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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 )

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PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

Taken on behalf of the 25th Infantry Division and U.S. Army Hawaii. Held at Kawananako Middle School Cafeteria, 49 Funchal Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813, commencing at 6:15 p.m. on Wednesday, April 24, 2002.

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

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ARMY TRANSFORMATION EIS SCOPING MEETING STAFF LIST

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- Redpath, George
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- Amaral, Annelle
- Lee, Miki

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- Arista, Noelani
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1                   Wednesday, April 24, 2002, 6:15 p.m.

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3                   MS. AMARAL: Aloha (greetings). My name is  
4 Annelle Amaral. I'd like to invite you all to come close  
5 and we're about to begin. If you have not yet done so,  
6 we would invite you to go back to the registration desk  
7 there to pick up the materials. We will have two  
8 presentations this evening and copies of the  
9 presentations are there at that registration table.

10                  Also, if you are interested in speaking this  
11 evening, we'd ask you to fill out one of these index  
12 cards. And basically we're going to be calling you based  
13 upon the number. We'll call you in numerical order.

14                  As I've told you, my name is Annelle Amaral and  
15 I'm one of the facilitators. With me also is Karen Aka  
16 who is another facilitator. Also, in the audience is  
17 Miki Lee, the third facilitator.

18                  We did not know how many people would be in  
19 attendance, so we have tried to provide an extra  
20 facilitator if there were too many people signed up, and  
21 we wanted to accommodate people who had to leave early by  
22 providing for another stenographer and facilitator in the  
23 teacher's conference room, which is just outside of the  
24 door and to the right. That may not be needed this  
25 evening.

1           This meeting is on the record. So everything  
2 that's going to be said this evening is being taken down  
3 by the court stenographer. So we just wanted to let you  
4 know about that.

5           Before we begin, we'd like to call upon Puakea  
6 Nogelmeier to do the pule wehe (opening pule) for us.

7           MR. NOGELMEIER: Aloha ahiahi (good  
8 evening). Could you stand for the pule (prayer).

9           E ho'omalu kakou. E ke Akua Mana Loa kau i ka  
10 lani, e huli mai e nana ia makou, keia po'e hoa a kanaka  
11 i 'akoakoa mai i keia ahiahi, a e ho'omalu mai i ka  
12 no'ono'o me ka na'au i hiki ai ke ho'opuka moakaka mai i  
13 ka mana'o o loko, i hiki ke lohe pono 'ia ia mau mea e  
14 'olelo 'ia nei, a loa'a auane'i ke akaka o ka mana'o me  
15 na palapala a pau, a e ho'omalu mai ia makou i ka ho'i  
16 'ana mai a ku a loa'a ka palekana o kauhale; 'O ia ihola,  
17 a laila. (Let us make ready for the prayer. Almighty  
18 God in heaven, turn and see us, the friends and people  
19 gathered here tonight, and watch over the thoughts and  
20 hearts so that feelings and thoughts can be clearly  
21 expressed, all that is spoken is properly heard and  
22 clarity may be achieved about all of the meanings and the  
23 documentation, and do shelter each of us on our return,  
24 until we arrive at the safety of our homes; that is it,  
25 then.)

1           This evening please look to us, Lord, and guide  
2           us so that expression is clear, that things are heard,  
3           and that all things go smoothly, and that we are  
4           protected on our pathways home.

5           'O ia ihola, 'amene (closure, amen).

6           MS. AMARAL: Mahalo (thank you) Puakea.

7           We have a group of people seated in the front  
8           that are taking special note of the comments this evening  
9           and we'd like to ask them to introduce themselves.

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

12          MS. OCKERMAN: Hi. I'm Jeanne Prussman  
13          Ockerman. I'm the environmental attorney for U.S. Army  
14          Hawaii and the 25th Infantry Division (Light).

15          COL RYAN: Good evening. I'm Colonel Bill  
16          Ryan. I'm the Director of Public Works, U.S. Army  
17          Hawaii.

18          MS. NOEL: Hi. I'm Gina Noel, environmental  
19          coordinator for transformation in Hawaii.

20          MR. REDPATH: I'm George Redpath for Tetra  
21          Tech Honolulu and I'm the project manager for the EIS.

22          MS. AMARAL: Thank you very much.

23          And once more, we'd like to call Colonel Ryan  
24          here to the podium in order to make some introductory  
25          welcoming remarks. Colonel Ryan.

1 COL RYAN: Thank you, Puakea, for the  
2 opening pule (prayer). Appreciate you doing that.

3 I'll try to make my remarks short so we can get  
4 to the real reason we're here tonight. As I said  
5 earlier, I'm Colonel Bill Ryan. I'm the Director of  
6 Public Works for the U.S. Army in Hawaii.

7 On behalf Major General James Dubik, the  
8 Commanding General of the 25th Infantry Division (Light)  
9 and U.S. Army Hawaii, I want to welcome you here tonight.  
10 This is our second public scoping meeting on Oahu for the  
11 Army transformation in Hawaii, and the focus of course is  
12 on the Environmental Impact Statement associated with  
13 that.

14 Before we start, I'd like to just tell you a  
15 little bit about myself since I didn't get to personally  
16 introduce myself to all of you. I'm originally from --  
17 born in San Diego, California, from a family of six. I  
18 grew up in Springfield, Virginia during most of my  
19 formative years and have been in the Army a little over  
20 24 years. And I've been here in Hawaii with my wife and  
21 two daughters since 1999.

22 Tonight we're here to discuss the proposed Army  
23 transformation in Hawaii and to receive your comments and  
24 your concerns that you want us to address as we put  
25 together the scope of work for the Environmental Impact

1 Statement.

2 The facilitators will be coordinating tonight's  
3 meeting and they will provide an effective system for us  
4 to solicitation - to solicit your comments as we gather  
5 input on this.

6 Basically, your role here is to bring to our  
7 attention and for us to address those things that you  
8 want us to study and put in the Environmental Impact  
9 Statement. For example, if you have concerns about the  
10 effects on the water, air, noise, effects on traffic,  
11 these sorts of things, we're here to collect your  
12 comments and we'll use those as we put together the scope  
13 of work for the Environmental Impact Statement.

14 As many of you know, the Environmental Impact  
15 Statement is the most comprehensive document that an  
16 agency, such as the Army, can prepare as part of the  
17 National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA. And this  
18 policy will be explained to you in great detail by Mr.  
19 George Redpath here in just a few minutes.

20 So I know everybody is anxious to get to the real  
21 purpose of today's meeting, which is to solicit your  
22 comments. And I would just like to say I appreciate  
23 everything that everybody has done to prepare for this,  
24 and we really are looking for your comments to hear from  
25 you what you want us, the Army, to study as we progress

1 through this process.

2 I'm going to turn it back over to Annelle Amaral.

3 MS. AMARAL: Thank you, Colonel.

4 A few more comments and then I'm going to turn it  
5 over to Karen here. We have refreshments at the back of  
6 the room, so please take advantage of it and stand up if  
7 you're hungry, get something to eat or drink. The  
8 bathroom is located here in this corner. So you'd have  
9 to go out that front door, walk down inside of the  
10 building and come around. There's a unisex bathroom, so  
11 be gracious.

12 We hope to end this evening by nine o'clock. If  
13 we don't have that many people to make comment, we may  
14 end up ending it earlier. And there are some information  
15 booths, as you saw, at the back of the room and personnel  
16 standing by to answer any questions with respect to some  
17 of the things that you see there. So we hope you will  
18 take advantage of them.

19 Karen.

20 MS. AKA: What I'd like to do right now is just  
21 explain a little bit about the format of how tonight's  
22 meeting is going to be run. It's a little different from  
23 a regular public hearing in that we're going to spend  
24 some time at the front end of tonight's session hearing  
25 some information from both the Army on the details of the

1 transformation process as well as -- Colonel Ryan had  
2 referenced George Redpath from Tetra Tech who is going to  
3 be giving you some information about the Environmental  
4 Impact Statement process. So those two presentations  
5 will take about 40 minutes.

6 After that, we're going to be asking for those  
7 people who signed up with the cards that are numbered,  
8 and we're calling people according to the numbers that we  
9 are receiving in order, for them to give public comment  
10 about specific issues that they would like to have  
11 addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement.

12 We do want to remind you that all comments are  
13 going to be put on public record, so that's why we have  
14 the court stenographers here. And Annelle had said that  
15 if you want to be put on the record and maybe not stand  
16 at this podium and address a large group, we do have, out  
17 this door, right past the drinking fountain, another  
18 court stenographer who will be able to take your comments  
19 and put them on the record.

20 At the front table, we also have a form, it's a  
21 blank form that you can fill out and submit. All  
22 comments will be accepted until May 30th. That form has  
23 an e-mail address, it also has a fax number that you can  
24 again submit those comments to be considered for content  
25 inside of the Environmental Impact Statement.

1           The last thing that I wanted to share with you is  
2 that should you want to testify or make comments in  
3 Hawaiian, the gentleman who did the pule (prayer) this  
4 evening, Puakea Nogelmeier, is available for translation.  
5 We want to make sure that we capture all of those  
6 comments on the public record as well.

7           What we will be doing next then is listening to  
8 the two presentations that are going to be made. And so  
9 I would like to introduce Ron Borne to talk about the  
10 details of the transformation process.

11           MR. BORNE: Mahalo (thank you) Karen.

12           As I mentioned, my name is Ron Borne. I'm the  
13 transformation manager for U.S. Army Hawaii. Like  
14 Colonel Ryan, I'd like to welcome you and thank you for  
15 taking the time this evening to join us here tonight.

16           I'll be briefing you on why we're looking at  
17 making a change to the Army in Hawaii by transforming the  
18 2nd Brigade of the 25th Infantry Division, and the  
19 proposed projects we would like to make that may have an  
20 affect on the community.

21           Why is the Army transforming? Recently, the  
22 world is a rapidly changing place and all of the military  
23 services are changing to meet new challenges and missions  
24 around the globe. The Army, as a whole, is proposing to  
25 make changes that will affect the way it trains, equips,

1 fights and interacts with local civil populations in  
2 deployed areas. The term "transformation" is chosen to  
3 describe how the Army will change to meet these new  
4 challenges.

5           During our cold war days, we had the luxury of  
6 knowing our enemies. They had different uniforms and  
7 equipment. We had geographic lines to describe our  
8 differences such as the "Iron Curtain" and numerically  
9 numbered "Parallels" that separated us and our  
10 ideologies. Our combat vehicles were designed to be heavy  
11 and powerful in order to meet an opposing Army similar to  
12 ourselves or those we experienced during World War II.  
13 Thus, we were always thinking "European" as we planned to  
14 prepare for the future. As an Army, we would move  
15 against an opposition in mutually protected formations to  
16 find the enemy, figure out his strengths and location by  
17 firing weapons and then moving against them to overcome  
18 this opposition with force.

19           Today, the tactics and our mission has changed.  
20 We may not be able to identify our enemies as easily as  
21 before and our foes may change several times during a  
22 single operation. Our allies are now made up of  
23 coalitions, with some alliances forming right before or  
24 even during military operations and our allies might even  
25 share some common traits with our opposition.

1           Information or intelligence has always been an  
2           important part of military operations, but the speed and  
3           accuracy has been increased multifold by our modern  
4           technology and introduction of the Internet in the  
5           information age. Now we can rely on remote sensors, high  
6           technology and a wealth of intelligence to see a foe  
7           before he sees us to use our speed and maneuverability to  
8           take advantage of his weaknesses and our strengths at the  
9           time and place of our choosing. Not all of the military  
10          operations are declared wars or even open fighting  
11          conflicts, as peacekeeping operations have become more a  
12          norm than the exception.

13           We are not the only unit in the Army to begin  
14          transformation. There are two brigades at Fort Lewis,  
15          Washington; one at Fort Wainwright, Alaska; one at Fort  
16          Polk, Louisiana, and one with the Pennsylvania Army  
17          National Guard.

18           As I have mentioned, in the past, traditionally,  
19          we have been able to predict potential areas of conflict  
20          and planned and prepared for such, and that is no longer  
21          the case. While we can still see areas of risk for  
22          conventional battles which existed for years, we are no  
23          longer able to predict where the next military necessity  
24          will be and to what level that military response is  
25          required.

1           I mean, if you would have told me as a young Army  
2 officer in the 1970s that I would be marching with  
3 Polish, Hungarian and Romanian soldiers in a parade in a  
4 unified Germany before I would retire, or if anyone would  
5 have tried to predict a U.S. Army general would be in  
6 command of a multi-national force which included a  
7 Russian army brigade in a former East Bloc country by the  
8 end of last century, we would have all been thought as  
9 insane.

10           Accordingly, in August 2001, if someone would  
11 have told anyone we would have been fighting Afghanistan  
12 with the help of a former soviet state, who would have  
13 thought? Just as the named areas shown are places we are  
14 at now or have been to recently, who may predict which of  
15 the other areas of concern is a flashpoint. And, of  
16 course, terrorism now adds a whole new dimension as  
17 previously it knows no borders.

18           Also, as our military downsizes and the number  
19 and frequency of deployments strains the current Army  
20 force, we look to the future. Unfortunately, as long as  
21 some of the darker sides of human traits such as greed,  
22 racism, hate and violence exist, the possibilities for  
23 conflict remain real and the Army must remain ready. You  
24 can see here how Hawaii is an important location to many  
25 of these areas as we are centrally located for strategic

1 deployments.

2           There are many operational factors which define  
3 our tasks but variety, speed, precision and force are the  
4 most dynamic which face us today and best describe the  
5 operational requirements of this new organization.

6           Variety. We do not know what the next response  
7 will be or to what level our participation is required.  
8 Our ability to respond must be flexible and coordinated.  
9 We no longer can depend on a built up infrastructure in  
10 deployed areas to support our operations.

11           Speed. Fortunately, we are members of a country  
12 who take a long time to determine if it wants to go to  
13 war or participate in peacekeeping operations. However,  
14 we are also a military in a society that, once that  
15 determination has been made, the people expect a quick  
16 and accurate response.

17           In the past, our heavy forces deployment to world  
18 hot spots took a long time to get there due to their  
19 weight and logistical requirements such as during the  
20 Desert Storm deployment. The M1 Abrams tank, one of the  
21 best in the world, weighs 70 tons. The number of Class  
22 70 or 70-ton bridges is limited around the world and many  
23 times nonexistent in Third World countries.

24           Many times, just speed and timing can diffuse a  
25 situation and deprive the opposition of the time to

1 organize. One of these new units must be able to deploy  
2 anywhere in the world within 96 hours and sustain itself  
3 for an indefinite period of time.

4 Precision. Accuracy in timing, movement and  
5 execution is a key part in convincing the opposition that  
6 you mean business. Along with public tolerance of  
7 aggressive action under certain situations, the public is  
8 intolerant of innocent casualties or collateral damages.  
9 Once force is necessary, each of these soldiers will be  
10 equipped with laser designators, night vision devices,  
11 intelligence information, radio communications equipment  
12 to communicate with higher command structures to do its  
13 work.

14 Force. Force of arms or the ability to do so is  
15 still a necessity of the Army. Precision and force must  
16 be used, or the threat for it to be used, in order to get  
17 our point across.

18 We are no longer alone in this mission and  
19 actions, as I've spoke of, will form coalitions, and we  
20 need to be able to operate in conjunction with other  
21 services and other nations during our operations.

22 The Army is transforming, but our focus is toward  
23 the future Objective Force. But to begin procuring and  
24 fielding the first Objective Force, it will take nearly 8  
25 to 10 years. Even as we invest in the Objective Force,

1 we must be able to maintain our current Legacy Forces,  
2 which is unmatched heavy forces of Abrams tanks and  
3 Bradley fighting vehicles; the responsiveness of our  
4 light forces such as our airborne units; and agile  
5 special operation forces. We will try to re-capitalize  
6 select Legacy units of our Abrams, Bradley, and Apache  
7 helicopter systems to get us to the Objective Force.

8 To do so, we'll also need to invest in an interim  
9 capacity to do the things that cannot be done well today.  
10 The interim capacity is a select number of brigades  
11 employing current, available, off-the-shelf technology  
12 equipment to meet this objective. Interim Forces will  
13 also allow us to train soldiers, grow leaders in the  
14 doctrine and organization of these new formations in the  
15 future.

16 Every dollar that we now put into science and  
17 technology enhances the quality of the Objective Force.  
18 Today those science and technology requirements in the  
19 Army are a priority. We are challenging industry to  
20 assist us in designing those future Objective Force  
21 following the Interim Force. We are asking industry to  
22 get out of gunpowder and into electromagnetic or  
23 electrochemical technology. We are also asking about  
24 fuel hybrid engines to get our vehicles away from fossil  
25 fuels. And we are asking to see if we can use ceramics

1 or alloys for ballistic protection to lighten the  
2 vehicles all to save weight, time, costs, fuel, logistics  
3 and lives.

