Jolena Laforge and
9 Genesis Leeloy?

10 Okay. We've come to the end of those that have
11 signed up to speak. What we'd like to do is Colonel
12 Puttmann will make some final comments, and Uncle Abraham
13 Kamakawiwoole has agreed to do the closing pule (prayer).
14 We would invite you to remain and continue to have some
15 refreshments, look at some of the displays, and speak to
16 the military staff. Ask them the questions that you want
17 to ask them. And let's see if we can get a conversation
18 going. But Colonel Puttmann?

19 COL PUTTMANN: Just briefly again, thank you
20 for coming here. Thank you for sharing with us your
21 thoughts, your concerns, your issues. All of your
22 comments, written and oral will be taken into
23 consideration as we start to prepare the environmental
24 impact statement.

25 I'd ask that you just remember that this is the

1 beginning of process. I know there were some
2 frustrations at our lack of being specific. We'll look
3 at that. But again, this is very early in the process.
4 Once the draft EIS is prepared, it will be made available
5 to the public for additional public comment on any
6 proposed action we have.

7 So those of you who were not able to give oral
8 testimony, which I don't believe there were any except
9 for the two that had to leave earlier, we will continue
10 to take written comments, as mentioned earlier, up to
11 30th of May.

12 Additionally, the Army will hold a second scoping
13 meeting tomorrow evening from 5:30 to 8:30 over on the
14 Kona side at the Outrigger Waikoloa Hotel.

15 Again, thank you for coming here and we'll be
16 available for any additional comments.

17 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Uncle Abraham?
18 Could you lead us in a closing pule (prayer).

19 MR. KAMAKAWIWOOLE: Let us all bow our heads
20 in prayer.

21 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo, and thank you for
22 sharing your mana'o (thoughts) with us this evening.
23 Please stay and talk to one another and enjoy the
24 refreshments.

25 A hui ho (until we meet again).

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(The public scoping meeting adjourned at 8:30 p.m.)

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