4 In the future, the entire Army will transform.  
5 The question is if the 25th Infantry Division transforms  
6 in Hawaii as a part of an interim change or later with  
7 the remainder of the Army.

8 To show an example, on the left shows some of the  
9 characteristics of the current light infantry brigade  
10 such as our 2nd Brigade is now. On the right, it shows  
11 some of the proposed traits of an Interim Brigade Combat  
12 Team as it would be in the proposed future. Overall, it  
13 would be an increase in number of soldiers and vehicles  
14 assigned to Schofield Barracks that would use our  
15 training areas in Hawaii.

16 The new brigade will look somewhat similar to the  
17 Army's current structure and will use some of the  
18 traditional termin -- terminology and traditional names.  
19 There will be three infantry battalions. Each will have  
20 three infantry companies which will use the infantry  
21 weapons systems, such as rifles, mortars, machine guns, a  
22 new mobile gun system, sniper weapons and anti-tank  
23 missiles.

24 A new introduction will be a reconnaissance,  
25 surveillance and target acquisition squadron that will

1 use reconnaissance troops, mounted sensors, embedded  
2 human intelligence capabilities, and multiple-use  
3 sensors, electronic warfare, our ground radar system, and  
4 unmanned aerial vehicles.

5 We will have an anti-tank company, anti-armor,  
6 with mounted and dismounted anti-tank weapons. An  
7 artillery battalion of towed artillery howitzers such as  
8 we have at Schofield today. A support battalion to  
9 provide logistical support. A combat services support  
10 company to provide administrative support. A military  
11 intelligence company to augment the reconnaissance  
12 squadron and to sort through the vast amounts of  
13 intelligence information from other sources. An engineer  
14 company equipped as the engineer's company is equipped on  
15 Schofield today to provide field support. A single  
16 company to provide the connections and communications  
17 needed for the digital information transfer between units  
18 and the command.

19 The unique environment of Hawaii provides for  
20 decentralized areas for operations like we find in  
21 today's military operations. It also provides a wide  
22 variety of terrain, open, tropical, urban and desert.

23 While the transformation of the Army in Hawaii is  
24 a statewide issue, we will address the islands with a  
25 present and proposed Army, starting with Oahu.

1           One of the concerns that will interest the  
2 community is the introduction of increased number of  
3 military vehicles and traffic on the public roads. Since  
4 we too are aware that the amount, type and timing of  
5 traffic on an island, that depends on a coastal network,  
6 is a concern for everyone, we are proposing to expand and  
7 improve the ability of the Army to access the current  
8 training areas while staying off the public roads.

9           We propose to establish a new vehicle trail from  
10 Schofield to Dillingham, and one from Schofield to  
11 Helemano, separating military vehicles destined to these  
12 areas with civil traffic. While these trails may still  
13 need to cross public roads, they can do so at safe,  
14 controlled locations coordinated with the county and  
15 state.

16           We are also proposing to improve the current Drum  
17 Road to make it an all-weather, two-lane road giving us  
18 year round access to the Kahuku Training Area. This,  
19 coupled with timing of military movements, will reduce  
20 the potential traffic conflicts. This too is also a real  
21 world training scenario for soldiers since traffic on  
22 restricted roadways is many times a local concern.

23           Due to the shortage of training acres and the  
24 limited available space on Schofield proper, we're  
25 proposing to purchase land south of Schofield to build a

1 motor pool for the new brigade to park its vehicles and  
2 to develop a displaced rifle and pistol range from  
3 Schofield Barracks. While an exact acreage and location  
4 has not been determined, coordination with neighbor land  
5 users will be made.

6 The motor park will be built with features to  
7 protect the environment and the proposed range complex  
8 would use only standard ball ammunitions, like the types  
9 hunters use, and will not use tracers, to reduce wildfire  
10 possibilities, nor will any explosives be used in these  
11 areas.

12 While not all training can be conducted by  
13 simulations, some tasks can be best taught in a virtual  
14 setting where precise tasks under control conditions can  
15 be monitored and controlled. We propose to build three  
16 new buildings on Schofield Barracks at already developed  
17 locations near the current infrastructure. One of these  
18 buildings will contain an individual small-unit virtual  
19 trainer not unlike what many police forces have that use  
20 computers to grade marksmanship and small team tasks.  
21 The system will use computers and safe laser technology  
22 much like you see for sale at many computer game stores  
23 today, albeit a little more complex. Another building  
24 will house a centralized facility for the central  
25 control, safety, scheduling and maintenance of all

1 training areas on Oahu, and training facilities on Oahu  
2 from one building housing Schofield Range Control. The  
3 last building which will house a digital university to  
4 train soldiers on the equipment, tasks and tactics and  
5 training of the new unit. It will be a simulations  
6 center for the unit, the staff, and staff training and  
7 battle tactics, and also allow for linking of soldiers  
8 and leaders of Hawaii with other training facilities,  
9 data bases and like units around the world.

10 Three new range complexes will need to be built  
11 on Schofield. Gone are the days of single-use ranges  
12 where a soldier would have to accomplish one task like  
13 zero, or sight a weapon on one range and then move to  
14 another to practice or even score his or her marksmanship  
15 ability.

16 The Army is building multi-use ranges to reduce  
17 costs, maintenance and impacts on the environment, and  
18 promoting facilities that do multiple tasks over a much  
19 smaller area. As many of the weapons qualification  
20 requirements, which include fixed firing points and fixed  
21 targets, would be moved to a single complex on the  
22 current McCarthy Flats area of Schofield. Old ranges  
23 will be replaced with a new multiuse range using the same  
24 target area.

25 A battle area complex would be built to allow the

1 soldiers to train as groups and choose target areas and  
2 choose firing points as they would do in combat  
3 situations. It would also allow the soldiers to train  
4 with the new vehicles in live-fire training tasks and  
5 with other weapons and units.

6 As more of the world's population center becomes  
7 built up, an urban fighting facility would be needed to  
8 train soldiers with weapons and live ammunition in a  
9 controlled setting with the difficult tasks of fighting  
10 in urban areas. These facilities would replace a few  
11 simple -- would replicate a few simple buildings much  
12 like police training facilities you've seen before or the  
13 "Dodge City" scenarios.

14 In conjunction with the urban live-fire training  
15 area at Schofield Barracks, there are many other urban  
16 fighting tasks and peacekeeping tasks that can be trained  
17 without live ammunition. We're proposing to build a mock  
18 city at old disturbed sites in the Kahuku Training Area.  
19 This would be a non live-fire, urban training facility  
20 that would replicate multiple situations across a wide  
21 area simultaneously. Many law enforcement agencies have  
22 these kind of complex computerized facilities that can  
23 simulate anything from simple law enforcement tasks to  
24 conventional military operations. There will be no live  
25 firing of weapons in this proposal, only blanks. The

1 facilities would renovate current unused buildings at all  
2 three sites and construct several more at two of the  
3 three sites.

4 Now we'll move and address the Big Island  
5 proposals. Like on Oahu, one of the concerns that will  
6 be is the introduction of increased number of military  
7 vehicles and interest in traffic on public roads. Again,  
8 we are proposing to expand and improve the ability of the  
9 Army to access the current training area at Pohakuloa  
10 while staying off the public roads.

11 We propose to renovate the current vehicle trail  
12 from Kawaihae docks, which remains our primary port for  
13 entering on the Big Island, to the training area. This  
14 will maintain separation of military traffic destined to  
15 Pohakuloa and civil traffic. The exact route of the  
16 trail may not follow the current route as we will look at  
17 many options to decide where the trail will be placed.

18 Two new range complexes will need to be built at  
19 Pohakuloa. These also will be multi-use ranges to reduce  
20 costs, maintenance and impact to the environment and  
21 promoting facilities that do multiple tasks over a much  
22 smaller area.

23 Another larger battle area complex would be built  
24 to allow the soldiers to train as a part of larger units,  
25 battalion size and larger, allowing them to choose their

1 target areas and their firing points as they would do in  
2 combat situations. It would also allow soldiers to train  
3 with the new vehicles in live-fire training and with  
4 other weapons and units. This range would allow for the  
5 use of all weapon systems available to the Interim brigade  
6 Combat Team commander such as artillery, attack  
7 helicopters, and fixed-wing, close-air-support aircraft.

8 The anti-armor range will be needed to train the  
9 new anti-armor company on mounted and dismounted anti-  
10 tank gunnery. Old ranges would be replaced with the new  
11 multi-use range using the same target and impact area and  
12 not creating a new impact area.

13 We are also proposing to purchase land west of  
14 Pohakuloa for maneuver training where soldiers can  
15 operate the new vehicles in training and with unit  
16 organizations, and using formations and tactics of  
17 mutually supporting movement in a non live-fire training  
18 maneuvers. Vehicles will be operated in an organized and  
19 controlled manner, and there will be no range facilities  
20 built in this area. This area offers open and rolling  
21 terrain, and provides a variety of physical conditions to  
22 increase the soldiers', units' and leaders' experience  
23 base.

24 Now we will talk about other changes that will be  
25 needed to the infrastructure to support these changes on

1 the transformation. We will need to improve Wheeler Army  
2 Airfield to allow for the use of C-130 turboprop aircraft  
3 for training deployments of the Interim Brigade Combat  
4 Team by strengthening the current runway and current  
5 parking areas.

6 Bradshaw Army Airfield will need to have the  
7 runways straightened and improve the current parking  
8 areas for cargo aircraft such as the new C-17 so options  
9 exist to deploy to Pohakuloa for realistic training.

10 In order to meet the requirements of deployment  
11 for real world missions and training, we will need to  
12 build a deployment facility at Wheeler Army Airfield to  
13 prepare units for loading on ships or on aircraft.

14 To be able to prepare cargo for air loading or  
15 parachuting, a rigger section will need to be added to  
16 the Air Force Joint Mobility Center at Hickam Air Force  
17 Base.

18 To clean vehicles, prepare equipment for  
19 deployment, and prevent the spread of weeds, three  
20 vehicle wash racks are required, one at Schofield by the  
21 motor park, one in Kahuku, and one to support Pohakuloa  
22 on the Big Island.

23 Also, three new ammunition storage facility will  
24 be required to be added to the existing storage area at  
25 Pohakuloa.

1           The current fuel storage and distribution  
2 facility at Schofield Barracks will need to be improved  
3 to handle the increased number of vehicles.

4           The barracks and family housing will be improved  
5 to meet the increased number of soldiers and families  
6 assigned to the brigade.

7           The local area network for computer data activity  
8 will need to be improved at Schofield and Pohakuloa to  
9 handle the increased data transmission loads. Fiber  
10 optic lines will be replaced or augmented in existing  
11 areas to include new facilities.

12           We will propose also to install communications  
13 towers on Army land to provide the necessary data link  
14 between vehicles while training and the Internet and  
15 command structures. These towers will resemble small  
16 cellular phone towers.

17           In all, the proposals will increase the size of  
18 one Army link in Hawaii and require 32 quadrants to  
19 support interim transformation of the 2nd Brigade 25th  
20 Infantry Division.

21           And that concludes my briefing.

22           Mahalo (thank you).

23           MS. AKA: Thank you, Ron.

24           I just want to make sure that everybody knows  
25 that back, again, on that front table are copies

1 available of this PowerPoint presentation. If you want,  
2 you can pick that up.

3 What I'd like to do next is introduce George  
4 Redpath from Tetra Tech, who is going to provide us with  
5 some information on the National Environmental Policy Act  
6 as well as the Environmental Impact Statement process.

7 MR. REDPATH: Aloha (greetings).

8 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

9 MR. REDPATH: I'd like to thank you all this  
10 evening for coming out and participating in this scoping  
11 meeting to assist us in the preparation of the  
12 Environmental Impact Statement, or EIS, for the Army  
13 Transformation Project. The EIS is a public document  
14 whose purpose is to provide the decision makers -- in  
15 this case, the Army -- the information they require to  
16 make a fully informed decision as spelled out under the  
17 National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA. NEPA directs  
18 all federal agencies to examine the environmental  
19 consequences of any major federal action that  
20 significantly affects the quality of the human  
21 environment and provides an interdisciplinary framework  
22 to evaluate the impacts of a federal action.  
23 Furthermore, NEPA opens the federal decision-making  
24 process to public involvement and scrutiny. This scoping  
25 meeting and the EIS we will be preparing are part of that

1 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.

6 The EIS is a comprehensive full-disclosure  
7 document that will assess the cultural, social, economic,  
8 and environmental effects, both positive and negative, of  
9 the proposed action and the alternatives under  
10 consideration. The EIS process includes a draft EIS,  
11 which is released to the public for comment, and a final  
12 EIS, which will address the public comments and select a  
13 preferred alternative. The EIS will provide a full and  
14 fair discussion of significant environmental impacts  
15 associated with the proposed action -- in this case, the  
16 Army transformation of the 2nd Brigade of the 25th  
17 Infantry Division (Light) to an Interim Brigade Combat  
18 Team -- and will inform the decision makers and the  
19 public of reasonable alternatives that would avoid or  
20 minimize any adverse impacts caused by the action.

21 A Notice of Intent was published in the U.S.  
22 Government's Federal Register last month on March 4th,  
23 stating that the Army intends to prepare an Environmental  
24 Impact Statement to address the Army's transformation in  
25 Hawaii. Publication of that notice initiated the NEPA

1 requirement for public involvement referred to as the  
2 scoping process.

3 As you can see by the arrow, "You are Here," this  
4 is the first opportunity you will have to participate in  
5 this process. Your attendance here this evening is an  
6 integral part of that process. The purpose is to receive  
7 input from you on the issues that you would like  
8 addressed in the EIS as it relates to the Army's proposed  
9 project.

10 Your oral and written comments will be considered  
11 in the preparation of the draft EIS, and the deadline for  
12 submission of written comments is May 30th. In addition  
13 to this public forum, you may also provide written  
14 comments on the forms available in the back or on our  
15 website address, which is on one of the handouts, also.

16 This is a schedule of important dates of the NEPA  
17 process; that is also a handout in the back. The draft  
18 EIS is anticipated to be completed and released to the  
19 public for comment in February 2003. Once the draft EIS  
20 is published, there will be a 45-day public review period  
21 during which you can provide written comments on the  
22 draft EIS.

23 Additionally, the Army plans to hold public  
24 hearings during the review period to receive further  
25 input on the draft EIS. The comments received at that

1 stage will be addressed in the final EIS, which is  
2 scheduled for completion in August 2003.

3 Following a 30-day public review period of the  
4 Final EIS, it is anticipated that a Record of Decision,  
5 or ROD, will be issued in October 2003.

6 Again, I want to thank you all for coming  
7 tonight, taking the time out of your busy schedule, and  
8 to help us in the preparation of the EIS.

9 Thanks.

10 MS. AMARAL: Thank you, George.

11 Before we begin the public comment period, we  
12 would like to give you an opportunity to ask technical  
13 questions or seek clarification on any of the points that  
14 were raised in these two presentations. We have -- two  
15 of the facilitators have microphones and will be putting  
16 that microphone in front of you. We ask you to please  
17 use the microphone because the stenographers need to be  
18 able to hear your question and get it on the record. And  
19 then gathered this evening are a number of people who  
20 have substantive background, hopefully to be able to  
21 answer some of the questions of clarification.

22 There's a question back there. David has a  
23 question. Could you identify yourself, please.

24 MR. HENKIN: Sure. My name is David Henkin.  
25 I'm the attorney with Earthjustice. Two initial

1 questions of clarification. First of all, how much money  
2 has been allocated to perform the Environmental Impact  
3 Statement? And secondly, what are the range of  
4 alternatives being considered to the proposed action?

5 MR. BORNE: Initially, at this point, we're  
6 beginning the EIS process, so the full funding has not  
7 been made in this fiscal year. And we are still in  
8 negotiations with the Corps of Engineers from Honolulu  
9 Engineering District on the final cost. Approximately,  
10 at this time, there's been about \$1 million set up for  
11 them to begin the process, but it will -- based on the  
12 scoping meetings, final amounts will be decided.

13 The second question on range of alternatives. We  
14 have not developed all the ranges of alternatives yet.  
15 That's one of the reasons we're here tonight. We hope to  
16 make them as broad as we can to include all the questions  
17 and comments that we get, so we don't have the exact  
18 alternatives determined yet.

19 MS. AMARAL: There's a question at the back  
20 of the room Karen is taking.

21 MS. KEKOOLANI-RAYMOND: Terri Kekoolani-  
22 Raymond. My question is, how much land is under the  
23 possession of the Army right now on the island of Oahu  
24 and on the island -- the Big Island? Okay. I'd like to  
25 know how much land.

1           The second question I have is, who will be  
2           contracted to do the Environmental Impact Statement?  
3           What company would it be?

4           Thank you.

5           COL. RYAN: I can answer your first  
6           question. If you look at the total land that we own,  
7           land that is ceded land, or land that we lease, is  
8           approximately 50,000 acres on Oahu and approximately  
9           100,000 acres on the Big Island.

10          Then, as to your second question, the firm that's  
11          going to be doing the EIS is Tetra Tech, and Mr. George  
12          Redpath here is representing them.

13          MS. KEKOOLANI-RAYMOND: Yes. I think it's  
14          108,000 on the Big Island.

15          COL. RYAN: Yes. Approximately 100,000.

16          MS. KEKOOLANI-RAYMOND: Okay. Plus, in your  
17          proposal, you were asking for an additional 23,000. In  
18          fact, I think it's 24,000, 23,000 being Waikii next to  
19          Waimea, the Parker Ranch, 1,000 being Puu Kapele. Am I  
20          correct?

21          MR. BORNE: We've been misquoted several  
22          times at 23,000 acres because that's what we lease today.  
23          But again, the exact acreage of both acquisitions that we  
24          are looking at, the exact acreage has not been decided.  
25          It would be less than 23,000 acres.

1 MS. KEKOOLANI-RAYMOND: Okay, but what  
2 you're proposing to do is to -- what you are currently  
3 leasing, you're proposing to purchase; is that correct?

4 MR. BORNE: We are proposing to purchase an  
5 area west of Pohakuloa Training Area. It may be the area  
6 that we are currently leasing. It may not be. That's  
7 what we're looking at in the proposals. We currently  
8 lease from Parker Ranch 23,000 acres, so that's why many  
9 times the two become confused together when numbers come  
10 up. We will probably need less than 23,000 acres.

11 MS. KEKOOLANI-RAYMOND: Okay. And for the  
12 island of Oahu, when I look at your maps, you have  
13 Kahuku, which you -- some people from Kahuku were  
14 surprised that you purchased in fee -- you purchased  
15 about 9,700 acres in the Kahuku area. Is that correct?  
16 Is that part of the 50,000 which you're talking about?

17 MR. BORNE: I don't know the exact acreage,  
18 but a few years ago, yes, the Army purchased from  
19 Campbell Estates the majority of the Kahuku Training  
20 Area.

21 MS. KEKOOLANI-RAYMOND: Okay. And how much  
22 more are you proposing to purchase on the island of Oahu?

23 MR. BORNE: Again, the proposed South Range  
24 purchase, the exact acreages has not been decided. It  
25 could be somewhere between 3,000 and 2,000 acres that we

1 would propose.

2 MS. KEKOOLANI-RAYMOND: Okay. My next  
3 question is -- I'm sorry to ask so many questions, but I  
4 came here to ask questions. Okay. For the island of --  
5 the Big Island, in the Pohakuloa area, did you complete  
6 an Environmental Impact Statement as requested by the  
7 Sierra Club back in, I think, 1994 or '95?

8 MS. OCKERMAN: We didn't complete the EIS,  
9 or actually, this is our opportunity to get things right,  
10 and we're going to look at all our ranges to do this EIS.

11 MS. KEKOOLANI-RAYMOND: Okay. But I just  
12 want to make it understood that you were asked to do an  
13 Environmental Impact Statement. Correct?

14 MS. OCKERMAN: As part of the settlement to  
15 -- for an old facility that we were proposing that we've  
16 never used, we were asked to do an EIS. We haven't used  
17 that facility, and now we're going to do an impact  
18 statement for transformation for all these ranges and  
19 infrastructure.

20 MS. AMARAL: I have a question in the front  
21 of the room. I wonder if you will yield. Thank you.  
22 Could you identify yourself.

23 DR. FERGUSON: Hello. My name is Kathy  
24 Ferguson. I'm from the University of Hawaii. My  
25 question has to do with the timing of this. It seems

1       like six months is a fairly short time to do such a  
2       complex study. I understand they often take a couple of  
3       years, so how can this be done in six months?

4               MR. REDPATH: I think most EISs take two  
5       years from beginning to end, beginning of the scoping  
6       process until the ROD is published. I think you could  
7       argue somewhere in the range of 18 months or close to  
8       that, so it's not really outside the bounds of the time  
9       it takes to prepare normal EISs.

10              MS. AMARAL: Were there any other additional  
11       questions? William Aila.

12              MR. AILA: Okay. For the record, my name is  
13       William Aila. And I'm not sure who on the panel, but you  
14       guys can all take a shot. You mentioned how many acres  
15       the Army owns in Hawaii, and you mentioned ceded lands.  
16       And that sort of struck a chord with me. The Army owns  
17       no ceded lands in Hawaii because it cannot provide a  
18       document, namely, a treaty of annexation, approved by the  
19       U.S. Senate, which shows that you have ownership of those  
20       lands, so I just wanted to make sure that that was  
21       corrected for the record.

22              MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Are there any  
23       further questions? There's a question down here, Miki.  
24       If you could identify yourself, please.

25              MR. BUNAC: My name is Keoni Bunac. I have

1 a question for the EIS people. Who's doing the cultural  
2 assessment for the EIS?

3 DR. LUCKING: Is this on?

4 MS. AMARAL: Yes.

5 DR. LUCKING: Okay. I'll introduce myself.  
6 I'm Laurie Lucking, and I'm a cultural resources manager.  
7 I apologize for my appearance; I just got out of the  
8 field. We haven't selected anyone yet to do the cultural  
9 impact assessment. We -- we're still looking into that  
10 right now, so the answer is we haven't selected anyone.

11 MS. AMARAL: There's question here. Thank  
12 you.

13 MR. DESOTO: Hi. My name is Duane DeSoto,  
14 and my question is, we have -- we have an EIS, but do we  
15 have an EIA as far as action? You know, like, what are  
16 you guys planning on doing if you guys find out something  
17 is wrong? Because in the past, you guys have not done  
18 anything about what is wrong with certain areas. And  
19 you've allowed air pollution, land pollution to exist  
20 around other military areas, and the people are affected  
21 on a daily basis till today by them. And I don't even  
22 know if there is an impact structure on places like  
23 Lualualei -- I mean, impact statement. And there's  
24 nothing being done. So who's to say you guys aren't just  
25 going to blow this one off just like Lualualei or

1 Waiahole or Kahoolawe, you know, until people fight you  
2 guys so bad that you guys got to do something? Why don't  
3 you guys step up and do something?

4 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Duane, did you want  
5 an answer to that?

6 MR. DESOTO: Yes. I'm sorry. What is your  
7 EIA? What is your environmental impact action?

8 MS. AMARAL: Action. What is your  
9 environmental impact action? George, did you...

10 MR. REDPATH: Well, our contract is to  
11 prepare the Environmental Impact Statement to assess the  
12 cultural, economic, environmental impacts of this  
13 proposed project. If you're talking about other actions,  
14 it's outside the scope of this meeting. We're just  
15 working on the EIS for the proposed action as presented  
16 here today.

17 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Are there --  
18 there's a question -- oh, sir. Thank you.

19 MR. WINITZKY: Hello. My name is Ari  
20 Winitzky for the record. Mr. Ron Borne, I guess you have  
21 said -- on the PowerPoint presentation, there was a blue  
22 sign that said all development is going to be developed  
23 on currently -- sites that are leased or owned now. Is  
24 that true for your proposal?

25 MR. BORNE: Yes. All of the areas that are

1 proposed, at least for now that we're looking at, are  
2 areas that have been developed in the past, so we're not  
3 looking to develop any areas that were -- are  
4 undeveloped.

5 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. There's a question  
6 here.

7 MS. AIU: Aloha (greetings). I'm Pua Aiu  
8 with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. I wanted to know  
9 when the NEPA 106 process is going to kick in for this --  
10 in your -- in your processes that's going to be  
11 discussed.

12 MS. AMARAL: Did you want that repeated?  
13 When the NEPA 106 process is going to kick in is the  
14 question. I see Dr. Lucking moving.

15 DR. LUCKING: Okay. We started -- we met  
16 with the State Historic Preservation Office a couple of  
17 months ago and outlined what you have seen here, and we  
18 also met with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs on the  
19 island of Oahu and outlined what you see here. That was  
20 the first involving the Section 106 process.

21 The second action that we're taking is to  
22 identify the resources that we know are present or that  
23 we may find out are present on these lands, and as soon  
24 as we gather that information -- it's being done under  
25 contract right now -- we will go back and continue the

1 consultation based on that information. So this is kind  
2 of a two-step process. First, we're just letting people  
3 know what the action is, and then we're going to go out  
4 and investigate what the resource is before we do further  
5 consultation.

6 MS. AMARAL: Are there any other questions  
7 to clarify or get a technical response? Dr. Ferguson,  
8 then Pua -- I'm sorry. Marion had her hand up there,  
9 too.

10 DR. FERGUSON: There's a bill being proposed  
11 in Congress by the Bush administration that would exempt  
12 the military from the environmental laws that affect the  
13 rest of us. My question is, if that bill was to pass,  
14 would an Environmental Impact Statement that has already  
15 started be allowed to continue, or would you guys just  
16 close up shop?

17 MS. OCKERMAN: I think right now, it's just  
18 speculation, but I don't know about the grandfather  
19 clauses that would be in that legislation. But I didn't  
20 -- I looked over that legislation. I didn't see an  
21 exemption for NEPA, so NEPA would be something that we'd  
22 continue with. And, yeah, that legislation is really  
23 speculative at this time. We have no idea, you know, if  
24 any of it will pass.

25 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Marion had her hand

1 up, and then Pua.

2 MS. KELLY: I'm sorry I came late, but I  
3 have a map here that says that a portion of -- a section  
4 of land that is owned by Nature Conservancy -- or at  
5 least they occupy it from Honouliuli Preserve -- is being  
6 proposed to be purchased by the Army. Is this true?

7 MR. BORNE: The area south of the Schofield  
8 Barracks proper is land that's owned by Campbell Estates,  
9 and one of the lessors is The Nature Conservancy. And it  
10 is one of the areas that's being considered for  
11 acquisition. That is correct.

12 MS. KELLY: In other words, you are going to  
13 try to get more land on Oahu than you already have now?

14 MR. BORNE: Yes. That's one of the  
15 proposals that we have to gain public comment on is the  
16 acquisition of areas on Oahu.

17 MS. KELLY: And you propose to make a firing  
18 range on this land?

19 MR. BORNE: Yes. Our proposal would be to  
20 put the pistol -- one of the pistol and rifle ranges that  
21 would be displaced from Schofield Barracks on lands  
22 acquired south of Schofield.

23 MS. KELLY: Would it be possible, then, for  
24 you to exit from Makua Valley? I mean, if you're going  
25 to have a firing range just south of Schofield in the

1 land that is now Nature Conservancy in Honouliuli, would  
2 it be possible for you to exit from Makua and not use  
3 Makua any longer?

4 MR. BORNE: The acquisition of these areas  
5 and the proposal for building these ranges would be for  
6 the Interim Brigade Combat Team. We still have one  
7 brigade that's a Legacy Force or current -- as it's  
8 currently structured -- brigade, and so there would still  
9 be some requirements for current type of operations in  
10 areas like Makua. However, it would give for the future,  
11 options for future commanders for decisions that they do  
12 not have now.

13 MS. KELLY: Yes. We are hoping that it will  
14 be that you can exit from Makua. The other thing that  
15 I've heard is that you plan on making a trail or a road  
16 down to the beach on the northern side from Schofield  
17 down to -- what is it -- the -- I forgot the name of the  
18 beach now. Mokuleia.

19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Dillingham?

20 MR. BORNE: Dillingham?

21 MS. KELLY: Mokuleia.

22 MR. BORNE: Yeah, Mokuleia. The proposal is  
23 to develop a single-lane, all-weather road that we would  
24 be able to get the vehicles from Schofield Barracks to  
25 our training area that's behind the runway that we call

1 Dillingham, but not to the beach.

2 MS. KELLY: I see. So are you going to take  
3 over Kaena Point, too?

4 MR. BORNE: No. There's no proposal or any  
5 thought for taking over Kaena Point.

6 MS. KELLY: All right. Thank you. Just --  
7 if you do get out of Makua, just let us know, will you?

8 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. There's one more  
9 question here. Pua? No? All right. Are there any  
10 further questions? Oh, sorry. This gentleman here has a  
11 question.

12 MR. O'SULLIVAN: Good evening. My name is  
13 Libert O'Sullivan. Pertaining to the pistol rifle range  
14 that this Schofield tends to extend, why can't you use  
15 the Marine base? They have pistol rifle ranges up there,  
16 too. In fact, they use machine guns.

17 MR. BORNE: Yes. The Army today uses some  
18 of the ranges that the Marine Corps has. Two things the  
19 Marine Corps qualifies with is rifles slightly different  
20 than the Army does its requirement, and the other one is  
21 the distance. It would mean that we would have a lot of  
22 traffic going back and forth from Schofield Barracks to  
23 Kaneohe for the use of the qualification ranges there.  
24 And then the other one is, too -- is that Marines not  
25 only use their own ranges, but because of the number of

1 frequency that they must use, they still come to  
2 Schofield many times to use our ranges. So it becomes an  
3 issue of usage.

4 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. If there are no  
5 further questions, we'd like to move now into the comment  
6 period. Just a reminder. Those of you who wish to make  
7 comment, we would request that you go back to the table,  
8 the registration table, and fill out one of these cards.  
9 We will begin to call you in the order that we receive  
10 the cards.

11 Remember that the purpose this evening of giving  
12 comment is to assist the Army to guide them as they are  
13 preparing their Environmental Impact Statement. The  
14 purpose of the facilitators is to assure that all voices  
15 are heard, that all voices are respected. Certainly, we  
16 all have deep feelings about the subject matter and we  
17 may not all agree, but we will respect the speakers and  
18 give them our kind attention as each of them speaks their  
19 truth, uninterrupted and with attentive listening. And  
20 so we ask that you will assist and cooperate in that  
21 manner.

22 The first speaker is Daniel Sailor, followed by  
23 Alan Lloyd.

24 MR. SAILOR: Good evening. For the record,  
25 my name is Dan Sailor. I'm the field coordinator for The

1 Nature Conservancy of Hawaii's Oahu Program, and I work  
2 on a daily basis in Honouliuli Preserve and particularly  
3 in an area that is being proposed for expansion of the  
4 Schofield Barracks south range.

5 The Nature Conservancy is a private nonprofit  
6 conservation organization. The Nature Conservancy does  
7 have serious concerns regarding the Army's proposed  
8 acquisition of the northern portion of -- of our  
9 Honouliuli Preserve for use as a small arms qualification  
10 range.

11 Honouliuli Preserve encompasses roughly 3,700  
12 acres along the southern Waianae mountains and down the  
13 east slope above Makakilo and Kunia. At its northern  
14 end, it does border Schofield Barracks, and because  
15 Honouliuli contains more than 70 rare and endangered  
16 species and some of Oahu's last remnants of diverse  
17 native ecosystems, the Estate of James Campbell has  
18 granted the conservancy a long-term conservation lease.

19 Our number one concern is protection of rare  
20 species and the native forest in which they live. In  
21 2001, Honouliuli Preserve in its entirety was designated  
22 as critical habitat for the Oahu 'elepaio, an endangered  
23 native forest bird. And soon, the preserve will be  
24 proposed for critical habitat for a number of endangered  
25 plants. In addition, the area of the preserve identified

1 for acquisition overlaps with mitigation areas in the  
2 Makua implementation plan. There are also significant  
3 Hawaiian cultural sites in the preserve.

4           Since 1990, the conservancy has spent about \$2.5  
5 million to conduct resource management and community  
6 outreach activities at Honouliuli and in adjacent  
7 communities. For the past three years, our work has been  
8 concentrated in the northern part of the preserve that is  
9 being proposed for acquisition. And just last month, we  
10 completed a 110-acre fence in the proposed acquisition  
11 area to exclude pigs. This fence was funded by a grant  
12 from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.  
13 Maintenance and follow-up management is required by the  
14 grant agreement for at least ten years. This northern  
15 end of the preserve represents the best portion of our  
16 preserve in terms of the number of endangered species,  
17 the quality of habitat, and long-term stability.

18           In the near future, we hope to fence an area  
19 called Pu'u Hapapa to protect one of the world's best and  
20 last populations of endangered Hawaiian ground and tree  
21 snails. So make no mistake. There is no place in the  
22 world like Kalua and Pu'u Hapapa.

23           Threats to Honouliuli Preserve include wildfire,  
24 animals such as feral pigs and rats, invasive weeds, and  
25 human disturbance. Regular, consistent, and intensive

1 management in the form of fencing, weed control, planting  
2 new trees, seed collection, and hunting is required to  
3 control these threats and to restore native Hawaiian  
4 forest and ecosystems. For these reasons, the  
5 conservancy has specific concerns about the size of  
6 acquisition, the types of training that might occur, and  
7 the resulting impact on access, erosion, and wildfires.  
8 We also have concerns about the spread of weeds and  
9 damage to restoration and cultural sites.

10 The Nature Conservancy does recognize the U.S.  
11 Army as an important and valued conservation partner in  
12 Hawaii. We want to work together to find a way to  
13 accommodate the Army's training needs without damaging  
14 the significant biological cultural resources of  
15 Honouliuli.

16 For those folks interested in learning more about  
17 Honouliuli Preserve, you can see me or my co-workers here  
18 about a recently produced booklet that describes its  
19 natural and cultural history.

20 Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Alan Lloyd,  
23 followed by Kawika Winter.

24 MR. LLOYD: My name is Alan Lloyd. I am  
25 testifying as a private citizen. Born and raised in

1 Hawaii, as a 12 year old I got to watch the Pearl Harbor  
2 attack, so I'm aware of the environmental impact state --  
3 the environmental impact behind military preparedness. I  
4 had a trip to Pearl Harbor in March of 1942.

5 What I'm particularly concerned about is that I  
6 attended a meeting a couple years ago, maybe this very  
7 room. There were a panel of professors up here  
8 discussing these same subjects. The point they made is  
9 some of the best preserved oceanfront in the United  
10 States today is in military reservations. The reason for  
11 that is that the military has the ability to be a good  
12 steward of the land, to make sure you don't leave tire  
13 casings around and trash and rusted tin cans that collect  
14 water and breed dengue and malaria mosquitoes which  
15 impact endangered bird species.

16 I strongly encourage that your Environmental  
17 Impact Statement address the positive aspects of good  
18 stewardship by military entities. I understand Marine  
19 Corps Base Kaneohe has received several positive good  
20 recognitions for their stewardship of the land and their  
21 environmental efforts. I would encourage you to do the  
22 same and address that in your EIS. I would particularly  
23 advocate that you continue to work closely with The  
24 Nature Conservancy as outlined by our previous speaker.

25 And let me just close by saying that, you know,

1 in the address of the United States Congress, President  
2 George Washington said, "If you want peace, prepare for  
3 war." I watched Pearl Harbor attacked. I like peace a  
4 lot better, much better environmental impacts.

5 And Colonel, I want you to make sure that those  
6 young men and women in your organization are  
7 magnificently trained so nobody will get the perception  
8 that we are not always prepared in the future.

9 Good luck and Godspeed. Thank you.

10 (Applause)

11 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Kawika Winter,  
12 followed by Keoni Bunac.

13 MR. WINTER: Aloha mai kakou i keia ahiahi

14 MR. NOGELEMEIER: Good evening to everyone.

15 MR. WINTER: 'O wau 'o Kawika Winter, he  
16 kupa o ka 'aina o Wai'alaе.

17 MR. NOGELEMEIER: My name is Kawika Winter.  
18 I'm a native of Waialae here on Oahu.

19 MR. WINTER: Ke ku nei au i mua o, i mua o  
20 'oukou me keia manawa me ka ha'aha'a i hiki ia 'oukou ke  
21 maopopo ka mana'o o ka po'e kupa o ka 'aina a me ke  
22 aloha.

23 MR. NOGELEMEIER: I stand before you humbly  
24 in the hope that you can come to understand the thoughts  
25 of those who are native here.

1 MR. WINTER: 'A'ole na'e au he kama'aina o  
2 keia wahi 'o Wai'anae me Waialua, aka no na'e ua  
3 kama'aina ku'u mau wawae i keia mau aina. Ua hele no i  
4 uka o Makaha me ku'u koko'olua 'o Duane DeSoto. A ua  
5 hele no ho'i i uka ma Ka'ala a hele i loko o ke kelekele  
6 i loko o laila. (I'm not, however, a long-time resident  
7 of this place, but my feet are familiar with these lands.  
8 I have into the uplands of Makaha with my friend Duane  
9 DeSoto. And I've also gone up to Ka'ala and trod in the  
10 muddy bog there.)

11 MR. NOGELEMEIER: I'm not a native of  
12 Waianae or the other districts, but my feet have trod the  
13 areas. I've gone mauka. I've run inland of Makaha.  
14 I've gone up to Ka'ala. I've seen these places.

15 MR. WINTER: 'O makou ka po'e kupa o ka  
16 'aina, nui no ko makou aloha i ka 'aina. No makou, he  
17 mea la'a ka 'aina, he akua, 'o Papahanaumoku kona inoa.  
18 (We, the people of the land, our love for the land is  
19 great. For us, the land is a sacred thing, a deity,  
20 whose name is Papahanaumoku.)

21 MR. NOGELEMEIER: Those of us who come from  
22 this land, we have a great love for the land. The land  
23 is sacred. The land is a goddess. It is Papahanaumoku,  
24 the earth mother.

25 MR. WINTER: Mai kuhi he hiki ia 'oukou ke

1 maopopo no ka mea 'a'ole maopopo, aka no na'e, no makou,  
2 no, 'oukou he, kohu mea he po'e kolea wale iho no, hele  
3 'oukou ma 'ane'i, momona nui mai 'oukou, ho'i no, ho'i  
4 loa i ka 'aina 'e. Makou, na kupa o ka aina, noho pa'a  
5 makou ma 'ane'i. (Don't mistakenly think that you can  
6 understand this, because you don't, but for us, however,  
7 you folks, it's like you were nothing more than kolea  
8 birds; you all come here, you get fattened, then leave,  
9 go on back to the foreign lands. Us, the people of the  
10 land, we are permanent here.)

11 MR. NOGELEMEIER: It's important that you  
12 come to understand the perspective of people who come  
13 from here, that in many ways, many of you are like kolea,  
14 the birds that come and they feed off the land and they  
15 go back to where they come from with no real connection  
16 to being here.

17 MR. WINTER: 'Ea, makou he, he po'e noho  
18 pa'a ma ka 'aina; ka makou mau keiki, noho pa'a ma ka  
19 'aina; ka makou mo'opuna, noho pa'a ma ka 'aina; ka lakou  
20 mo'opuna, noho pa'a ma ka 'aina. (Yes, us, we are people  
21 who live permanently in this land; our children, they  
22 stay on the land, our grandchildren, remain on the land;  
23 their grandchildren, remain permanently on the land.)

24 MR. NOGELEMEIER: Whereas we, the people  
25 from here, will always remain, and our children and our

1 grandchildren and their grandchildren will always be  
2 here. They live forever on this land.

3 MR. WINTER: 'O ko'u wahi mana'o, he mea  
4 ho'eha ia loko lilo i ka 'ike 'ana i keia mau mea. (My  
5 own feeling is that this is something that pains the  
6 heart deeply, seeing these things.)

7 MR. NOGELEMEIER: My real feelings are that  
8 this brings real pain to my heart to even see this kind  
9 of activity in motion.

10 MR. WINTER: 'O ia wale no, aka no na'e, um,  
11 'elua o'u po'e hoa 'a'ole hiki ke hele mai, 'o Kamana  
12 Beamer a me Kaliko Maii. Aka ua kako'o ko laua mana'o,  
13 ho'ole i keia, ku'e. (That is all, but I have, however,  
14 two friends who couldn't come, Kamana Beamer and Kaliko  
15 Maii. But their opinions support me in opposing this;  
16 opposition.)

17 MR. NOGELEMEIER: E kala mai, 'a'ole au i  
18 lohe i na inoa 'elua. 'O Kamana. This is my own  
19 thought, but there are also two friends of mine who  
20 wanted to attend tonight and could not: Kamana Beamer  
21 and --

22 MR. WINTER: Kaliko Maii.

23 MR. NOGELEMEIER: -- Kaliko Maii, who wish  
24 to speak, and they share my feelings.

25 MR. WINTER: 'O ia wale no me ke aloha.

1 (That's all, with regards.)

2 MR. NOGELEMEIER: And that's all that I have  
3 to say, with aloha (kindness, compassion).

4 (Applause)

5 MS. AMARAL: Keoni Bunac followed by Duane  
6 DeSoto.

7 MR. BUNAC: Aloha kakou (greetings all).

8 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

9 MR. BUNAC: My name is Brandon Keoni Bunac.

10 After reading the article published in Monday's  
11 Honolulu Advertiser entitled, "Army Transformed on Oahu",  
12 I felt a strong need to come before you this evening and  
13 let you know my mana'o (thoughts) in regards to this  
14 article. But before I do so, there is one thing that you  
15 must understand. I am a Hawaiian. And you must  
16 understand this because of the perspective that I bring  
17 forth regarding this issue. I firmly believe that the  
18 goal of the United States Government in the past years  
19 that they had legally occupied our 'aina (land) is to  
20 wipe off the face of this earth any and all things  
21 Hawaiian, including its people.

22 How is this to be done? To colonize the kanaka  
23 maoli (indigenous people) to a point where they no longer  
24 think and act the way their kupuna (elders) did. There  
25 are many Hawaiians today living who are in the process of

1 decolonization themselves, myself being one of them. The  
2 more I find myself becoming decolonized, the more faults  
3 I begin to see in the colonizing. This directly relates  
4 to the U.S. military's presence in the islands.

5           The Hawaiian people are like no other. We're  
6 connected through our genealogies to the 'aina (land)  
7 that we walk upon day to day. Prior to the arrival of  
8 the colonizing, the Hawaiian race lived and survived off  
9 of the land. Every person understood the direct  
10 relationship to the 'aina (land). It was clearly  
11 understood that people would take care of the land, in  
12 return the land will take care of its people. If the  
13 people lack care for the 'aina (land), the 'aina (land)  
14 will not care for them.

15           I describe the 'aina (land) as if it were an  
16 actual person. The truth of the matter is the 'aina  
17 (land) is. -- to each and every Hawaiian living today,  
18 'aina (land) is our older sibling. In Hawaiian society,  
19 the older sibling took care of the younger and vice  
20 versa. I strongly believe that it is my duty as younger  
21 sibling of the 'aina (land) to care for her. And this is  
22 why I chose to speak before you today. You, with your  
23 plans to build roads and use my older sibling for your  
24 military practice is like me going to your siblings  
25 shooting them, bombing them and killing them.

1           How would you like it if I went up to Punchbowl  
2 and bitch stuff on top of there? That is not right. It  
3 is not pono (proper, righteous). Enough already.

4           The United States military and its imperialistic  
5 powers that control it are not wanted here. Take your  
6 billions of dollars and use that to buy the land and take  
7 it somewhere else. The 'aina (land), my older sister, my  
8 older brother, is not for sale.

9           You're probably figuring that I'm either crazy  
10 thinking that the 'aina (land) is an actual person or  
11 stupid for comparing the 'aina (land) to one of your  
12 siblings. Well, I don't blame you for thinking that way.  
13 You're probably not Hawaiian and therefore do not think  
14 the way that I do and you never will. If you are  
15 Hawaiian, how dare you support the desecration, the  
16 physical abuse and the murder of your older sibling.

17           (Applause)

18           MS. AMARAL: Duane DeSoto followed by Dr.  
19 Pua Aiu.

20           MR. DESOTO: Okay. The military plans on  
21 expanding and making new roads, making more training  
22 areas and, you know, the military has come and grown and  
23 grown some more and it, you know, it seems like this is  
24 the next step, but then, in 10 years, another potential  
25 threat from the world will come and you guys expect

1 Hawaii to handle your training needs, you expect the land  
2 to endure your training needs.

3 And, Mr. Borne, you mentioned that Hawaii is  
4 unique in your statement. And it's interesting that you  
5 would say that yourself because you plan on also  
6 destroying it, you know, the uniqueness, this beautiful  
7 place.

8 And personally I feel that the traffic congestion  
9 that you guys are speaking about, the need for the new  
10 roads, is kind of just making us go with you guys like  
11 agree, oh, yeah, sure, we don't want more traffic. But  
12 in the hearts of us, the Hawaiian people, new roads mean  
13 more people, more growth and more hurt, no matter how you  
14 look at it.

15 Colonel Ryan, you've been here since 1999. And  
16 when your military term is over, you, being a military  
17 man, will be leaving these islands, most likely, taking  
18 your children with you. You'll be living in a less  
19 polluted area than we live in today here in Hawaii. And  
20 that's kind of been a military personality maybe, you  
21 know. It's very short term, no long-term thinking. No  
22 progression in modern technology. You know, you guys  
23 think about all of this modern technology. Well, why  
24 don't you have modern technology that doesn't impact the  
25 earth so much when you guys are practicing?

1           Create modern technology that you guys can  
2 practice more efficiently without destroying stuff. That  
3 has to be a possibility.

4           I come from Waianae, Makaha in particular, and I  
5 have family members who have dealt with military mishaps.  
6 They have died from cancers, died from various unknown  
7 reasons, you know, living there.

8           The towers of Lualualei, apparently each tower  
9 emits two-and-a-half miles of dangerous air pollution.  
10 And there's three towers there. That means it goes  
11 straight from the mountain to the ocean, basically. And  
12 you guys haven't done anything about it. And, you know,  
13 you guys haven't done anything about it. You guys don't  
14 change it. You don't even try to propose to help the  
15 people move away from there. You know, no good faith.  
16 We're paying you guys to fight our own people.

17           Many Hawaiians pay taxes and many Hawaiians don't  
18 get their say. They're still hurt by you guys to this  
19 day. You guys have an impact statement. Wonderful.  
20 But, like I said, where is the action? Where is the  
21 actual clean up? Where is the -- you know, in dealing  
22 with Kahoolawe, you guys filled up some plants on the  
23 island and creating some plant growth. It's going to  
24 change what's been dripping into the water wells on the  
25 islands for years, it's not. That's not going to help

1 the reefs or nothing. So the actions pretty much imagine  
2 that because you guys don't plan on doing anything about  
3 it.

4 Like I said, no one wants to plan on cleaning up  
5 that mess. You know, even when people walk their dogs  
6 they carry a little bag around to take care of their  
7 dog's mess. And the military hasn't been proving to the  
8 people in Hawaii that they're going to clean up their  
9 mess. And it's unacceptable.

10 The military needs to get the support of the  
11 Hawaiian people. You guys need to make us support you  
12 because this is our land. This is our land. And show us  
13 some good faith so we can back you guys up now and then,  
14 you know. Let us feel proud to back you guys up because  
15 we are part of the country and we are part of what you  
16 guys are doing, and we need your help when it comes to  
17 worldwide warfare. But we would appreciate that you guys  
18 take care of the 'opala, the rubbish, and we wouldn't  
19 have too many problems, you know. We wouldn't have too  
20 much to worry about.

21 Thank you.

22 (Applause)

23 MS. AMARAL: Dr. Pua Aiu followed by Dr.  
24 Lilikala Kameeleihiwa.

25 MS. AIU: Aloha (greetings).

1 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

2 MS. AIU: I'm not necessarily a doctor. I'm  
3 Pua Aiu from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

4 OHA has concerns about three major things in the  
5 addressing the EIS. The first is that traditional  
6 cultural and historic properties are addressed within the  
7 EIS. I heard several times that cultural properties will  
8 be addressed. And we also want to make sure that  
9 historic properties and traditional properties are  
10 addressed.

11 Also, that the National Historic Reservation Act  
12 106 consultations are expanded beyond just OHA and the  
13 SHPO. We would like to make sure that the affected  
14 Hawaiian groups are also included, that would be the  
15 civic clubs. Right now I know that one of the civic  
16 clubs takes care of parts of Honouliuli.

17 Families who have traditionally lived in the  
18 area, which will be impacting, be contacted. And that's  
19 not just if they live there now. That's if they've lived  
20 there in the past and moved away. That's also your  
21 responsibility under 106.

22 Cultural and traditional practitioners in the  
23 area, especially those who are going to be affected if  
24 traditional plants, medicinal plants are going to be  
25 affected. And the burial councils, both the Oahu Island

1 Burial Council and Hawaii Island Burial Council will need  
2 to be involved.

3 Finally, as several people have mentioned  
4 already, you need to address the clean up when you're pau  
5 (finished) of what you're going to -- how you're going to  
6 clean up, to what level are you going to clean up. Are  
7 you going to clean up the watershed? Are you going to  
8 clean the metal deposits? Are you going to clean the  
9 fuel storage leaks?

10 And I would hope that you would clean them up  
11 better than you've done in Waimanalo, better than you've  
12 done in Makua, better than you've done on Kahoolawe.  
13 Because, as has been addressed earlier, with the new  
14 modern technology you also have to address how you're  
15 going to clean up after yourselves.

16 Thank you.

17 (Applause)

18 MS. AMARAL: Dr. Lilikala Kameeleihiwa.

19 MS. KAMEELEIHIWA: (Hawaiian chant, directed  
20 to family guardian gods, asking inspiration, protection  
21 and guidance.)

22 My name is Lilikala Kameeleihiwa. I'm the  
23 Director of the Center for Hawaiian Studies.

24 Tonight I am here in a private capacity not  
25 representing the Center for Hawaiian Studies or the

1 University of Hawaii Manoa. Instead, I represent the  
2 aumakua, earth mother. I'm representing the 40,000  
3 Hawaiian Gods. I'm representing 100 generations of my  
4 ancestors upon this land. And I'm here to say one thing  
5 to you, one message only. You don't belong here and you  
6 should leave, period.

7 (Applause)

8 MS. KAMEELEIHIWA: America is a conquering  
9 Army in Hawaii so we want you out. We want you gone from  
10 here. We are against any further expansion of the  
11 American military in Hawaii period.

12 My ancestors have asked you to leave for a long  
13 time. We asked you to leave in 1893. We asked you to  
14 leave in 1895. We asked you to leave in 1896. We asked  
15 you to leave in 1900. I'll skip forward till today. We  
16 asked you to leave in 1973, 1983, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996,  
17 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002.

18 My ancestors ask you to leave, my grandchildren  
19 ask you to leave. We want you out. No further  
20 expansion. None.

21 I'd like to remind everybody here, and I'd like  
22 to remind you in case you don't know it, you promised us  
23 when you took the Hawaiian land, Hawaiian family at  
24 Waikane at bombed the hell out of it, oh, that you would  
25 clean it up and you would give it back to us. And you

1        lied. The bombs are still there. The family doesn't  
2        have their land.

3                You promised us you would clean up Kahoolawe.  
4        You know you're lying. You can't clean up Kahoolawe.  
5        It's bombed to smithereens. You promised you were going  
6        to clean up Makua one day. You know you can't do that  
7        either. You're lying.

8                Now you're going to expand the bombing in  
9        Schofield. I'd like to tell you a little something about  
10       Schofield, since it's my area of expertise. Schofield is  
11       Lihue. Lihue. Write it down. This is the land of  
12       ancient chiefs, of the Lolani chiefs, one of the most  
13       sacred lineages of Oahu. I'm kanaka o ka 'aina nei. I  
14       am a descendant of the Lolani chiefs. I want you out of  
15       my homeland.

16               I don't want you building anymore roads on the  
17       bones of my ancestors. I want don't you building any  
18       more new buildings. I don't want you dropping any more  
19       bombs there. I don't want you losing any more bombs  
20       along the road. In fact, you just lost one the other  
21       day. I don't want you to crash anymore helicopters. I  
22       don't want you messing up our land, period. So I would  
23       like to be clear about that.

24               Now you're going to have an EIS and you're going  
25       to address sacred sites. Cultural and traditional

1 practices are not adequately documented into the English  
2 language by sources available today. Some of that  
3 documentation is still accessible from families, and more  
4 so from the Hawaiian language sources, but are still  
5 larger under utilized. And the cultural assessments are  
6 going to require a full search of these resources.

7           So when you talk about how long is this going to  
8 take, make sure you do a good job on the EIS because the  
9 professors with the Center of Hawaiian Studies will be  
10 watching you and we will go over every single word you  
11 write about our ancestors.

12           I'd like to be really clear. It's not just  
13 Schofield that I want you to leave. I'd like you to  
14 withdraw yourselves from Fort Ruger, from Fort Armstrong,  
15 from Hickam, Pearl Harbor, Camp Smith, Fort Shafter,  
16 Wheeler, Schofield, Lualualei, Kolekole Pass, Waianae,  
17 Makua, Kuaokala, Mokuleia, Kahuku, Waikane, Mokapu,  
18 Bellows and Waimanalo. And if I've left anything out,  
19 somebody add it along the way.

20           When you look at Pohakuloa on the Big Island, you  
21 think you have the right to expand there. You do not.  
22 And I will speak for my ancestors who come from the  
23 Hawaii Island. The area that you are expanding your war  
24 games is one of most sacred areas of Hawaii. In fact,  
25 all land is sacred in Hawaii. You know that. You know

1 that.

2 Ahu a 'Umi heiau has been built by a great king  
3 of Hawaii Island, 'Umialiloa. 'Umi is also one of my  
4 ancestors. You will destroy that heiau. You're going to  
5 destroy that area with your war games. It is totally  
6 unacceptable.

7 We want you off the ceded lands which you pay  
8 nothing. We want you off all the Hawaii land. We want  
9 you to stop any live fire. We don't want any more roads.  
10 We don't want anymore ranges. We don't want any more  
11 buildings. We don't want any more lost bombs. We don't  
12 want any more military activity. We don't want a city in  
13 Kahuku for another live training facility. We don't want  
14 that. We don't want any more nuclear submarines or  
15 nuclear weapons or nuclear waste in our country. We want  
16 you out.

17 You have hundreds of thousands of acres on the  
18 North American continent where you can do this kind of  
19 training. I suggest to you that you move yourself there.  
20 Here you are coming to paradise, to Oahu, one of the most  
21 beautiful islands on the earth, and you're going to bomb  
22 it so much that it will turn into Afghanistan. You will  
23 make us as ugly as the places you go to war, practicing  
24 your war games.

25 Now my proposal to you, since you're looking for

1 proposals, we've got Shinseki who says he's from Kauai,  
2 wants to be within 96 hours from anywhere. Well, let it  
3 be 101 hours. You know, go to California and do it from  
4 there. And, you know, you can save time, you can save  
5 money. Better yet, if you want to save time, put your  
6 troops on the Concord and they can go anywhere in the  
7 world. Just don't have them here. We want the American  
8 military out. We want our country back.

9 Mahalo (thank you).

10 (Applause)

11 MS. AKA: The next speaker will be David  
12 Henkin and following David will be Jerard Jardin.

13 MR. HENKIN: Aloha kakou (greetings all).

14 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

15 MR. HENKIN: My name is David Henkin, H-E-N-  
16 K-I-N. I'm a staff attorney with EarthJustice.

17 And I guess at the outset, I'd like to make it  
18 clear that this is not a scoping meeting as it's legally  
19 defined in the Department of Defense, Department of the  
20 Army Environmental Analysis of Army Actions Regulations  
21 published in the Federal Register March 29th of this  
22 year.

23 When I saw that there was going to be scoping  
24 based on the scanty information that we've been provided,  
25 the vague generalities about what is proposed, and the

1 complete lack of any disclosure about what alternatives  
2 the Army might be considering, I thought maybe in the new  
3 NEPA regulations that the Army published last month they  
4 decided to get rid of all of those requirements.  
5 Fortunately, they have not. Unfortunately, the Army is  
6 taking time out of our evening with a meeting that  
7 doesn't even meet the basic requirements of their own  
8 regulations and I think -- I'm not -- don't go away.  
9 It's important to provide your mana'o (thoughts) early  
10 and often. That is one of the watch words of the  
11 National Environmental Policy Act.

12           The agency should keep an open mind to the  
13 alternatives and an open mind about evaluating the  
14 impacts of their actions. And in order to ensure that  
15 they do that, they need to hear from you, the public, as  
16 early and often as possible. However, as I said before,  
17 and let me repeat, this is not a scoping meeting. This  
18 may be a public informational meeting, this may be a  
19 preamble to a scoping meeting. It is not a scoping  
20 meeting.

21           If you look at Army Regulations 32, Code of  
22 Federal Regulations, Section 651.50, Public Interaction  
23 Phase of -- now this is, mind you, in -- pardon me --  
24 Subpart (g), Public Involvement in the Scoping Process.  
25 If you go to that subsection, 651.50(c), it says, "In all

1 cases," presumably this one, "the participants will be  
2 provided with information developed during a preliminary  
3 phase." Now that's the process that the Army did  
4 internally before it came to you for your perspective.  
5 "And with as much of the following information that may  
6 be available. (1) A brief description of the environment  
7 at the affected location." When descriptions for a  
8 specific location are not available, for example, where  
9 they intend to expand Schofield Barracks, we know, The  
10 Nature Conservancy knows and The Honolulu Advertiser  
11 knows that that includes the Honouliuli Preserve.  
12 However, when asked about this, at this meeting, the Army  
13 sort of chucks and jaws and says we're not really sure  
14 what we're looking at.

15           Okay. If you're not sure what you're looking at  
16 with respect to this or Pohakuloa expansion, "when  
17 descriptions for specific locations are not available" --  
18 and I apologize for not looking at you, it's bad public  
19 speaking, but I'm quoting - "general descriptions of the  
20 probable environmental affects will be provided."  
21 They're supposed to tell us, based on their internal  
22 consultation, what sorts of issues we should be thinking  
23 about, what they have already determined are likely  
24 environmental affects to stimulate our thought processes  
25 to provide additional information, additional

1 perspectives and to make sure that they hadn't overlooked  
2 anything.

3 Now I was here for the whole presentation. The  
4 only thing that I heard about possible environmental  
5 affects would be traffic being increased if they didn't  
6 build roads from Schofield and Pohakuloa. No  
7 environmental affects that I'm aware of, based on this  
8 presentation, associated specifically or generally with  
9 what they're proposing at all.

10 I find this hard to believe, having spent three  
11 or four years in litigation to get the Environmental  
12 Impact Statement over Makua that the Army would be doing  
13 an Environmental Impact Statement over transformation  
14 that will only happen where they already developed the  
15 area, that will have no additional impacts. They should  
16 do an EA and got on with it.

17 But of course the fact is that they will have  
18 significant impacts. But I just want to make it crystal  
19 clear. This is not a scoping meeting. The public has  
20 been provided zero information about what the Army  
21 believes to be the probable environmental affects.

22 Oh, and they must also discuss in this portion,  
23 "This will also address the extent to which the  
24 environment has been modified or affected in the past."  
25 We haven't heard anything about the impacts on Hawaiian

1 cultural sites, on endangered species, on socioeconomic  
2 growth for the Hawaiian Islands, or anything else for the  
3 years of Army training here since day one when the U.S.  
4 arrived. And, clearly, if we're dealing with the  
5 transformation of the Army in Hawaii, these are the past  
6 environmental effects that should form the baseline for  
7 discussion. This is not a scoping meeting.

8 I go to number two, something that in all cases  
9 we're supposed to be provided. And I quote, "A  
10 description of the proposed alternatives." Do you recall  
11 my question in the beginning of the meeting: What are  
12 the proposed alternatives? The response is, "We don't  
13 know; we'll get back to you." Well, you are here -- they  
14 showed us on one of these graphs. Where is the public  
15 scoping period? The next time we're going to be invited  
16 to participate in this process is when Tetra Tech will  
17 have completed its draft Environmental Impact Statement.  
18 And if you expect them to sufficiently or considerably  
19 expand on the range of alternatives at that point, you've  
20 got to be kidding yourself. This, under NEPA, is when we  
21 were supposed to be telling them what other alternatives  
22 they should be looking at other than the proposed action  
23 and the alternatives they've already come up with.

24 "The description of proposal for this has to be  
25 sufficiently detailed to enable evaluation of the range

1 of impacts that may be caused by the proposed action and  
2 alternatives." Let me put that into lay person's terms.  
3 We're supposed to be commenting here not only on the  
4 impacts of what the Army proposes to do but we're also,  
5 in these scoping meetings, are to provide insight, mana'o  
6 (thoughts), on the impacts of alternatives that they may  
7 cook up.

8           When are we going to have the scoping on that?  
9 It's supposed to be these meetings. This is not a  
10 scoping meeting.

11           Three. They're supposed to provide a tentative  
12 identification of any public environmental assessments  
13 and other environmental impact statements that are being  
14 or will be prepared that are related to, but are not part  
15 of the scope of the impact statement under consideration.  
16 I have just come from a series of scoping meetings on  
17 Makua. I didn't hear mention of that here nor have I  
18 heard mention of all of the other environmental  
19 assessments and impact statements the Army has prepared  
20 for training in Hawaii. We should have that information  
21 in front of us. We should know about that when we show  
22 up at the meeting so that we're not making up our  
23 comments on the fly as, unfortunately, I have done  
24 tonight because other than what I gleaned from the  
25 Advertiser article, I don't know what they're talking

1 about.

2 Four. "Any additional scoping issues or  
3 limitations on the EIS if not already described in the  
4 preliminary phase." I haven't gotten any information on  
5 that.

6 These are the minimum things that we need to have  
7 in the scoping meeting. We haven't had them. This is  
8 not a legal scoping meeting. I'm not saying it's a  
9 needless exercise. I'm just saying I expect to be  
10 invited back some time before they come out with a draft  
11 Environmental Impact Statement.

12 Additional consideration. To the extent that  
13 this is the only scoping meeting that we have, I do want  
14 to put out a few generic thoughts that I have, generic  
15 concerns that I have about the vaguely described proposal  
16 that we have before us.

17 There is no way that they can do an adequate  
18 draft Environmental Impact Statement in the nine months  
19 between now and when they plan to put out a draft EIS.  
20 That's all we have between now and February of 2003. If  
21 nothing else, they don't have enough time in the next  
22 nine months to do an adequate baseline study of all of  
23 the impacts of what they've done before. Because this is  
24 really the first time they've done a comprehensive EIS to  
25 look at the Army in Hawaii. They just don't have time.

1           I would refer then to their own regulations again  
2 promulgated last month, March 29, 32 CFR 651.16,  
3 cumulative impacts. A little late. "NEPA analysis must  
4 assess cumulative impacts, which are the impact on the  
5 environment resulting from the incremental impact of the  
6 action when added to other past, present and reasonably  
7 foreseeable future actions. Actions by federal, non  
8 federal agencies and private parties must be considered."  
9 In other words, you can't do an EIS that will tell us  
10 what their transformation will add to the burden that  
11 these islands and its people are already bearing if you  
12 don't tell us what the baseline is.

13           We do not have adequate baseline studies about  
14 impacts on cultural resources. We don't have adequate --  
15 with respect to cultural resources. We don't have  
16 adequate interviews with practitioners, families, all of  
17 the things that have been mentioned before. We also  
18 don't have adequate surface and subsurface archaeological  
19 surveys to tell us what are the various cultural sites  
20 that could be destroyed by training.

21           I witnessed the first training that happened at  
22 Makua in three years last October and with the very first  
23 rounds of artillery they shot outside of the fire break  
24 road which we were assured, when I went in front of the  
25 federal court just a couple of months earlier, would

1 never happen. They missed. And when they miss, we have  
2 a right to know what they're likely to hit so that we can  
3 provide some educated input on what they should or should  
4 not be doing.

5 Similarly, there's not an adequate baseline  
6 information on biological resources. They just haven't  
7 done that. In fact, they haven't done Section 7  
8 consultations under the Endangered Species Act or  
9 completed them for most of their facilities that they're  
10 talking about here. They've done one for Makua. That  
11 pointed out a lot of interesting things like their  
12 training was threatening at least 30 species with  
13 extinction. We deserve to know what the baseline is with  
14 respect to these things.

15 We have no studies about the economic impacts on  
16 the people of Hawaii, the social impacts of the people of  
17 Hawaii; how having the military be our second industry  
18 has skewed the development of these islands in such a way  
19 that we are now dependent on military expenditures or so  
20 they have us believe. We need to know more about this.  
21 So 651.16 --

22 MS. AKA: (Inaudible.)

23 MR. HENKIN: Actually, I prefer not to.  
24 I've been asked to summarize my statement, and it's  
25 impossible if I do these in bullet form to -- I mean,

1 it's easy for the Army to overlook them if you summarize.  
2 I assure you that the rest of these will not be as long,  
3 but I will try and make all of the points because I'm  
4 afraid this may be the last opportunity to offer them.

5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Take your time.

6 MR. HENKIN: Thank you very much.

7 Anyhow, so we need the baseline studies and  
8 there's no way to do this with nine months. And I will  
9 also submit there's no way to do this with a million  
10 dollars. They're spending how much on transformation?  
11 Certainly, we deserve a little more than a million to  
12 find out how it's going to affect us.

13 The third point, alternatives. Alternatives.  
14 Alternatives. They're supposed to present us with a  
15 range of alternatives. They have not. I've heard some  
16 things during the question-and-answer period that I hope  
17 will be considered part of the scoping such as, you know,  
18 why did you move the rifle range instead of expanding  
19 Schofield into one of the few well-protected places on  
20 Oahu like Honouliuli and do it over at the Marine Corps  
21 Base Hawaii. I don't know about any of you but I thought  
22 the rationale was a little bit thin. The Marine Corps.  
23 trains at Schofield. The Marine Corps, you know, has  
24 different rifles. Well, then how do they train at  
25 Schofield? I don't understand it. And why -- you know,

1 we need to be told that the ranges -- why the range is  
2 there, some information about why they're maxed out.

3 Another alternative that the Army has to be  
4 looking at, since they're engaging in this  
5 transformation, which is costing -- I forget what the  
6 estimate is. It's a large amount of money.

7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible)

8 MR. HENKIN: Thank you very much.

9 As long as we're looking at transforming the  
10 military, I think one of the alternatives they need to  
11 look at is why are they training in Hawaii. And I'm not  
12 a native Hawaiian so I'm not going to speak to that  
13 perspective. Other people are far more capable of that,  
14 or are already doing that, that is appreciated. I'm  
15 presenting that perspective purely from the analytical  
16 perspective of a lawyer, which is that Hawaii is an  
17 expensive place to station troops. Hawaii is a difficult  
18 place logistically to get from and to. I've talked to  
19 people who are in the military and they have informed me  
20 that if I wanted to get troops to Asia to respond to a  
21 crisis, the last thing I want to do is put them all on a  
22 plane and have them fly for nine hours over open water.  
23 What happens when the engine conks out? You've got an  
24 entire company in the drink.

25 In the modern era, where we no longer use

1 warships to travel from place to place, we fly there. It  
2 is far preferable to station troops on the west coast of  
3 the United States and to get to Asia to fly them over  
4 land to where -- to our bases in Canada and Alaska, to  
5 our bases in the Aleutians, to our bases in Korea, to our  
6 bases in Japan, and then enter an enemy area rather than  
7 flying over the open ocean.

8           If we're undergoing this massive transformation,  
9 we really should look at what the alternatives are in  
10 terms of money spent, resources devoted, why do we keep  
11 them in Hawaii? It certainly cannot be solely based on  
12 the position of our senior senator on the Armed Forces  
13 Services committee. We need to look beyond that.

14           A few additional specific issues. With respect  
15 to Makua Military Reservation, it disturbs me that there  
16 are two separate environmental impact statement processes  
17 here. Clearly, the two issues are interrelated. Through  
18 transformation, either here in Hawaii or elsewhere, are  
19 there alternate sites that would create less community  
20 strife and have less impact than continuing to use Makua?  
21 That needs to be evaluated.

22           We've been told tonight that there will only be  
23 one Legacy, i.e., old school brigade, left. Do we need  
24 to keep Makua open for business for that or can we  
25 accommodate them at a new training facility either here

1 or elsewhere?

2 Honouliuli Preserve. We've already heard the  
3 testimony of The Nature Conservancy and we've read the  
4 newspaper article. So we understand that that's one of  
5 the alternatives and proposals out there. The Army has  
6 to take a hard look at whether it really wants to acquire  
7 for training an area that now has the highest level of  
8 protection for its natural and cultural resources of any  
9 square -- and of any area on the island of Oahu, and  
10 probably in the state, in terms of active on-the-ground  
11 management.

12 The Army has made important strides, albeit from  
13 prompting from civilians, to do better in environmental  
14 management on its military bases. But there's no way it  
15 can replicate the duty and the commitment and the single-  
16 minded purpose that The Nature Conservancy has to  
17 preserving these important lands. The thought that you  
18 would turn a nature preserve into a military base  
19 probably would have seemed ridiculous to anyone until  
20 they heard about the Army's proposal. You should  
21 seriously reconsider it.

22 MS. AKA: Excuse me, Mr. Henkin. I'm sorry.  
23 We have seven other speakers that we need to get to  
24 before seven -- I'm sorry, nine o'clock. So could you --

25 MR. HENKIN: Could I have two more minutes?

1 MS. AKA: Two more minutes.

2 MR. HENKIN: Perfect.

3 Honouliuli is also, as has been previously  
4 mentioned, an area where mitigation for Makua then  
5 allowed the Army to avoid a jeopardy, i.e., extinction  
6 call, for its training at Makua. That's where the  
7 mitigation takes place. So, in the EIS, we need to be  
8 analyzing and we need a Section 7 consultation over this  
9 proposal. Where are you going to save these plants and  
10 other species if not in Honouliuli, if it's now an area  
11 that's going to be in the cross hairs?

12 The access roads they're talking about also  
13 trouble me. I'm not just concerned about traffic. I'm  
14 concerned about alien species introductions. Because  
15 even if you hose down the trucks, they're going to be  
16 bringing weeds into areas where currently you don't have  
17 that level of activity. That needs to be looked at.

18 I'll wrap up at that point. I look forward to  
19 meeting you all at the scoping meeting on this  
20 transformation.

21 (Applause)

22 MS. AKA: Mr. Henkin, I just want to  
23 suggest, if you wanted to enter the rest of your comments  
24 on the record, we do have another court reporter next  
25 door that you could finish your comments if you'd like

1 for the record.

2 MR. HENKIN: I appreciate that. However,  
3 one of the important parts about a public scoping meeting  
4 is the ability for the cross-pollination between speakers  
5 --

6 MS. AKA: Oh, the ideas.

7 MR. HENKIN: Yeah, yeah. So I appreciate  
8 your indulgence, and I apologize for taking much time.

9 Mahalo (thank you).

10 MS. AKA: The next two people that will be  
11 speaking are Jerard Jardin and Marion Kelly. I've also  
12 been reminded that if you are reading from written  
13 comments, if it's a possibility that we could get a copy  
14 of those, we'd appreciate that as well.

15 MR. JARDIN: Hi. My name is Jerard Jardin.

16 That was pretty neat stuff, the virtual warfare  
17 and the utilities that you got, but I don't think anybody  
18 here is -- feels lucky that you guys are going to be  
19 doing that here, you know. We all live here, from here.  
20 My ancestors are from -- citizens of the Kingdom of  
21 Hawaii. And all my life, I grew up here and lived with  
22 access issues about trying to get to beaches where bases  
23 are, trying to go hiking in places where bases are. And  
24 I couldn't get there because my family wasn't in the  
25 military and I didn't have friends in the military, and

1 so every once in a while, we got to go there, and it was  
2 like, wow, this is a nice beach. And now you guys are  
3 talking about making more land inaccessible.

4 I was just out at Honouliuli two weekends ago  
5 because The Nature Conservancy invited us up to go for a  
6 hike up there. Are you guys going to make access  
7 available for hikes and stuff? I doubt it.

8 My personal feeling is that you guys should just  
9 beat it, you know. We don't want you around, so -- but  
10 my personal feeling isn't what this is about, so I'll  
11 address specific things.

12 For your impact statement, how will you guys be  
13 accountable? Is there going to be an outside agency  
14 that's going to be watching you all the time or  
15 periodically watching you, seeing your operations? That  
16 should be addressed in there. The accountability of all  
17 your ordnance. You know, every shot should be followed  
18 and seen where it landed because your -- your past  
19 history with cleanup is really bad, you know, like other  
20 people have said about Kahoolawe and Makua and other  
21 areas.

22 The fire threat level. I think that's an issue  
23 because obviously, anything you do is going to -- you  
24 know, somebody smoking a cigarette could create a fire.  
25 We know that wherever man is, that's going to be an

1 issue. So what is the fire threat area -- levels of the  
2 area you're going to be in, and how will you provide for  
3 potential fires over there?

4 The issue of access to cultural and recreational  
5 areas. We're already cut off from areas, and so if we're  
6 starting to do things, we shouldn't be cut out from them.

7 And I don't think there should be any loss of  
8 endangered species, so how are you guys going to make  
9 sure that's going to happen? We know now from the past  
10 that wherever man is, it makes an impact and things get  
11 lost, so we don't want to start new things that are going  
12 to make those same problems. So if you are thinking of  
13 doing that kind of stuff, how are you going to make sure  
14 that that's not going to happen anymore? So you should  
15 address all those things.

16 I think it's important to realize that Hawaii, as  
17 a strategic deployment area or site for all of your wars  
18 around, also equals Hawaii as a good target for people  
19 because there's so much here. We're a little place, an  
20 easy target to get rid of a lot of you. So I don't think  
21 that the -- you know, we don't feel lucky that you guys  
22 are protecting us because you're right here, because it's  
23 more like you guys are a magnet for any kind of problems  
24 coming our way. So that's really not good.

25 And I like to -- you know, five hours. Fly back

1 and forth to California all the time. You guys can fly  
2 five hours or more.

3 Right. And you said that you hope that in this  
4 meeting, we could get some ideas of alternatives and --  
5 of a broad range of alternatives. Well, my broad -- one  
6 end of my extreme for that broad range is, how about if  
7 you guys stop operations, spend your money to clean up  
8 the mess that you made, and leave? Take your friends --  
9 the Navy, Air Force, and Marines -- with you.

10 (Applause)

11 MS. AKA: Okay. Given that the school has  
12 to close at nine o'clock, we're going to ask for each of  
13 the following speakers that are going to be following now  
14 to restrict their comments to five minutes. If you feel  
15 that you're at the end of the list of people that are  
16 being called to the microphone and you're not going to  
17 get a chance to put your comments, again, on the public  
18 record, there is another court stenographer --

19 MS. KELLY: How many minutes are you taking  
20 up now?

21 My name is Marion Kelly. I was born and brought  
22 up here on a plantation.

23 This process of, quote, transforming the U.S.  
24 military activities in the Hawaiian Islands, I felt, was  
25 long overdue. These islands are located 2,000 miles away

1 -- this depends, of course, on what you call  
2 transforming. These islands are located 2,000 miles away  
3 from any continental land and at least 750 miles to 1,000  
4 miles away from more Pacific islands. This gives these  
5 islands, the Hawaiian Islands, a very special environment  
6 that for tens of thousands of years, the environment has  
7 developed here without any large destructive animals or  
8 people. Even the plants that used to have sharp elements  
9 on them lost them because they no longer needed them to  
10 protect themselves from the animals that they were used  
11 to living with on the continent. Those animals were  
12 absent in the Hawaiian Islands. It was a unique  
13 environment that developed over those tens of thousands  
14 of years.

15 I know from studying the experience of having the  
16 military for over 60 years in Makua Valley that the  
17 military has not been concerned with the preservation of  
18 native plants and animals. The valley has been allowed  
19 to burn for days at a time. You know, I gave you all  
20 this information just this last week about Makua Valley.  
21 The valley has been allowed to burn for days at a time.  
22 Most of what was native has been destroyed right up to  
23 the tops of the mountains. There is no going back. If  
24 the military continues to practice with live fire, it  
25 continues to plan to take over new land.

1           I asked you the question tonight. Well, we don't  
2 know what we're going to do. How can we guide you? If  
3 you don't know what you're going to do, how do we know  
4 what you're going to do? So we just assume that you're  
5 going to do the same thing again at Makua Valley. Trash  
6 it.

7           Now the U.S. military wants to take over more  
8 land for a firing range. It will be destroyed. As the  
9 native plants and animals, the land shells in Makua were  
10 destroyed.

11           These islands have so few acres of land. In all  
12 these islands, there are only 4,200,000 acres total.  
13 Probably the city of Los Angeles has more acres than the  
14 Hawaiian Islands all put together. Take your training  
15 elsewhere, to the continent, not in our little critical  
16 islands.

17           We have experienced on this island in which the  
18 military has used a valley on the north shore, Waikane,  
19 where they trashed the land and they just put up a fence  
20 to lock the gate. This is typical activity by the U.S.  
21 military, trash it and leave it. I'm not making this up.  
22 This is the reality that the people of Hawaii have  
23 experienced with the activities of the United States  
24 military. Please take your military activities  
25 elsewhere.

1           If the military does not -- if the military does  
2 continue to force their activities on our 'aina (land)  
3 and our people, then we are truly a military-occupied  
4 colony of the United States and we are expected to submit  
5 to the military authority. What happened to democracy  
6 that we were led to expect from its leaders? There is  
7 little or no consideration given to the rights of the  
8 native Hawaiians and the protection of their land.

9           Land tenure and land use has been my research  
10 concentration for the last 50 years or so. I studied how  
11 the missionaries privatized the land. Missionaries from  
12 Boston privatized the land, and this resulted in the loss  
13 of the land of at least 70 percent of the Hawaiian  
14 people. You know, and then they bring their military  
15 here and there's more land lost. It's not privatized.  
16 It's just taken over by the military. And we want this  
17 stopped.

18           These are small islands. You have a whole  
19 continent up there. Take it away. Don't stay here any  
20 longer. I hope that you evacuate from Makua Valley. If  
21 you must go somewhere else, go to the continent. There  
22 are plenty of miles and miles and miles of land up there.

23           Thank you very much.

24                   (Applause)

25           MS. AKA: The next two speakers are William

1 Aila -- thank you -- and Makani Ortogero. Are they still  
2 here? Okay. Thank you.

3 MR. AILA: Aloha kakou (greetings all).

4 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

5 MR. AILA: My name is William Aila, for the  
6 record, from the moku (district) of Waianae, and  
7 everything that you do in Schofield impacts me and my  
8 family, including those that are standing behind me.

9 I have a couple of points. Before I get into  
10 there, I see from this literature that the light -- and  
11 I'll read from it. "Light forces strike quickly but lack  
12 survivability, lethality, and tactical mobility."  
13 They're therefore -- later on in this brochure, light  
14 forces never ever show up again. So when I made the  
15 comment at the Makua environmental impact scoping  
16 sessions and I said that the remaining light brigade at  
17 Schofield for the 21st is obsolete, that's exactly what  
18 this says. It's obsolete. I needed to make that point  
19 because I was challenged on it by somebody else, but  
20 their own brochure says that.

21 Echoing what David said, where's the specifics?  
22 What are you going to do? Where are you going to do it?  
23 When are you going to do it? Who's going to do it? How  
24 is it going to be done?

25 How can we give our mana'o (thoughts) on

1 something that has no specifics? How can you do an  
2 Environmental Impact Statement on something that has no  
3 specifics? This looks to be like the stuff that you  
4 tried to put out in the Draft Supplemental Environmental  
5 Assessment that was really, really bad, and your own  
6 attorney, in federal district court, criticized that.

7           Okay. The meat now. My challenge to you, sir,  
8 since you're the contractor, is to go into the archives  
9 of the United States Congress and find for me that  
10 document that this Colonel says gives him ownership and  
11 deed to the lands that he says he has, because if you  
12 cannot find that document and provide that document for  
13 us, then this whole discussion is moot. It doesn't have  
14 to happen. And do not bring back the New Lands  
15 Resolution because the New Lands Resolution is  
16 unconstitutional by your own constitution. So I  
17 challenge that for this EIS and the Makua EIS, because I  
18 don't think it exists.

19           Alternatives. Ron, you went over real quickly  
20 about the two brigades that were at Fort Lewis,  
21 Washington, and I kind of think I know why. He failed to  
22 mention to you folks that one of those brigades belongs  
23 to the 21st Infantry -- ID. Guess what? They're not  
24 here. Well, if that's the case, if they're not here and  
25 they're not important to be here, then perhaps the 2nd

1 Brigade doesn't need to be here. And as an alternative,  
2 you need to take a real good look at how much it would  
3 cost to have the 2nd Brigade here versus having the 2nd  
4 Brigade at Fort Lewis, Washington. And I think, based on  
5 the cost of doing business, it would be a lot cheaper in  
6 Fort Lewis, Washington. So could we have a good analysis  
7 of that?

8 And your question, David. It's not only our  
9 senior senator named Daniel Inouye that is keeping them  
10 here. He has a partner. His partner happens to be in  
11 Alaska. His name is Ted Stevens. It's that duo that  
12 keeps the 25th Infantry here. But when they're gone, all  
13 the money that's going to -- that's being spent now, is  
14 all going to be forgotten because you know what? They,  
15 they're going to leave. It's too expensive to keep them  
16 here. They're going to leave.

17 Okay. Just in case you guys don't listen to the  
18 many people who have said you don't have the legal right  
19 to be here, you don't have the moral right to be here,  
20 you do not have the spiritual right to be here because  
21 manifest destiny doesn't exist. Just in case you don't  
22 listen, because we haven't been listened to, but what's  
23 right is right and will happen. You need to consider  
24 these things. This road that's going down to Kawaihapai,  
25 not Dillingham -- Dillingham came much later. The area

1 is known as Kawaihapai, the lifting of waters.  
2 Dillingham is a guy that came here many, many years  
3 later, and that's not the name for that area. So I would  
4 appreciate you address it by the right name: Kawaihapai.  
5 When you build that road going down there, I want you to  
6 make sure that you study the impacts very carefully, both  
7 culturally and environmentally, because the road that  
8 you're talking about going down to Dillingham to do these  
9 assaults on the airport down there goes right through my  
10 family lands. Seven, eight, ten generations. The lo'i  
11 (irrigated terraces), the house structures, they're  
12 there.

13 And I'm going to be watching. And I'm going to  
14 watch you very carefully, Laurie. The fact that you're  
15 not up here on this table says to me as a Hawaiian that  
16 cultural things are not important. If they were, Laurie,  
17 you would be up on that table, so that's a clear  
18 indication of where priorities are. So you take that  
19 back to whomever you need to take it back.

20 Why can't you just go and attack Wheeler  
21 Airfield? Then you can practice defense and attacking at  
22 the same time. It's much closer, you save a lot of  
23 money, and there's no impact on traffic. You don't have  
24 to build any roads on the side of Mount Ka'ala, also one  
25 of the most sacred places on the island.

1           How will the Army deal with those fires with the  
2 proposed training below Honouliuli? I have seen the  
3 fires go up the mountain at Makua. Guess what? They no  
4 stop. They go all the way up. They go over. So how are  
5 you going to deal with those fires? Where's the fire  
6 plan?

7           How you going put back the snails? How you going  
8 put back the birds when only get few of them left? How?  
9 Especially when you say, well, we're going to outplant  
10 things from Makua over there to protect them from Makua,  
11 just like David said. It doesn't make sense. So we need  
12 those questions answered. How are you going to deal with  
13 the impacts on endangered species?

14           How will the Army measure and deal with the  
15 additional airborne constituents? This is all smoke.  
16 You know, smoke is real. If you can see it, it's real.  
17 If I can breathe it, it's real. That drifts down to  
18 Kolekole Pass. Kolekole Pass is this huge arm like this,  
19 and it funnels all of that airborne stuff. Guess what?  
20 Right to my house, because I live right on the other side  
21 of Kolekole Pass, and the house -- houses around me with  
22 my families and my young kids.

23           You know, Waianae has the highest rates of asthma  
24 on Oahu. Every time you train at Schofield, I get to  
25 breathe it. And there's no study. There's no impacts on

1 fire, so we need that study.

2 Sir, will you take that back? And a real study,  
3 not just the kind they did in the Draft Supplement  
4 Environmental Assessment.

5 We need a detailed plan on how the Army will do a  
6 survey for all cultural sites, surface and subsurface --  
7 and we're going to be watching you, Laurie -- not only in  
8 the new areas but also in the old areas. So it should  
9 deal with all the areas existing now and in the future  
10 which will be impacted by the transformation.

11 How is the Army going to document this? Is it  
12 going to do like the Navy and hold it all in a draft form  
13 and not release it? Aunty, your report wasn't released  
14 for 20-something years. Is that how the Army's going to  
15 do it? I hope not.

16 How will the Army protect the sites? Covering it  
17 up with sand bags? Letting the grass grow up around it?

18 You know what, David? I was there. I saw the  
19 first mortar round go outside the firebreak road. And  
20 you know what? For a whole day, nobody believed me.  
21 Nobody believed me. They said I was seeing things. And  
22 then finally somebody went out and checked. And you know  
23 what? That border sure -- surely went outside. It  
24 surely did something that they told the district court  
25 judge would never happen.

1           So the impacts of your training, when you tell us  
2 things can never happen, I cannot believe you based upon  
3 your past practices. I have that mortar. Thank you for  
4 giving it to me because it's proof that promises don't  
5 always come true.

6           How will the Hawaiian community be consulted? A  
7 programmatic agreement -- and I look at you, Laurie, and  
8 I say this -- a programmatic agreement is not a  
9 substitution for consultation. The State Historic  
10 Preservation Society -- or the State Historic  
11 Preservation Office, does not always speak for Hawaiians.  
12 They may be the particular office, but you know what?  
13 Sometimes they no more Hawaiian mana'o. They no more  
14 Hawaiian feelings. So come to all the Hawaiians and  
15 speak to us, especially to the folks that are impacted by  
16 the areas that you're looking at.

17           What is -- we need a cumulative -- a group study  
18 of the cumulative impacts of the water resources, both in  
19 the new range areas and the existing areas associated  
20 with transformation. And when I say a good water quality  
21 study, it has to be one that's statistically reliable.  
22 You have to have so many wells per so many square meters  
23 for it to be statistically reliable. Because it's very  
24 important for all of us to know that the water we drink  
25 is safe. And it's not just a pile of rocks. When you

1 impact our water, you impact Hawaiians. When you impact  
2 Papahonua (the earth foundation), the 'aina (land), you  
3 impact Hawaiians. It's not just a pile of rocks. And I  
4 hope you guys get that.

5 Here's a good one. I need an estimate of the  
6 economic loss associated with the deployment of the 2nd  
7 Brigade. Because I saw somebody here who sits on the  
8 Chamber of Commerce and I'm constantly reminded about how  
9 much the Army does for Hawaii and the military does for  
10 Hawaii. You know what? If you're going to tell us about  
11 all the good things, then tell us -- give us the bad with  
12 the good. You're going to train these guys. They're  
13 going to be an interim force. They're probably going to  
14 be the ones that are going to be deployed. So how much  
15 is it going to cost all those guys in Wahiawa and all  
16 those businesses in Mililani and all those businesses in  
17 Waikiki when they're deployed? How much is it going to  
18 cost them? And will some of them go bankrupt? Because  
19 those are the real socioeconomic costs. You just cannot  
20 count it on the front side. You got to count it on the  
21 back side, too.

22 Not too much more. Hang on. A scientifically  
23 based water quality study. We got that.

24 We need to establish a restoration advisory board  
25 for the areas that you're no longer using. Okay? You

1 need to start cleaning up the areas that you no longer  
2 use. And you need to include Hawaiians on those  
3 restoration advisory boards.

4           You need to explain how erosion and surface  
5 transport of materials from not only the new training  
6 areas but also the old training areas will be mitigated  
7 so as not to move off the Army property. If you take a  
8 look at Makua and you see those star hills and you follow  
9 the rivers down into the muliwais (pools near stream  
10 mouths), you can see the dirt that's having an impact.  
11 That means all of that stuff that's up there is moving  
12 down and it's having an impact, especially when you find  
13 the bullets. That is having an impact today. Okay?

14           Culturally -- the last thing culturally, Laurie,  
15 it's not just about serving, it's not just about  
16 documenting, it's not just about protecting. It's about  
17 access for these young people, yeah. If they want to go  
18 and they want to honor their ancestors and they want to  
19 go and they want to build an ahu (altar) in the middle of  
20 this new training range because that's the appropriate  
21 place to build that ahu (altar), that is their right and  
22 kuleana (right, responsibility) to do so. And that needs  
23 to be included in your Environmental Impact Statement.  
24 And this should not be made as we've been made at Makua  
25 to take down an ahu (altar) when it is built because that

1 is not right. Okay?

2 So the most important thing after finding, after  
3 documenting, after protecting, is access to that. And  
4 try to make that access as unrestricted as possible  
5 because if I want to walk barefoot to the ahu (altar), I  
6 need to be able to walk barefoot to that ahu (altar). If  
7 I want to assume the risk and the liabilities of walking  
8 barefoot to that ahu (altar), you, the Army, should not  
9 stand in my way.

10 If it's culturally appropriate in the future, I  
11 tell you now, we will do it. If you guys want to arrest  
12 us, you want to kick us out, that's fine, but there will  
13 come a time when there will be a culturally appropriate  
14 reason to walk barefoot to a site in Makua, in Schofield,  
15 in Honouliuli, at Kaena, at Kawaihapai, and we're going  
16 to do it. So you need to be prepared for it. Okay?

17 Wrapping up. Complete -- conduct a complete EIS  
18 because I don't believe that you're going to listen to  
19 some of the people in here, and I don't believe that  
20 you'll be able to find the document that gives you the  
21 deed. Executive orders don't count because when you --  
22 when you handle stolen equipment, it's still stolen.  
23 Okay. Conduct a good EIS because if you do it and if  
24 it's done correctly, then there is no way -- and these  
25 are the guys behind me talking -- there is no way that

1 there can be any other conclusion but that you will have  
2 a significant impact. Okay?

3 Mahalo (thank you).

4 (Applause)

5 MS. AKA: Thank you, William.

6 I have a request from the front table for us to  
7 take a five-minute real quick break, and those five  
8 minutes will be added onto the end of the meeting so that  
9 we will not be cutting anybody short. So if we could  
10 break for five minutes, we'll return in five minutes.

11 (Recess)

12 MS. AKA: The next speaker is going to be  
13 Makani Ortogero, and following Makani will be Cha Smith.

14 MS. ORTOGERO: Aloha mai kakou (greetings  
15 all).

16 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

17 MS. ORTOGERO: Mahalo (thank you) to  
18 everybody who spoke before me. Mahalo (thank you) to  
19 everybody before this.

20 Such pride, you know, about talking about our  
21 land.

22 He kanaka maoli wau, he wahine wale he pua o  
23 Haumea a he oiwi maoli. I am a native Hawaiian. I am a  
24 native Hawaiian woman. I'm a flower. I'm a child of  
25 Haumea. And I am native.

1           So where do I begin? Do I begin with the anger,  
2 the fire that's inside of me, to address these problems?  
3 Or do I address the sadness in my heart to see the  
4 depletion of places that I love? Or do I try to share  
5 with you my aloha (kindness, compassion) to take care of  
6 these places?

7           So I ask you on the panel, do you genuinely care  
8 about this place that we live in, or is this just a  
9 formality for you to help ease the public's mind, or is  
10 it to clear the consciousness of that institution that  
11 you are a part of? Because you are representatives of a  
12 larger hand. Essentially, you are puppets. So I ask  
13 you, do you guys genuinely care about what is in our  
14 hearts? Does Uncle Sam care?

15           We talk about family, and the earth is our  
16 mother, the earth is our father. We come from it, and we  
17 will go back to it. Because to me, from what I've heard  
18 tonight and what I have observed -- and other people have  
19 addressed this -- it does not seem like it is someone who  
20 cares.

21           As a panel, you do not know how much money is  
22 appropriated for this Environmental Impact Statement or  
23 for the expansion. It is our money that we are paying as  
24 citizens.

25           You do not know the proper land amount. Hawaii

1 is already limited and the depletion of it more is --  
2 who's going to be left with it?

3 You guys have no EIA, and there is no  
4 alternatives presented, so I ask again. Do you genuinely  
5 care, coming unto us unprepared, assuming that we already  
6 know what the military does not?

7 Conveniently, Mr. Borne, you've left out the --  
8 in your presentation, the total amount of military  
9 occupancy in Hawaii. And I was talking to Uncle Sam  
10 earlier, and he said conservatively 25 percent of the  
11 land, currently, now. Upon expanding, where would that  
12 number rise to? Where will it stop? And who are you  
13 moving off of that land? You address it as developed  
14 land. Land owned for the Honouliuli Preserve, it's owned  
15 by Del Monte or leased by Del Monte? How is that  
16 developed land when it is already -- it's developed as  
17 agriculture?

18 Hawaii needs to be self-sustaining, and it is  
19 possible. We've done it for thousands of years. It is  
20 possible. And you want to use this agricultural land for  
21 more training, and extensive, for people that's not even  
22 here?

23 Oh, I forgot my water bottle. I have a --  
24 they're called olelo noeau (adages/traditional wise  
25 sayings). They're proverbs in English. And this one I

1 highly -- I really love it because -- oh, mahalo (thank  
2 you).

3 I 'ola'ola ka huewai i ka piha 'ole (the  
4 partially filled water-jug is the one that gurgles and  
5 makes noise).

6 It is the partially filled water gourd that  
7 rattles and makes the most noise. And I see that that is  
8 what's happening here. You come to us with only half of  
9 the information -- less than half of the information, and  
10 less than half of your hearts. What does that make me?  
11 It makes me angry. It makes me sad.

12 Now, people can talk about the cultural impact  
13 statements and historical and cultural properties and  
14 rights, but that is not mine to talk about. All I can  
15 talk about, and which you have mentioned, is the legacy.  
16 As the U.S. military, you have a legacy of your own. As  
17 the Hawaiian people, we have a legacy of our own, and as  
18 people living today.

19 Now, he wahine au. I am a woman. Like other  
20 women in here, I am entitled to pass on my legacy. That  
21 means my children will have my knowledge and those who  
22 wish to -- of others who wish to share it with them. I  
23 have never walked in Honouliuli wai upon -- oh, I have  
24 one minute left, you guys, so I better just -- I want to  
25 ask, who will have access to that? If you guys do decide

1 to do some of your military training in that preserve,  
2 who will have access to it? Will my children? Will I  
3 ever see it? Will my children ever be able to walk  
4 amongst the trees there and learn their history?

5 History is not learned in the textbooks, in the  
6 classroom, and not for Hawaiian children. Hell no.  
7 History is learned out there. Will I ever be able to  
8 show them that? Will you grant me access to that, all of  
9 us? It's a concern. I said I'm 'oiwi (indigenous).

10 Those roads that you wish to pave, you're paving  
11 the bones of my ancestors. This is my back. Are you to  
12 shave my back, too, like you were to shave the roads, and  
13 lessen the legacy? From the land, I come from; and from  
14 the land, I will return. Who will have that land when I  
15 am gone? And as stewards, stewards -- oh, I like, I  
16 think, Marion Kelly's -- stewards. Big quotations.

17 Do you genuinely care? Where's your heart?

18 Mahalo (thank you).

19 (Applause)

20 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo (thank you). Cha Smith  
21 followed by Leland Miyano.

22 MS. SMITH: I'd like to reiterate what David  
23 and William indicated, that this process is an insult to  
24 the NEPA process. You need to start over.

25 Transformation. What a concept. A true spin on

1 the militarization of our culture, of our lives, of the  
2 world. For -- an idea for transformation is to take the  
3 \$693 million that you hope to transform with and clean up  
4 the lands that have been contaminated with bombs,  
5 shrapnel, depleted uranium, toxic chemicals, and nuclear  
6 waste. Transform the contaminated lands back to the  
7 original state of health. Transform the occupied lands  
8 that you have squatted on to real DOD dollars to be spent  
9 for education, housing, job training.

10 No expansion is acceptable here. No expansion,  
11 whatsoever. It's not how you do it. It's not going to  
12 happen. It is not acceptable. It's not acceptable to  
13 occupy any more land. Pau (finished) already.

14 You need to do an EIS on alternatives to war. We  
15 don't want a war economy in Hawaii.

16 You know, Maunakea is a sacred temple. Pohakuloa  
17 is not an acceptable location for any military  
18 activities. You really need to be cleaning that up and  
19 leave.

20 And another point I'd like to make is that the  
21 people who oppose the expansion of the U.S. military  
22 troops throughout the world are not the enemy, as your  
23 president indicates. We are not the enemy if we oppose  
24 military expansion, if we oppose military activity, if we  
25 oppose military occupation of the Philippines, of

1 Afghanistan, of Colombia. Where else have you got  
2 troops? You name it. Indonesia. We're not the enemy.

3 I'd like to leave you with a quote that a brother  
4 on the Big Island provided in testimony. "In light of  
5 this historical record, it would seem that the proper  
6 form of Army transformation would be for the U.S.  
7 military to pack its bags, close down its bases, clean up  
8 its mess, and transform itself right out of Hawaii."

9 Thank you.

10 (Applause)

11 MS. AMARAL: Leland Miyano, followed by  
12 Daniel Chung, followed by Ari Winitzky.

13 MR. MIYANO: Yes. My name is Leland Miyano  
14 and I speak as an individual tonight, but I also am the  
15 president of the Native Hawaiian Wildlife Association.  
16 And it's a nonprofit that was founded to preserve -- to  
17 preserve endangered and endemic Hawaiian plants and  
18 animals.

19 Aloha (greetings).

20 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

21 MR. MIYANO: I want to teach you the  
22 translation of the word as I know it, which is, in the  
23 presence of the breath of life.

24 Technology and nonsustainable economies have  
25 created problems that are manifest everywhere in the

1 world. Hawaii is the most fragile, isolated, unique  
2 place that I know of. I was born and raised here, and  
3 ever since I was a little kid, I have grown up loving  
4 nature. I've studied a lot of things in Hawaii,  
5 including fossil land snails, and that has eventually led  
6 me to study our endemic Hawaiian land snail fauna. Some  
7 habitats are now reduced to a single bush, but I have a  
8 vision that one day, we can have these little snails  
9 still living in their habitat, not in the refrigerators  
10 down in some lab but out in the environment where they  
11 belong. We do not know how to fix these problems, so we  
12 should stop breaking the land and its capacity to  
13 recover.

14 I'm a small person, but I want to make a  
15 difference, so I founded the Native Hawaiian Wildlife  
16 Association. And one of my favorite quotes is, "There's  
17 no greater crime than one who did nothing just because  
18 they could do a little."

19 Thank you.

20 (Applause)

21 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Daniel Chung,  
22 followed by Ari Winitzky, followed by Raphael Kaliko.

23 MR. CHUNG: Okay. My name is Daniel Chung  
24 and I'm a teacher of biology at Kapiolani Community  
25 College. But I'm not speaking here representing them.

1 I'm speaking as an individual.

2           When I heard about the possible taking,  
3 condemnation, of land at Honouliuli around Kapapa, at  
4 Kuaau which lies south of Kolekole Pass, I was most  
5 amazed by this because I think it's a very unfortunate  
6 choice for land expansion, especially for a firing range  
7 and for a safety zone around it, because there are not  
8 many places on this island that have such a concentration  
9 of rare and endangered native plants and animals that --  
10 as that area. In fact, Leland Miyano, who was the  
11 previous speaker, and I did a survey in late 2000, about  
12 one-and-a-half years ago, that showed that this area had  
13 the -- it's probably the greatest concentration of rare  
14 and endangered native snails on the island of Oahu. It  
15 has something like 16 native Hawaiian land snail species  
16 that are rare, and of these, six are critically  
17 endangered and declining, the most important of which is  
18 *Achatinella mustelina*, one of the kahuli (land shell)  
19 shells, as people call them. Poetically they're known as  
20 pupu kanioe (another name for the land shell), and the  
21 Hawaiians believe that they sang.

22           Unfortunately, this area, if it's taken over by  
23 the Army, could suffer problems which would destroy one  
24 of the biggest populations of this species that's on the  
25 federal endangered list.

1           We found more than 500 individuals of this  
2 species, which is an enormous concentration. I don't  
3 know of any other place in the Waianaes where you have  
4 such a large concentration of these individuals, and the  
5 Waianaes is the only place on earth where this species is  
6 found.

7           In addition to that, we found two species that  
8 appear to be found only on Pu'u Hapapa and nowhere else  
9 now. We've searched everywhere else. We can't find  
10 them. These would be *Amastra micans* and *Cookeconcha*. I  
11 know these are weird scientific names, but these are the  
12 names that scientists have given to these native  
13 Hawaiians.

14           A third snail, *Laminella sanguinea*, is mostly  
15 found only on Pu'u Hapapa. The numbers of individuals  
16 found outside of that area by us, you can count on the  
17 fingers of one hand. And I've been looking at native  
18 Hawaiian land snails for 30 years, since around 1970.  
19 I've hiked all of these areas on this island, including  
20 this area for the proposed firing range and the safety  
21 zone around it, plus the areas around the roads that are  
22 supposedly to connect Schofield to Mokuleia, plus I hiked  
23 near the areas where the road is supposed to connect  
24 Schofield to Kahuku. And actually, all of these areas  
25 have rare and endangered plants and animals near them.

1           The problem that we have with -- with the firing  
2 range and the safety zone around it is that there is no  
3 real assurance the federal government can give us that  
4 they won't change their mind after they condemn and take  
5 it and use it for practices that might include incendiary  
6 devices. And if this is so and you have a big fire, it  
7 will sweep in on the trade winds and burn off the status  
8 area and cause two or three species to go extinct, just  
9 like that. It wouldn't just be a local extinction. It  
10 would be a worldwide extinction. The price is very, very  
11 high, indeed, if this happens. All you have to do is  
12 look at Makua and see that fire has swept up all the way  
13 to the rim, taking with it numerous native plants and  
14 animals. If you look at the west range of Schofield,  
15 fires have occurred there and swept into the forest  
16 reserve. It hasn't gone up to the top of Ka'ala because  
17 Ka'ala is very wet. In the area around Kuaau and Hapapa,  
18 the scientists call this the mesic area; that is, it's  
19 not very wet like Ka'ala. And it's a -- it's a little  
20 bit wetter than Makua, but during years of very high  
21 drought, like the last five years, actually, the area  
22 becomes very, very dry and fires can sweep in.

23           The other problem is that once you condemn the  
24 land and take it over as a military reservation, then you  
25 restrict access to civilians, including all conservation

1 workers. And this I find a major problem because if you  
2 look at Lualualei, even though that place has not had a  
3 fire in many, many decades because they don't have live  
4 troop training there, unfortunately, what happens when  
5 you restrict that area to civilian conservation workers,  
6 the weeds take over, and hundreds of acres of Lualualei  
7 have been taken over by this very weedy tree called *Toona*  
8 *ciliata* as well as other numerous weeds like *Passiflora*  
9 *suberosa*.

10 So for these two reasons, I think it would be  
11 unwise to take over this land, and my suggestion is that  
12 you don't do it. There are probably other alternatives  
13 for this.

14 As for the road going from Schofield to Mokuleia,  
15 part of that road, as far as I can tell from the maps out  
16 there, are part of the boundary of the Ka'ala Natural  
17 Area Reserve. And very few people have been up there,  
18 but there are lots of rare and endangered species there,  
19 both plants and animals, because -- that's why. It was  
20 native to a natural area reserve.

21 On the -- as part of a larger picture, you know,  
22 I should comment that -- that even though from a purely  
23 scientific perspective it's very unwise to take this land  
24 and use it for that purpose, it helps to realize that  
25 this is a very, very tiny island, a little more than 600

1 square miles in extent. This is less than 400,000 acres.  
2 The military owns 50,000 acres, which is 12 percent of  
3 the island. And if you look at the other lands that are  
4 used but not owned by the military, the figure goes up,  
5 depending on who you ask, to 20 to 25 percent of the  
6 land. That's a very high percentage.

7 This island also has 800,000 people on it. It's  
8 extremely densely populated, and people have been  
9 fighting for decades over land use issues. We want the  
10 land for housing, we want the land for agriculture, for  
11 ranching, for conservation, for recreation, for  
12 watershed, for native Hawaiian uses and many other uses.  
13 So when you then see that the military is taking over  
14 even more land than they already have, then you realize  
15 that something's not quite right.

16 From a larger perspective and not just a  
17 scientific one, it's my personal opinion that it is  
18 illogical to have this transformation here. It's much  
19 better if you do it on the mainland where the land is  
20 more sparsely populated, where you can go to a large  
21 contiguous area, not bother local population, not disturb  
22 rare and endangered species, and do your training there.

23 Now, I know that there's some people who think,  
24 well, no, we want to keep the military here. One, for  
25 prestige; two, for history; and three, and not least, the

1 money. Because there are many politicians in the United  
2 States who use the military budget as a honey pot. We  
3 all know this. It's quite obvious. They use it for  
4 pork.

5 But this is unprincipled and is wrong. It's just  
6 plain wrong to use it just for money because it's a  
7 distortion of military purpose, which is to protect and  
8 defend democracy. And if they're being -- if they're  
9 being -- if they're having their proper role distorted by  
10 this parasitism by people who just want to use it for  
11 money, then I suggest that they come to terms with their  
12 principles and stop this.

13 Thank you.

14 (Applause)

15 MS. AMARAL: Next is Ari Winitzky, followed  
16 by Raphael Kaliko, followed by Jayson Sam Fong.

17 MR. WINITZKY: Aloha kakou (greetings all).

18 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

19 MR. WINITZKY: My name is Ari Winitzky, for  
20 the record. I stand before the five of you as a person  
21 who has skin and bones like the five of you, who has a  
22 soul, if you believe in a soul, who has a mind, has  
23 ability -- and has an ability to create in this world,  
24 has an ability to make things happen like you guys are  
25 making things happen, like everybody here is making

1 things happen tonight.

2 And I ask you to sink into yourself, define the  
3 party that remembers those memories from childhood about  
4 feeling good, about sitting on your mother's lap, your  
5 father's lap, being tucked into bed at night, being cared  
6 for by another person, those things that make you human.

7 And I ask you to think if doing this project is  
8 one of those human things. Is this important for us, for  
9 you five, for us here, for the world? That's what I ask  
10 you.

11 There are alternatives, lots of alternatives.  
12 There's lots of space on the continental United States  
13 which can be used.

14 If we take the ability we have as human beings,  
15 if we take the ability as powerful people to create a  
16 planet that supports us, protects us, keep it safe, at  
17 the same time cares for the planet which gives us life,  
18 we can create and develop something magical, wonderful  
19 together. Together we can do this.

20 So I ask you, I ask the military to take its  
21 funds that it has and the power that it has to really  
22 think about this, really, really take the time. Because  
23 you can do things like take parts that can be recycled,  
24 parts of automobiles, parts of tires, go to someplace on  
25 the continental United States that has a lot of land, a

1 lot of space and build the training facilities you need  
2 there.

3 Build the mountains with recycled tires, but  
4 please, please don't do it in a place so precious as  
5 Hawaii.

6 I'm not from here. I'm from California. I came  
7 here four years ago. I learned about what's going on  
8 here and it's, oohhh, to see such a beautiful place that  
9 so few people get to see. People who grew up in the  
10 ghetto, a waterfall postcard is like their dream to one  
11 day go there.

12 And to see the military and this development in  
13 places that these indigenous snails that are nowhere on  
14 the planet? Wow. Can we do something else? Please? Can  
15 we do something else? Is this really, really necessary?

16 So I don't have facts. I don't have wonderful  
17 legal documents. I stand before you tonight as a person  
18 like you are without all this white table cloth and  
19 benches and the camera equipment and the microphones. I  
20 stand before you as a person, and I ask will you do the  
21 same in return. We can let all this stuff set aside for  
22 the moment and think about ourselves together. Where  
23 will we go five generations? Are they likely to learn  
24 about snails in books? No.

25 So thank you. You're very, all powerful people

1 to stay here tonight listen to us. We're all very  
2 powerful people.

3 So thank you. Mahalo nui. Thank you.

4 (Applause.)

5 MS. AMARAL: Thank you. Raphael Kaliko and  
6 Jayson Sam Fong.

7 MS. KALIKO: For the record my name is  
8 Raphael Kealoha Kaliko. I arrived here an hour and a  
9 half late. I'm a very uninformed person. But I came  
10 here to become informed. I'm an educator. I'm not an  
11 activist out loud. I don't fight for independence out  
12 loud. I practice it.

13 What I have to say is really very short. I'd  
14 like to tell you about what I do besides being an  
15 educator. I have a hobby. That's gardening. Why do I  
16 do gardening as a hobby? Well, I have a vision. That  
17 vision is self-reliance and also plants for my keiki  
18 (children) and for all the generations afterwards.

19 And I don't just grow plants. I grow native  
20 Hawaiian plants exclusively. I also have some rare and  
21 endangered plants that I grow.

22 As I said, I came here very uninformed. But then  
23 when I did come in, I saw the poster boards over there.  
24 And as you know a picture speaks a thousand words. On  
25 the poster boards it mentions about management of native

1 species, management of cultural sites.

2 Well, one day recently I wanted to get a plant, a  
3 particular species that only grows in the Waianae  
4 Mountains. It grows in the Makua Valley. I'm not going  
5 to be specific or technical about it. But all I say is I  
6 wanted to obtain it but was not allowed to, not by the  
7 government, but by an organization that is allowed -- has  
8 been granted by the Army to manage and propagate that  
9 particular plant. And that organization is not allowed  
10 to give the plants out to the general public.

11 Now, the point I'm making is we should be able to  
12 manage our own resources, not the government. And I wish  
13 that Lilikala Kameeleihiwa was here to hear this. We  
14 should be allowed to grow and flourish as a people. As -  
15 - I can't remember that gentleman's name over there from  
16 the native Hawaiian wildlife organization, if I have that  
17 correct -- who mentioned about snails, snails being on  
18 trees as opposed to being on bottles or containers.

19 Now I set out a vision. And that having cultural  
20 sites behind barbed wire, yellow tape, red pins with red  
21 flags as well as plants in the same situation and also in  
22 the museum, expansion negates that. It negates the  
23 expansion of our culture and our resources.

24 We should have the opportunity to expand by  
25 putting land, cultural sites in our own hands to manage.

1 We're not just going to manage it. Because when you  
2 manage something it just stays like that. A couple  
3 plants die, "Oh, well." A couple plants survive, "Oh,  
4 lucky."

5 What we want to do is propagate and have that  
6 vision come alive. That's all I have to say.

7 Thank you.

8 (Applause)

9 MS. AMARAL: Mahalo. Jayson Sam Fong.

10 MR. SAM FONG: Aloha (greetings).

11 THE AUDIENCE: Aloha (greetings).

12 MR. SAM FONG: To introduce myself, my name  
13 is Jayson Sam Fong.

14 I don't have any elaborate speech or anything  
15 that's prepared here. I have a good friend, his name is  
16 Kawika Winter, who had an opportunity to speak here  
17 tonight. And I was very touched, not only by his  
18 testimony -- I hope you're really attentively listening  
19 to his testimony as he spoke in the native tongue of the  
20 Hawaiian people. We had another gentleman here to  
21 translate.

22 I hope you didn't just hear him, but I hope you  
23 felt the words that he was expressing to you and also  
24 backed up by the feelings of the many ancestors that were  
25 behind him.

1           I could not forgive myself if I did not stand  
2 here today and to publicly express my feelings. I had a  
3 lot of nudges by grandmas, and great-grandmas and kupunas  
4 (elders) who were telling me, "Hey, you better get up  
5 there. You better make sure you get up there." I  
6 couldn't forgive myself if I did not come up here to  
7 express a short thought and a short feeling from my  
8 heart, from their hearts to you.

9           You heard it from an analytical point of view.  
10 You heard it from a scientific point of view. You heard  
11 it from the point of view of the people who live here,  
12 who were born here. I too am from here. And I am a  
13 native Hawaiian. What more can be said? Let's just  
14 scrap this.

15           Thank you very much.

16           (Applause)

17           MS. AMARAL: Mahalo (thank you). We have  
18 come to the end of our comment period. Just as your  
19 facilitator, I want to thank all of you for the respect  
20 you have demonstrated to one another, for the heartfelt  
21 comments you have made this evening, the knowledge-based  
22 comments and just the kindness that you have shown to one  
23 another. We appreciate it.

24           I'd like to invite Colonel Ryan up to make some  
25 closing statements. And then, Puakea, if you would do

1 the closing pule (prayer).

2 COL RYAN: Thank you, Annelle.

3 I'd like to personally thank all of you that have  
4 come to speak tonight. I especially want to thank -- I  
5 call them the younger people -- here. It was great  
6 hearing from you. I'm not sure I could have done it when  
7 I was your age.

8 We will take all of your comments into  
9 consideration as we proceed through the Environmental  
10 Impact Statement study.

11 There will be other opportunities we have  
12 discussed already. We also will be in Haleiwa tomorrow  
13 night if you did not get an opportunity to speak this  
14 evening, we'll be there. We'll be in the Kahukus on  
15 Monday the 29th and then Nanakuli on the 30th, so those  
16 are the next three dates.

17 We also have an open comment period. You can  
18 still submit written comments up until the 30th of May.

19 So I want to say, again, thank you for your input  
20 and mahalo (thank you), and have a good evening and a  
21 safe drive home.

22 MR. NOGELMEIER: Ku mai no ka pule ho'oku'u  
23 (please stand for the prayer.)

24 E ke Akua Mana Loa, he mahalo wale no ko makou i  
25 ke ahonui me ka ho'omanawanui i ho'ike 'ia mai i keia po

1 me ka ho'oulu 'ana i makaukau me ka 'ike i ka ho'ike 'ana  
2 aku i ka mana'o o loko, ka mana'o o ka na'au a me ka  
3 mana'olana o mua a'e nei, me ka makemake e lohe 'ia mai  
4 keia mau leo, e ho'opa'a 'ia keia mau mana'o me ka  
5 moakaka, me ka 'ike, me ka maopopo, a e noi ia 'oe i ka  
6 ho'opalekana 'ana mai i ke ala i ka ho'i 'ana aku i ka  
7 palekana o kauhale 'o ia ko makou leo pule. (Almight  
8 God, we have only appreciation for the patience and the  
9 endurance shown this evening and for the inspiration that  
10 all be prepared with insight in expressing the feelings  
11 and thoughts of the heart, along with hopes for the  
12 future to come, along with the wish that these voices be  
13 heard with clarity, knowledge and understanding, and we  
14 ask you to protect the path of our return to the safety  
15 of home, and that is our expression of prayer.)

16 We thank you for the inspiration and the  
17 expression that was able to be made tonight and for the  
18 patience that allowed it to really be put out with the -  
19 and with the hope that it be heard and understood by all  
20 sides. We ask for guidance and protection as we go home  
21 to the safety of our homes.

22 'Amene (amen).

23 (The public scoping meeting adjourned at 9:20 p.m.)

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